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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1938

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1938

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1938.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*



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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, April 20, 1938.

To the Right Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice
(Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police),
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1938.

I was promoted to the command of this force on March 6, 1938, succeeding the late Major-General Sir James H. MacBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who had commanded it since August 1, 1931, and who, I very much regret to report, died on the 5th March, 1938, in Toronto, following a most serious operation. On account of his robust health and rugged constitution, high hopes were at first held that he would fully recover, but having entered the Toronto General Hospital about the middle of December, 1937, it was later found that a second very serious operation was essential, and this unfortunately proved too much and he passed away, as already mentioned, on the 5th March last.

During his service, as Commissioner, of six years and eight months, he was responsible for much reorganization and expansion and brought the force up to its present standard of efficiency and strength. His passing was not only universally regretted throughout the whole force, but having had such a long and distinguished military career, he had made a host of friends throughout Canada and the Empire, and it was not surprising to see such whole-hearted tribute paid to his memory from all parts of his native land and the Empire at large.

It would be difficult to find an officer and a gentleman who had so many people, high and low, who looked upon him as a "friend." To his zeal and ability as an administrator I desire to pay tribute. The Headquarters building in which this report is being written may be considered as one of the monuments to his memory. For his friendship and counsel I shall always be grateful.

The form of the report is the same as that submitted for several years past, and, as usual, an appendix has been added containing items of interest from the reports of officers commanding the respective divisions, and also from officers on the Headquarters staff, which could not very well be embodied in the report itself, but which are considered to merit publication.

SECTION I

GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The amendments mentioned in the Commissioner's report for last year became law on the 10th April, 1937, and is known as Chapter 38 of the 1937 Statutes.

By Bill No. 40, which is being submitted to Parliament now in session, it is being recommended to restrict the application of the R.C.M. Police Act to "Reservists" to Part I of the Act only, except in the case where a reservist is injured or killed in the performance of duty.

The Bill also provides for "stoppage of pay" as an obligatory punishment upon conviction of absence without leave and one or two other minor matters

considered necessary for purposes of clarity. In fact the whole of the Bill above mentioned is for the purpose of rectifying a few omissions and clearing up one or two points of interior administration.

The benefits provided by Part IV of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act continue to provide a boon for the dependants of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables who are contributors and we shall await the first valuation of the assets and liabilities of this fund as at March 31, 1939, with much interest.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

The agreements now in force with the six provinces, which are at present using the services of the R.C.M. Police, terminate on the following dates:—

Alberta	May 31, 1940.
Saskatchewan	May 31, 1943.
Manitoba	April 1, 1940.
New Brunswick.....	March 31, 1942.
Nova Scotia	Continued on a yearly basis from June 1, 1935. Agreement may be terminated on 3 months' notice.
Prince Edward Island.....	May 31, 1940.

Copies of each of the agreements were printed in the Commissioner's report of last year, and it is therefore not necessary to repeat them this year.

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the Attorneys-General of the respective provinces in which this force serves during the period under review.

It is essential to repeat that it is only possible to give the most efficient and economical service when long-term agreements are entered into. It is obvious that short-term agreements do not lend themselves to this.

The agreement with each province provides for a stated strength at a fixed price. The strength may be increased upon request, but must be paid for by the Province at a fixed rate. At the present time, the Province of Alberta has an extra 25 men used solely for investigating and issuing relief.

3. The Force at Large

The progressive benefits referred to in my predecessor's report of last year, which resulted from his arduous efforts to increase efficiency, are being maintained and it is quite safe to say that the force, as a whole, has a much different outlook from that entertained a few years ago.

The duties of the force in the field and at this Headquarters have been arduous during the past year, but on account of the benefits referred to in the preceding paragraph, the pressure has not been so great. The past year has been one of definite progress and it is my definite aim to continue this state of affairs and to make any further improvements which may be possible.

It is gratifying to record that it has been possible to retain the higher educational tests for recruits which were instituted a few years ago, and this standard is used in the tests for "reservists" also. It is regrettable that we cannot accept all applicants who have outstanding qualifications and who are now on our waiting list, as some of these have either had university training or are already in possession of their degrees.

In the case of the law students who have been allowed to attend Law Schools and Universities while still members of the force, for the purpose of obtaining their degrees, the results have been most gratifying and it seems that there is no reason why the scheme could not be extended to include other subjects, with mutual benefit to the force and to the recruits themselves.

During the past year, the Main Training Centre at Regina, Saskatchewan, has been kept busy and at last it is possible to report that the desire of the

late Commissioner to establish a *National Training Centre* there, which would be available to all police forces in Canada, has been realized in part.

The largest class from an outside police force to be afforded instruction at our training centre at Regina during the past year came from the Canadian Pacific Railway, when ten C.P.R. Constables were assembled in Regina for three months' instruction. This class commenced immediately after the new year and has just been concluded.

It is hoped to make further advances in the direction of improved equipment and accommodation.

A *Police Crime Detection Laboratory* has been established in our barracks at Regina, Saskatchewan, under the care and charge of Dr. Maurice Powers, B.A., M.D., C.M., of Rockland, Ontario, who has just finished his course in forensic medicine at New York University, leading to the degree of Doctor of Science in Forensic Medicine. It is hoped later to also establish a similar laboratory at Ottawa, and eventually to place their services at the disposal of other police forces. It is possible to give some, if not full, assistance now to other police forces desiring it. A further reference to this will be made under Section 4.

The training of our recruits and reservists and *Refresher Courses* at Regina and other centres have occupied a good deal of attention and further details regarding these will be given under the heading of Recruiting and Training—Section 3.

The courses of training for the Marine Section, during the winter months, have again been carried out with beneficial results which are noticeable in the personnel. The Royal Canadian Navy has again rendered most valuable assistance in this training and the hearty co-operation afforded is sincerely appreciated.

The members of the Aviation Section have also been given Refresher Courses during the past winter at Trenton, Ontario, and elsewhere, and we are much indebted to the Royal Canadian Air Force for their valuable assistance and training.

General.—The effort made during recent years to embrace the advantages of well-tried and proven new methods in the prevention and in the detection of crime will be maintained and if possible enhanced. For example, there is a definite necessity now for funds to improve our methods of communication. The need for wireless equipment in our cars in certain parts of the country is urgent. There are similar needs in the direction of broadcasting equipment. No attempt has to date been made to instal, on a sufficiently large scale, radio or wireless equipment, as a result of the definite advances made in those lines of communication during recent years, and it is now felt that we can safely proceed with the necessary installation at those points where there is the greatest need.

To accomplish these ends, a larger appropriation will be necessary and a definite policy of refusal adopted to all those requests which would have large or small detachments of the force occupied in non-essential duties, such as providing colour at picnics under the pretence of police supervision, or having members of the force situated at strategic points for the benefit of tourists where they can serve no useful purpose.

The tendency to expect the force to be something of a travelling circus has reached its limit, and is seriously interfering with the more important duties of crime prevention and detection. However, once the public is made aware that such activities are looked upon with disfavour, it will no doubt help to lessen the tendency complained of.

For your support in the stand I have so far taken in this matter, I am most grateful, as such alleged duties merely cheapened the force in the eyes of the public at large.

Criticism.—While every police force should welcome fair and constructive criticism, bearing in mind that such forces are the instruments of the State, Province, County or Municipality which they serve, it is nevertheless of interest to mark the present trend in this direction.

It is singular that in this day and generation of rapidly changing conditions that all police forces of any size, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, have made it a special point to lay emphasis upon thorough training and exemplary behaviour towards the public. It is true to say that never at any time were police executives and police personnel so fully seized with the need of this training and especially of patience, restraint and understanding in their attitude towards their fellow men, but the task of maintaining that attitude is not made less difficult by the numerous agencies, a certain section of the press, and some individuals who know better, but who, by persistent campaign, open attack, and by insidious propaganda, attempt to undermine public confidence in Constituted Authority, in Police Forces, and in the State itself.

It has now become routine procedure for subversive elements, following any police action, to immediately accuse the police of unnecessary brutality, intoxication and similar offences, and demand an investigation in the hope that they will have much to gain by such publicity at no cost. The public should analyse the situation very carefully before forming any opinion when such charges are made, and bear in mind the causes which have led up to any clash between the police and any section of the populace.

4. The Preventive Service

It is not intended here to do much more than note the changes which have taken place either in service or in duties under this heading during the past twelve months, but as the Preventive Service is of considerable importance to the country, it is considered essential to attempt a general outline of the situation at the same time. Examples of the important cases handled will be found in Appendix "A" of this report. Furthermore, extracts from the report of the Chief Preventive Officer have also been included in that appendix.

It might be well to mention here that the R.C.M. Police took over control of the service for the prevention of smuggling on April 1, 1932, and therefore the twelve months which ended on March 31, 1938, mark the termination of the sixth year of operation of this service by the R.C.M. Police.

The basic weakness in dealing with rum-running vessels, from a preventive angle, mentioned in the last report of my predecessor, namely, that eighty per cent of the rum-running craft are immune from seizure outside the three-mile limit, still exists, as most of the vessels engaged in the traffic are not registered in Canada, but in some other British possession. However, there is still reason to hope for improvement. It is however most important to draw attention to the fact that while the United States eastern seaboard has been entirely free of rum-runners for the past two years, due to the low price of liquor in that country, the coasts of our Maritime Provinces have been infested with them. There have been as many as 23 vessels at one time, at certain seasons of the year, off these coasts, and the cost to this force in vessels and personnel to deal with the situation at sea amounts to approximately \$725,000 annually. This figure does not include the cost of the numerous personnel, motor cars, equipment, and planes employed on land, in conjunction with our Marine Section.

LEGISLATION

CUSTOMS ACT

There were no amendments to the Customs Act passed at the last session of parliament, which had any bearing on Preventive Service work.

EXCISE ACT

Several amendments to the Excise Act were passed at the 1937 session of parliament; those of special interest to preventive work included the following:—

Sec. 2 (Para. K.)—This section was amended to make all members of the R.C.M.P. "Excise Officers" within the meaning of the Act. The amendment widens the powers of members of this force, who are thereby enabled to take action in certain cases which were outside their scope while operating under the 1932 amendment to the R.C.M.P. Act. The latter amendment conferred all the powers of "Customs-Excise Enforcement Officers," but did not make members of this force "Statutory Excise Officers."

Sec. 96.—This section was amended to provide penalties against any person or master in charge of a vehicle or vessel who refuses or neglects to stop when required to do so in the King's name, by any authorized officer conducting an investigation under the Excise Act. This amendment brings the Excise Act in line with the Customs Act in dealing with this type of infraction.

Sec. 319 A.—This is a new section which provides penalties for infractions of the Act relating to the regulations covering the sale of denatured alcohol for medicinal purposes, by wholesale and retail druggists and others who are licensed by the Commissioner of Excise to handle this commodity. Section 319 A was invoked frequently during the past year, as a considerable number of cases of this nature were brought before the courts.

CO-OPERATION

INTERNATIONAL

The Preventive Forces have continued to function in close co-operation with the United States Coastguard Service and the United States Alcohol Tax Unit, through the exchange of information relative to the smuggling of liquor and other merchandise into both countries, and this arrangement proved of mutual benefit.

Our Halifax Divisional office has been in continual touch with the United States Coastguard Authorities at Boston, Mass., and, through the information exchanged regarding the positions and movements of known or suspected liquor vessels, patrol cruisers and coastal detachments were kept fully advised of the areas where it was probable that landings would be attempted.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

The congenial relations existing between this force and the Department of National Revenue have been maintained throughout the past year. Our suggestions were invited with respect to amendments to the Customs and Excise Acts and several recommendations which it was considered would strengthen the sections of the Acts dealing specifically with Preventive Service work were submitted and have been given sympathetic consideration by the Commissioner of Customs and the Commissioner of Excise.

The Department of External Affairs rendered splendid assistance, particularly in making representations on our behalf to the Government of the United Kingdom, with a view to having other British colonies recognize the "twelve-mile limit" for customs purposes, in so far as vessels registered in their ports are concerned.

Practically every day during the year there has been occasion to request the Department of Justice to nominate counsel to act in prosecutions under the Customs or Excise Acts, and frequently it has been necessary to obtain nominations at short notice, to avoid remands. Everything possible has at all times been done by the department concerned to meet our requirements and their co-operation has been of great assistance.

Counsel appointed for our cases have generally given of their best, and our experience over the past few years has shown that certain counsel in the larger cities are outstanding in their vigorous prosecution of the more important cases, and the outcome of such prosecutions is dependent to a very great extent on the calibre and ability of the legal agent appointed to act for the Crown.

PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

Our relations with other police forces, both provincial and municipal, were well maintained on the basis of mutual assistance throughout the year. In some provinces, as for example in British Columbia, searches for violations of the liquor statutes are frequently carried out jointly by members of the provincial police and members of our detachments, so that appropriate action may be taken, dependent upon whether the type or quantity of the liquor seized warrants action under the federal or provincial Acts.

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

Flying operations along the Atlantic Seaboard were carried out, during the past season, entirely by aircraft purchased by this Force and operated by R.C.M. Police pilots. Previously, the work had been performed by R.C.A.F. seaplanes operated by Air Force pilots, accompanied by members of this Force acting as observers.

Three De Havilland Twin Engine Dragonfly land planes were used, based on Moncton, N.B. Flying operations commenced July 9, and terminated October 31, 1937. A total of 117 separate patrols were carried out, involving a total flying time of 350 hours. No accidents or untoward incidents occurred during the patrols.

Observations were made of liquor vessels off shore and information was promptly relayed to patrol cruisers and to Divisional Headquarters at Halifax, N.S., for dissemination to all interested detachments and patrol vessels. In the case of the seizure of the liquor-laden schooner "Geneva Ethel" off Prince Edward Island, the information regarding her position supplied by the aircraft, played an important part in the subsequent seizure.

Upon the completion of flying operations on October 31, 1937, the aircraft were flown to St. Hubert Airport, Montreal, where they are being overhauled by the personnel of the Aviation Section, in preparation for the coming season.

No aircraft were used for Preventive Service patrols on the Pacific Coast during 1937. The R.C.A.F. for several years prior to 1937, provided a seaplane for our use, based at Jericho Beach, Vancouver, British Columbia. A seaplane is therefore urgently needed on the West Coast.

MARINE SECTION

During the past year the strength of the Marine Section, of some two hundred and twenty-five men, was maintained for the operation of the thirty-five patrol boats engaged in the enforcement of the Customs Act on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Under the command of Commander G. M. Hibbard, on loan from the Royal Canadian Navy, an able and effective patrol was maintained.

The standard of discipline was high and nearly all members attended training classes during the winter lay-up, receiving instruction in the following: Rules and Regulations of the R.C.M. Police, and R.C.M. Police Act; Physical Training and Foot and Arm Drill; Swimming and Life-saving, Navigation and Pilotage; Rifle and Revolver Practice; Police and Preventive Service Duties; Constables' Manual and Selected Revised Statutes; Selected Provincial or Territorial Statutes or Ordinances; First Aid to Injured as laid down by the St. John's Ambulance Association; Signals; Gunnery; Seamanship.

Considerable thought and study was given to wireless communication between ship and shore, and ship and ship, with very good results.

Two new speed vessels were built to the design of Fred Cooper, M.I.N.A., designer of the "Blue Bird," "Miss England II," and other famous racing craft. (It will be recalled that the "Blue Bird" was the holder of the world's water speed record obtained last year when driven by Sir Malcolm Campbell at 126.32 miles per hour.) These craft have ably demonstrated their speed and effectiveness and are very able units, with a great deal of attention paid to the comfort of the personnel on board.

It is with much regret that I have to record the death of the late Engineer Lt. Commander Charles Stephen (late R.N.) who was the Technical Adviser for the Marine Section at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, and who had held that position since the 1st April, 1932.

This official died in the Ottawa Civic Hospital on March 14, 1938, following a short illness. He will be missed very much not only at this Headquarters, but throughout the Marine Section, as amongst other things he was responsible for the building of new types of vessels to keep abreast with changing conditions.

It is regretted that the builders, Messrs. Ditchburn Boats & Aircraft Limited, Gravenhurst, Ont., who have been engaged for many years in shipbuilding and who, incidentally, have built some eight patrol cruisers for our Service, have now retired from the industry.

The "Adversus" had a return trip from Vancouver to Halifax, and again demonstrated her good seagoing qualities.

GENERAL NOTES

The total number of seizures effected under the Customs and Excise Acts was 2,737, a decrease of 310 from the preceding year. The decrease was entirely in seizures under the Customs Act; seizures under the Excise Act were slightly higher than during the year ended March 31, 1937. There were several factors which contributed to the decrease in the number of seizures of merchandise under the Customs Act, the most important, undoubtedly, being the Regulation which allows Canadian tourists to bring back with them goods of a certain character, to a value of \$100, providing the tourists have been out of Canada for not less than forty-eight hours.

Another factor contributory to the decrease in question is the definite relaxation of Regulations governing the entry of non-duty paid automobiles on Tourists' or Travellers' Vehicle Permits. The number of vehicles entering Canada during the past year was considerably higher than for several years but in only a relatively few cases were seizures effected for violations of the permits granted.

CUSTOMS ACT

Liquor vessels were quite active throughout the entire navigation season off the coasts of the three Maritime Provinces. The bulk of the rum shipments apparently originated at St. Martin's, French West Indies, which has become the chief point of transshipment for rum intended for the Canadian trade. Such

vessels are not, at present, under restrictions when clearing from the Colony with their cargoes, as they are not required to deposit bonds pending the production of genuine landing certificates, which is necessary when vessels clear from ports in the British West Indies.

The larger vessels, known as "Mother Ships," convey the liquor to points adjacent to our shores but invariably remain outside the waters under Canadian jurisdiction, relying on smaller motor vessels to run the liquor ashore under cover of darkness or fog.

There was considerable activity in the Lower St. Lawrence River as soon as navigation opened in May, 1937, but the local detachments of "C" Division, co-operating with patrol vessels, completely broke up the traffic, seizing the vessels, in most instances, within a few weeks of their entry into the business. There is little demand for rum in the Province of Quebec and the traffic in this area was almost exclusively in alcohol, most of which was brought over by larger vessels from St. Pierre-Miquelon. No fewer than sixteen contact boats were seized in the Lower St. Lawrence, twelve of which were forfeited for having smuggled liquor on board, and destroyed. Even after navigation safeguards were removed and ice was forming, one of the principal bootleggers made a desperate attempt to run a load of liquor in from St. Pierre-Miquelon, but from the best information available the vessel became icebound and was lost near Bonaventure Island off the Gaspe coast, the crew escaping to shore over the ice.

During the past year there were isolated cases of the smuggling of liquor over the United States Boundary into Canada by automobile, but they did not reach any great number. The few incidents uncovered concerned the Province of Manitoba and to a slightly greater extent the Province of Quebec in the St. John and Sherbrooke areas.

It has become more and more evident that those interested in the distribution of illicit liquor throughout Canada, with the exception of the Maritime Provinces, prefer to rely on liquor illicitly distilled in Canada rather than take the risk involved in transporting the contraband over the International Boundary.

Reports indicate that, on the Pacific Coast, the smuggling of liquor by way of the sea is practically non-existent. Seizures under the Customs Act from that area, during the past year, consisted almost entirely of small articles such as silk, etc., brought ashore without being reported, by the crews of the liners plying between Vancouver and the Orient.

EXCISE ACT

The enforcement of the provisions of the Excise Act provided the greater portion of the field of operations during the past year. Seizures and prosecutions in connection with all phases of this work were well maintained. The infractions dealt with included the seizure of illicit stills, spirits, mash, rubbing alcohol, malt flour, malt syrup, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Particular success was achieved in the suppression of illicit distilling plants of commercial capacity, the city of Montreal providing the greatest number of seizures of this type of still. Such plants are capable of producing as high as five hundred gallons of illicit liquor per day and the cost of installing the necessary machinery entails the outlay of large sums of money by the principals.

Similar plants, though fewer in number, were seized in the city of Winnipeg and vicinity and in Toronto, and adjacent towns and cities in the Niagara, Hamilton and Windsor areas of Ontario.

In many of these cases the policy of preferring charges for "Conspiracy" under the provisions of the Criminal Code, in addition to charges under the Excise Act, was followed in dealing with persons owning or operating commercial capacity stills.

CONSPIRACY CASES

The procedure of invoking the sections of the Criminal Code relating to "Conspiracy" was again followed during the past year whenever it was found that organizations were operating large illicit stills and defrauding the Federal Government of very substantial sums of money. Further details may be found in the report of the Chief Preventive Officer in Appendix "A."

5. New Duties

A request was received through the Attorney General of the Province of Saskatchewan for the R.C.M. Police to take over the policing of the Town of Melville, and on the 16th August, 1937, an agreement was entered into between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan and the Administrator of the Town of Melville for the services of the R.C.M. Police in that town as a municipal force from the 16th August, 1937, to the 31st July, 1942. A copy of the agreement will be found in Appendix "D" of this report, as ratified by Order in Council of the 15th December, 1937, P.C. 3078.

We have received numerous requests from other points for similar services, but the policy is not to undertake the duties except at the request or through the concurrence of the Attorney-General of the province concerned.

This force now operates in the municipalities of Flin Flon, Man., and Melville, Sask.

During the past year the usual numerous requests for increased police protection have been received from various Departments of the Federal Government, and it is most likely that the important duty of providing police protection and supervision to the new Bank of Canada Building, Ottawa, will have to be undertaken in the near future. A survey of what will be required has already been undertaken.

The usual increase of duties at remote points, where it would be costly to maintain an employee of the Federal Government for one part-time service only, has taken place during the past year, especially in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

6. Economies and Unified Control

Continued reduction in costs consistent with efficiency has been effected throughout the force, particularly in those provinces which are policed by this force, due to the elimination of overlapping of duties, reorganization of personnel and the provision of adequate transport.

We have continued to reduce costs wherever possible, consistent with efficiency.

7. Health

During the year which ended on March 31, 1938, I am pleased to record the health of the force has been very good, and there were no serious epidemics.

The number of members of the force who were sent to hospital during that period was 852, compared with 814 of the previous year, an increase of 4.5 per cent.

The number of members of the force laid off duty through illness increased from 2,064 to 2,139, which is less than 4 per cent. During the year under review, therefore, there were 2,991 members of the force off duty through illness of one kind or another. The total last year was 2,878. This year's increase is small.

The daily average of men off duty through illness for the whole force for the twelve months ended March 31, 1938, was therefore 8.19 compared with 7.88 last year.

With the strength of the force on the 31st March, 1938, at 2,598 of all ranks, the daily percentage of loss to the force, on account of sickness during the twelve months ended on that date, was therefore .311. A daily percentage of sickness of one per cent would be equivalent to a loss of about 26 men.

Influenza, tonsillitis, fractures and injuries, and appendicitis accounted for a good deal of time lost and from the standpoint of importance in the statistics appear in that order.

The actual number of days lost throughout the year through sickness of all kinds, injuries, etc., was 19,556½ or an average of 7.52 days per member of the force. The average for the previous year was 7.49. In other words, the total number of days lost through sickness, injuries, etc., in 1937-38 was 2.062 per cent of the total man-power days available.

It is gratifying to note that the average of absences from duty on account of illness is again within reasonable limits and compares favourably with the average of other units of like size.

RECREATION

There is still room for improvement under this heading, but the best has been made of local conditions, and some Officers Commanding have shown considerable resource and interest in this matter. For example, games take the place of physical training during certain definite afternoons of the week or month as the case may be.

As much interest as possible is created in organizing dances at the barracks, etc. It is felt that with the present strength of the force, it should be able to again organize and support a band. It is recalled that in the early days, the force had a band, which at one time was mounted, when the total strength was under 600.

8. Crime

The statistics regarding crime will be found in Appendix "C" of this Report, and the detailed comparison of the figures will be given at some length in Section 4, but it is desired here to give a few of the outstanding characteristics of the present situation, in so far as the "Cases entered" are concerned. For "true" cases, see Section 4.

GENERAL

The aggregate of cases entered for the three main classifications mentioned in the statistics in Appendix "C" is an increase of 2,136 over last year, as set forth below:—

	1937	1938	Increase	Decrease
Federal Statutes	15,182	15,345	163	....
Criminal Code	23,273	22,674	....	599
Provincial Statutes	21,782	24,354	2,572	....
	60,237	62,373	2,735	599
			599	
Total increase.....			2,136	

From the above it will be noted there has been a small increase under Federal Statutes, and a substantial one under the Provincial Statutes, and a decrease in cases entered under the Criminal Code.

The comparatively small increase under *Federal Statutes* is principally due to increases in the Indian Act cases and under the Juvenile Delinquents Act. There were also small increases under the Excise Act and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and while there were decreases under other Federal Statutes, the net result was a gain of 163 cases.

In so far as the *Criminal Code* is concerned, the decrease is due to a less number of cases under Part V of the Code—offences against religion, morals and public convenience and against Part VIII, wilful and forbidden Acts.

With respect to the increase in the cases entered under the *Provincial Statutes*: This is due to comparatively large increases in the number of cases handled in the Provinces of Manitoba and New Brunswick. There were also smaller increases in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.

A few further remarks with respect to each of the main classifications already referred to may be of additional interest.

FEDERAL STATUTES

As stated in the Comissioner's report for last year, the Federal Acts which show up most conspicuously under this heading are the Excise, Customs, Indian, Juvenile Delinquents, and Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts, although they do not necessarily come in that order of numerical importance each year.

In so far as the *Excise and Customs Acts* are concerned, these require determined and unrelenting attention, and the outstanding characteristics have been touched upon in Subsection 4 of Section 1.

There is a considerable increase under the *Indian Act*, the larger portion of which is due to an increased number of liquor cases. The situation is well in hand.

Under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*, there is also a considerable increase in the number of cases entered. The majority of offences under this heading are petty thefts by youths.

There is a gratifying decrease in the number of offences under the *Railway Act*, but nevertheless, the number of cases entered is principally composed of cases against transients travelling on trains illegally, which is still much too prevalent. In addition to the 253 cases which were brought to court, no less than 61,206 transients were removed from railway trains and railway transport, and an additional 14,612 persons were warned against illegal travelling on trains, during the twelve months under review.

The increase in the number of cases under the *Opium and Narcotic Drug Act* has little significance apart from the fact that we have been most fortunate in tracking down and convicting a few notorious ringleaders and clever offenders, together with their assistants. Close co-operation has been maintained with the Department of Pensions and National Health in this matter.

CRIMINAL CODE

The number of cases entered under the major crimes of violence has slightly increased in some respects during the past year.

In my predecessor's last report, there were 45 cases entered under the heading of murder, 9 under attempted murder, and 36 under manslaughter, a total of 90. During the year under review, the totals were as follows:—

Murder	35
Attempted murder	10
Manslaughter	53
Total	98

from which it will be seen that while the cases under murder and attempted are less, the number of cases under manslaughter have increased considerably.

The number of cases entered for thefts and offences against the rights of property during the year ended March 31, 1937, was 12,590. During the year ended March 31, 1938, the total was 12,688, an increase of less than one per cent.

The number of cases entered relating to bank notes, coin and counterfeit money during the past year has slightly decreased.

REGISTRATION OF REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS

During the year under review, 7,214 pistols and revolvers have been registered with the various police forces throughout the Dominion. Particulars, including name of registered owner, make and serial number, have been received by the Firearms Branch at this Headquarters where at the present time we have record of 168,389 such weapons.

The results obtained from registration are proving of increasing value and far beyond expectation. In many instances, men have been arrested in possession of weapons and, as a result of a search being made of our central files, we have been in a position to give the name of the original owner. In this way the possessor of the weapon is connected with the original crime, or with the persons responsible for the commission of same, and it is of interest to note that weapons have been recovered a distance of one thousand miles from the scene of the original offence.

A member of a police force in an eastern city was wounded by a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of a man whom he later arrested. Details of the weapon used were secured and our records searched, with the result that it was established that the revolver had been registered by a local merchant from whom the weapon, together with a sum of money, had been stolen some weeks previous. Further investigation was conducted with the result that the prisoner was charged, not only with shooting with intent, but with breaking, entering and theft.

It is of interest to note that one of the largest collections of revolvers and pistols, numbering 358, is owned by a lady. In the collection are to be found many very old weapons, both of American and European manufacture.

Owners of revolvers and pistols are again requested to seriously consider whether they have any really good reason for retaining these weapons, since it is doubtful if they require them. It should be kept in mind that it is these particular weapons which are the cause of so many fatal accidents in homes. They likewise form the source from which criminals secure by theft their arms with which to commit other crimes. Persons desiring to surrender their weapons and ammunition may do so at any police station.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The most conspicuous figures in cases entered under this heading, shown in the statistics in Appendix "C," are those dealing with liquor and motor vehicular traffic, and these Acts require constant and unrelenting endeavour.

The R.C.M. Police have had the full and adequate support of the respective Attorneys-General in each of the different provinces in which this force is responsible for the enforcement of these statutes.

The methods adopted in carrying these laws into effect vary slightly according to local needs, or special requirements, and every effort is made to meet the desires of the respective Provincial Governments.

There is an increase of 2,572 cases entered under Provincial Statutes during the year under review, and over 1,100 of these were in Manitoba, principally concerned with Highway Traffic Control. The remainder of the increase was divided amongst the Provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, in order of numerical importance.

In New Brunswick, an increase of more than 700 cases entered occurred under the Intoxicating Liquor Act and the Motor Vehicle Act. In Alberta there was an increase of over 300 cases entered under the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.

9. Industrial and other Disturbances

It is gratifying to record that the year has passed with less than the average number of disturbances where the police have been called in to perform a definite duty to life and property, no matter how unpleasant such a task may be.

Set forth below are a few notes respecting certain strikes where police action was taken.

General Motors Strike, Oshawa, Ont.—One of the most important and militant strikes occurring during the period in question was the strike of automobile workers employed by General Motors, Oshawa, in April, 1937. The strike, which involved some 3,700 workers, took effect on April 8, following lengthy negotiations between the representatives of the Oshawa Local of the United Automobile Workers of America (C.I.O.) and corporation officials, respecting the demands presented by the union; it constituted the first major struggle initiated by the C.I.O. following its invasion of Eastern Canada. Certain disturbing features of the dispute and the possibility of disorder ensuing therefrom, prompted the provincial authorities to concentrate police reserves in Toronto as a precautionary measure. However, no disturbance occurred which was serious enough to necessitate police interference. The strike, after having been in progress for 16 days, was formally concluded on April 23, when an agreement was reached between the strikers and the corporation.

Textile Strike, Quebec Province.—Approximately 10,000 textile workers came out on strike at various points throughout the province of Quebec on August 2, 1937. It was called by the National Federation of Textile Workers at eight plants of the Dominion Textile, Limited, and its Valleyfield subsidiary—Montreal Cottons, Limited. On August 4 disturbances occurred at Drummondville, where strike pickets stoned and manhandled the mill manager. Four mills in Montreal resumed operations on the morning of August 19 with a limited number of workers at work; 10 arrests were made as a result of minor disturbances in front of these plants when strikers interfered with workers returning to work. On August 27 an agreement was reached and operations were resumed at the various plants three days later.

Textile Strike, Peterboro, Ont.—Minor disorders and rioting marked the strike of textile workers at the Bonner Worth Mill, Peterboro, Ont. on the 10th August, when pickets attacked a number of strikers who attempted to return to work. Fourteen persons were arrested.

Steelworkers Strike, Sorel, P.Q.—On August 4, approximately 1,200 steelworkers, members of the Catholic Syndicate of Steelworkers, came out on strike at Sorel, P.Q., tying up operations in five plants. On August 14, disorders broke out in which a house and an automobile were set on fire. A mob, advancing on the Sorel Gaol in a futile attempt to liberate one of their fellow strikers who had been arrested, was successfully dispersed by Provincial Police. A final settlement of this dispute in five of the steel plants was reached on October 2.

Coal Miners Strike, Minto, N.B.—Demanding recognition of their union (U.M.W.A.) and a check-off system, approximately 1,200 miners in the Minto area came out on strike on the 13th October, 1937, stopping operations in 11 mines. No trouble was experienced until the 29th October, when stones were thrown at cars used to take men to work at the Evans Mine. After being in

progress for over two months, the strike assumed the condition of a lock-out. An agreement was finally reached during the early part of January of this year which marked the official termination of the dispute.

Rubber Workers Strike, Kitchener, Ont.—Operations in the A. R. Kaufman rubber plant at Kitchener, Ont., came to a complete standstill on the 23rd September, when 600 employees staged a walkout in an attempt to enforce a series of demands presented by the United Rubber Workers of America, an affiliate of the C.I.O. On October 14, a large body of strikers interfered with the movement of freight-cars from the plant which resulted in a clash with the police and the arrest of over 20 strikers. The strike came to an end on the 3rd November with the signing of an agreement between the strikers and the company.

Relief Project Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—Vancouver Police experienced considerable trouble as a result of the activities of single unemployed led by the Relief Project Workers Union. With the closing of Provincial Relief Project camps on May 1, 1937, many of the single men employed in those camps converged on Vancouver, and, led by the Relief Project Workers Union, appeared on many important street corners throughout the city, soliciting alms. On May 3 fifty-two of these men were arrested on charges of obstructing police officers. Following their trial and conviction on the morning of the 4th May, approximately fifty members of the Relief Project Workers Union, carrying tin cans, took the places of those arrested on the previous day. Further arrests followed; in all 300 men taking part in these demonstrations were taken into custody, the majority of them being sent to gaol to serve short terms of imprisonment. On October 25, extra police were called to Vancouver gaol to quell a disorder which broke out among 36 unemployed men held on charges arising out of mass begging on the streets. Ventilating shutters, plumbing and other things were smashed during the demonstration; the main water pipe was broken, but the water supply was shut off before any extensive flooding took place.

SECTION 2

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

I. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1938, the Force had a total strength of 2,598 of all ranks, made up as follows:—

Officers	91
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	2,154
Marine Section.....	230
Special Constables	123
	<hr/>
	2,598

The total strength on March 31 of the previous year was 2,573. For the year 1938, there is therefore an increase in strength of 25, or a little less than one per cent.

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, the rates of pay and distribution by provinces in each case, on March 31, 1938. The details given also include those for the Marine Section:—

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1938

Num- ber of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily pay Scale as indicated	Distribution											On Loan to Quebec City Police	Attend- ing Police Course at Wash- ington	
			H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.			N.W.T.
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,000..... per annum	1													
2	Deputy Commissioners.....	4,500	1								1					
9	Assistant Commissioners.....	2,800 to 3,600	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	1			1	
17	Superintendents.....	2,250 to 2,650	4		1	1		4			3	2	1	1		
53	Inspectors.....	1,650 to 2,050	6	1	5	5	2	5	4		12	7	3	1	2	
2	Detective Inspectors.....	1,650 to 2,050					1	1				1				
6	Sub-Inspectors.....	1,550	3				1	1	1							
1	Surgeon.....	2,250 to 2,650									1					
49	Staff-Sergeants.....	\$3 25 to \$3 75 per diem.....	14	1	3	2	1	7	4	9	3	4			1	
168	Sergeants.....	3 00	14	1	16	9	12	25	13	32	28	13	2	2		1
224	Corporals.....	2 50	15	3	19	17	11	43	21	41	33	15	3	3		
151	Lance-Corporals.....	2 35	13	3	15	7	11	24	9	28	16	6	3	16		
1,534	Constables, First Class.....	2 00 to 2 25	61	19	115	77	105	274	130	383	216	97	26	31		
	Constables, Second Class.....	1 75														
	Constables, Third Class.....	1 50														
	Sub-Constables.....	0 75 to 1 25														
26	Trumpeters.....	0 75 to 1 25	13		1	4		1		4	2	1				
2	Special Constables.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	7	4	1	4	3	7	10	24	26	7	4	26		
<i>Marine Section</i>																
1	Provisional Superintendent.....				1											
1	Lieutenants.....	\$6 00 to \$6 50 per diem.....			1											
4	Skipper Lieutenants.....	5 50 to 6 00			4											
6	Chief Skippers.....	5 00 to 5 50			5			1								
14	Skippers.....	4 00 to 5 00			13			1								
1	Cadet.....	2 00 to 2 50			1											
5	Chief Engineers.....	5 00 to 5 75			5											
9	Warrant Engineers.....	4 00 to 5 00			8			1								
20	Chief Petty Officers.....	3 00 to 3 25		1	13	4	1	1					1			
9	Petty Officers.....	2 50 to 3 00			7		2	2								
8	Leading Seamen.....	2 00 to 2 50			6		2	2								

[illegible]

2. Divisions and Detachments

Apart from the Marine Section, there are fourteen divisions and four hundred and twenty-five detachments distributed throughout the different provinces and territories of the Dominion as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	37
New Brunswick.....	"J"	33
Quebec.....	"C"	24
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	26
Manitoba.....	"D"	59
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	97
Alberta.....	"K"	96
British Columbia.....	"E"	16
Yukon Territory.....	"B"	10
Northwest Territories.....	"G"	22
	14	425

This is an increase of one detachment since the last report.

A detailed list of detachments in each division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, two hundred and twelve men joined the force, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalidated, died, etc., being one hundred and eighty-seven, resulting in a net increase of 25. Of the two hundred and twelve who joined, five were special constables who were engaged as regular members, eighty-eight were members of the Reserve and eleven returned to the force after leaving it. Of the remaining one hundred and eight, thirty-one were engaged for duty in the Marine Section and thirty-nine as special constables.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Appointed Commissioner:

Acting Deputy Commissioner S. T. Wood.

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Acting Deputy Commissioner G. L. Jennings, O.B.E.

Appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner D. Ryan.

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Acting Assistant Commissioner M. H. Vernon

Appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent W. F. W. Hancock.

Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector G. C. P. Montizambert.

Resumes the rank of Inspector:

Acting Superintendent H. Darling.

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector S. Bullard.

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 8915 Acting Staff-Sergeant T. R. Michelson,
 Reg. No. 7351 Acting Staff-Sergeant M. F. E. Anthony,
 Reg. No. 4829 Staff-Sergeant R. C. Bowen,
 Reg. No. 8199 Acting Sergeant-Major N. Courtois.

Appointed Surgeon:

Maurice Powers, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Died:

Commissioner Major General Sir J. H. MacBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.

Retired to Pension:

Deputy Commissioner J. W. Spalding,
 Superintendent H. J. Martin,
 Superintendent A. E. G. O. Reames,
 Assistant Veterinary Surgeon J. E. Littlehales, V.S.

Retired:

Inspector B. B. Currie.

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:—

Pensioned:

Reg. No.	4748	Sergeant Major	Mulhall, W.
" "	5694	Sergeant Major	Anderton, F., M.B.E.
" "	5111	Staff-Sergeant	Richardson, C.
" "	11468	Staff-Sergeant	Skelton, J.
" "	4214	Sergeant	Ashworth, W. E.
" "	4479	Sergeant	Meyrick, B. G.
" "	4736	Sergeant	Mann, F. W.
" "	5266	Sergeant	Balsdon, H. G.
" "	5361	Sergeant	Clifford, G.
" "	6161	Sergeant	Ball, A.
" "	7373	Sergeant	Margetts, J. E., M.S.M.
" "	9129	Sergeant	Moore, B. V.
" "	4990	Corporal	Darwin, J.
" "	5378	Corporal	Trainor, J. J.
" "	6328	Corporal	Pacey, A. E.
" "	9065	Corporal	Sundkvist, O.
" "	9364	Corporal	Scaife, G. H.
" "	4950	Lance-Corporal	Clanchy, J. D.
" "	5524	Lance-Corporal	Warrior, R. W.
" "	9123	Acting Lance-Corporal	Doherty, J.
" "	5207	Constable	Rogan, J. B.
" "	5421	Constable	Read, C.
" "	8004	Constable	Walsh, M. J.
" "	9089	Constable	Sutherland, W.
" "	9173	Constable	O'Brien, M. J.
" "	11311	Constable	Batts, A.
" "	12417	Constable	Besserer, L. E.

Died:

Reg. No.	9801	Sergeant Lucas, F.
"	"	11147 Constable Gray, C. W. H.
"	"	11231 Constable Regimbald, O.
"	"	11393 Constable Arnason, A. S.
"	"	12093 Constable Boorman, W. G.
"	"	12102 Constable Lindsay, E. L. C.
"	"	12485 Constable Moore, J. S.
"	"	12588 Constable Bartlett, L. R.
"	"	12743 Constable Abbott, R. McD.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

The organization at Headquarters is substantially the same as it was a year ago, but we are now making preparations to open new branches in the Criminal Investigation Branch, and to appoint a Director of Training.

On account of the death of the Technical Adviser of the Marine Section (Eng. Lt. Commander Chas. Stephen), previously referred to, it is proposed to ask the Department of National Defence (Naval Service) to look after any new construction, repairs and refits and similar matters in that Section.

CENTRALIZATION OF ISSUE OF PAY CHEQUES

As reported by my predecessor last year, the issue of all pay cheques, except those for "B" Division, Dawson, Y.T., has been centralized at Headquarters, and throughout the past year this has worked very well.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL

The effort to reduce the incoming and outgoing mail at Headquarters has been continued but, as expected, the reduction is reaching its limit.

During the past 12 months, the number of communications received and attended to, apart from those originating at Headquarters was 368,399, compared with 377,460 the previous year.

In the case of outgoing mail, the reduction during the 12 months ended 31st March, 1938, was from 129,581 to 125,451, which is also less than last year.

5. Administration and Organization in the Field

At the first opportunity it is proposed that the Commissioner shall visit all Divisions, both East and West, and possibly some of the more important Sub-Divisions, but in the meantime, no alterations are being made under this heading.

The system of inspection and organization of certain detachments by Patrol Sergeants has been continued and has been found most beneficial.

The usual periodical rearrangement of detachments, in all provinces, has, of course taken place, and is usually brought about by changing conditions and alterations in the locations of the centres of population.

The new agreements with the provinces permit of the number of detachments being increased, if desired, but any increase in the total number of police agreed upon must be met by an increased rate of payment.

Every effort has been made to increase the knowledge and experience of selected members of the Force, who have been given special training, both in Canada and outside it, and who in turn are returned to duty in key positions or on the training staff where they may impart their practical knowledge to others.

CLERICAL SECTION

This Section is being continued, and is giving satisfactory service. It is supplemented from time to time by the engagement of youths with a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting who are appointed to the rank of Sub-Constable. They remain in this rank until they have attained the age of 21 years.

Promotions within the Clerical Section are made as vacancies occur and are subject to passing examinations and to general efficiency and seniority.

6. Accommodation

Having our Headquarters offices situated in the new Justice Building is a very welcome relief from our old quarters, and is much appreciated by all concerned, nevertheless some of our Headquarters personnel have to be accommodated in three other buildings, and at the present time we have no spare space in which to organize a Police Academy or Training School at this Headquarters.

Public Buildings.—During the year ended 31st March, 1938, it has been possible, through the Department of Public Works, to provide space in Government-owned buildings for four more detachments. We have now 62 such detachments throughout the Dominion. In addition, other Departments, such as the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, the Immigration Branch, and the Department of National Defence supply accommodation for 16 more detachments.

During January, 1938, the Sub-Division at Moncton, N.B., moved into the old Post Office Building at that point, thereby saving a heavy annual rental.

In dealing with Public Buildings, I should like to record my sincere appreciation of the splendid co-operation and assistance we have received from the Department of Public Works.

Rented Buildings.—It may be of interest to note that this force paid \$188,055.57 for rentals of various buildings last year.

Police-owned Buildings.—These are usually located at such well established Divisions as at Regina, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton, etc.

It is gratifying to be able to report that we have been able to improve the situation at Regina somewhat, where additional office space and a new gymnasium have been erected during the past year.

It was also possible to make extensions to the heating plant at Edmonton, and to construct a suitable garage at Winnipeg, which fills a long-felt want.

For new building requirements, see "Buildings"—No. 15 in this Section—Page 30.

7. Discipline

During the period under review, there have been very few cases of a serious nature, and the conduct of the members of the force has been very good.

I can add little to the remarks made by my predecessor last year when he stated that it is absolutely essential that a high standard of discipline be maintained in a force which is so widely scattered amongst so many small detachments and posts, and no effort has been spared to attain that end.

8. Honours and Awards*(i) Order of St. John of Jerusalem*

During the period under review, Reg. No. 7479 Sergeant Forsland, D. E., and Reg. No. 10070 Constable Spindler F. J., were admitted to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, with the Grade of Serving Brother.

(ii) *Royal Canadian Humane Association*

The undermentioned were recipients of the Parchment Certificate of the Royal Canadian Humane Association:—

Reg. No. 9167 Corporal Jewers, S. A., for his action in rescuing one Robert Fraser from drowning in the waters of Bedford Basin, N.S.

Reg. No. 12436 Able Seaman Martin, F. E., for his action in rescuing one James Walsh from drowning at North Sydney, N.S.

(iii) *Coronation Medal*

In commemoration of Their Majesties' Coronation, His Majesty King George VI was graciously pleased to award the said medal to members of the force as under:—

Officers	39
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	178

Of the above, two officers and thirty-three other ranks who comprised the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detail of the Canadian Coronation Contingent were presented with the said medal at Buckingham Palace. (See page 47.)

(iv) *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal*

During the year ended March 31, 1938, the following awards under this heading were made:—

Serving Officers	5
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	30

9. Medical Treatment

The very satisfactory and economical arrangements with the Department of Pensions and National Health and with the Department of National Defence are being continued and there is nothing new to report under this heading. The existing arrangements have worked very smoothly during the past year, and we are grateful for the excellent co-operation.

10. Dental Treatment

There is nothing new to report under this heading either. The existing arrangements whereby the rates of the Department of National Defence apply for all dental work performed is economical and most satisfactory.

11. St. John Ambulance Association

The importance of a knowledge of first aid is fully realized and with this in mind instruction in this subject has been included in the Syllabus of Training for all Recruits' Classes and also Promotional and Refresher Classes with the result that the number of men who do not hold a certificate or other award is quite small.

During the past year classes were held at Ottawa, Rockcliffe, Fredericton, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Dawson, and the following awards were made to members of the force who were successful in passing the necessary examinations:—

Certificates (1st examination)	204
Vouchers (2nd examination)	201
Medallions (3rd examination)	75
Labels (4th and subsequent examinations).....	56
Instructors' Certificates	1
Total	537

This is an increase of 52 over last year.

12. Transport

(i) Aeroplanes—Aviation Section

At present we have an *Aviation Section* which came into operation during the early summer of 1937, consisting of four De Havilland "Dragonfly" biplanes fitted with two inverted Gipsy engines, each of which will develop 130 horsepower. They are cabin planes, and have accommodation for pilot, co-pilot and 3 passengers.

The planes are fitted with radio and are flown by R.C.M. Police personnel who are fully qualified pilots under the direction of a Sub-Inspector. They are chiefly used in co-operation with the Marine Section in the prevention of smuggling activities.

(ii) Motor

On March 31, 1938, the force possessed the following motor transport:—

Passenger cars	493
Motor trucks	19
Motoreycles	17
	<hr/> 529

which is an increase of 21 passenger cars, the same number of motor trucks, and a decrease of 4 motoreycles from last year.

Every effort has been made to keep the operating costs and maintenance to a minimum.

(iii) Ordinary Pedal Bicycles

As reported last year by my predecessor, we still have a few of these machines on charge in "A" Division, Ottawa, which are kept in good working condition, and prove useful in that Division.

(iv) Marine

On March 31, 1938, there were 29 cruisers and patrol boats in the Marine Section, in active service, distributed as follows:—

Division	Cruisers	Patrol Boats
"L" Division, P.E.I.	—	3
"H" Division, N.S.	8	9
"J" Division, N.B.	—	4
"C" Division, P.Q.	1	3
"E" Division, B.C.	—	1
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 20

This is a decrease of 2 cruisers and an increase of 8 patrol boats over the number reported by my predecessor last year.

It is hoped to add to the number of cruisers in the near future.

The figures regarding the personnel of the Marine Section will be found in Appendix "B."

The vessels, above referred to, are used exclusively in the Preventive Service.

Apart from the vessels of the Preventive Service, the police auxiliary schooner *St. Roch*, which is used as a floating detachment in the Western Arctic, was brought out to Vancouver during the summer of 1937 for repairs. She will return to the Western Arctic during the summer of 1938, and will likely take up winter quarters at Cambridge Bay.

13. Horses

There has been no outbreak of disease during the past year and the health of the horses has been good.

The number of horses on the strength is 202 made up as follows:—

Saddle horses..	189
Team horses..	9
Pack horses..	4
Total..	<hr/> 202

This is a decrease of 7 from the total of last year.

The details of losses and gains during the twelve months covered by this report are:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold..	15	..
Destroyed..	8	..
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> ..
Purchased.. . . . .	..	16
	23	16
	16	
	<hr/> 7	
Decrease..		

14. Sleigh Dogs

On the 31st March, 1938, there were 434 sleigh dogs on charge in the force, which is an increase of 37 over the number reported last year.

More than half the total of dogs on charge are located in the Northwest Territories. The recapitulation table at the back of Appendix "B" shows the distribution.

The Institute of Parasitology (McGill) and other scientific authorities are still continuing their investigations into the cause of heavy losses by death which occur periodically amongst these animals in the remote areas.

15. Buildings

I have already dealt to some extent with the principal buildings which have been erected or placed at our disposal under the heading of "Accommodation," but we require certain new buildings which are referred to in the next paragraph.

New Building Requirements.—We are badly in need of a lecture room at Regina, Sask., and a new stable at Rockliffe, Ontario.

As we have to pay comparatively large sums for the storage of our aircraft during the winter months, it would be much more convenient and economical if a hangar of our own could be built at Rockliffe.

Instead of continually paying "Living Allowances," it would be much more economical to provide blocks of married quarters at Ottawa and Regina to house the married personnel.

Fires.—It is gratifying to report that we were free from losses by fire during the past year.

16. Clothing and Supplies

The inspection of all stocks of supplies throughout the force by the Inspection Officer of Finance and Stores has been continued, and is found to be beneficial in many ways.

Approximately 200 tons of clothing and stationery were shipped from the Supply Stores at Ottawa during the past year.

New Slicker.—A new slicker of black heavyweight material, without leg straps or gusset, but with buttoned vent and lined shoulders has been taken into use. The olive coloured garment has been discarded.

General.—With the exception of brown serge jackets, the quantities of stores maintained were sufficient to meet requirements. There was some delay in securing suitable material.

Marine Stores.—The method of vessels of the Marine Section turning in old stores and drawing new stock was revised during the past year, reducing clerical work and affording better control.

17. "Living" and other Allowances

Reference to these allowances has already been made under the heading of "Buildings," and as stated there, the erection of married quarters would preclude the necessity of granting these allowances at two important points, nevertheless, the allowances themselves are inadequate both for rations and quarters, and have not been changed for twenty years.

SECTION 3

RECRUITING AND TRAINING

1. Recruiting

The number of applicants for engagement in the Force for the past twelve months was 2,249, an approximate increase of 24 per cent over the number who applied during the previous year.

Of the 2,249 applicants above referred to, 126 recruits were engaged and eleven others returned to the force after leaving it. The number of special constables engaged was 39 and 31 members were engaged for duty in the Marine Section, in addition five specials were engaged as regular members of the force, making a total of 212 who joined the force during the past year. I have already reported elsewhere that the wastage during the same period was 187, resulting in a net increase of 25.

The excellent physical and high education standards for entry into the force have been maintained and the type of young men who were engaged in accordance with these standards were extremely satisfactory. The requirements of the force necessitate the engagement of men who are well educated and physically fit in every way and many rejections are caused by reason of insufficient education and medical unfitness.

2. Training

During the past year a considerable amount of training was undertaken throughout the force. Promotional Courses were held at Fredericton, N.B., Rockcliffe, Ont., and Regina, Sask., in addition refresher classes were held at almost all Divisional Headquarters.

The members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve, which is mentioned elsewhere, were trained for a period of two months at the following points: Fredericton, N.B., Rockcliffe, Ont., Regina, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C., a Recruits' Course was also held at Regina, Sask.

By special arrangement, training courses at Regina were arranged for members of the Canadian Pacific Railway Police and municipal police forces, a number of whom attended.

I have already referred to the training of the Marine Section ratings at Halifax when dealing with the Preventive Service under Subsection 4 of Section 1 of this report.

3. Musketry Practice

It has not been possible for every Division of the Force to carry out the annual musketry practice in view of demands in other directions and the fact that ranges are not available at all points. It is gratifying to note, however, that a considerable number of the personnel practice on indoor ranges whenever possible.

The number of points necessary for qualification for crossed rifle badges has been raised from 90 to 100 points and notwithstanding this fact, the percentage qualifying was very satisfactory.

The winner of the Gold Badge which is awarded to the best rifle shot in the force was won by Reg. No. 8925 Corporal Young, C. J. of "E" Division with a score of 134 out of a possible 140 points.

4. Revolver Practice

The number of points required to qualify for crossed revolver badges has been raised from 200 to 210 and the number of men who were successful in qualifying was very gratifying.

The Commissioner's Shield, which is competed for annually was won this year by "E" Division, Vancouver, with an average of 200.66.

Reg. No. 6117 Sergeant Ford, A. of "K" Division and Reg. No. 10294 Acting Sergeant McCombe, D. of "F" Division, tied for the distinction as the best shot in the force with a possible score of 240 points and in this connection the above named non-commissioned officers will be required to fire the complete classification course again to determine the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$10.00.

In view of the fact that there were no members of the force who fired the annual course eligible for the Recruits Prize of the Minto Cup, \$10.00 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5.00, these awards were not made.

During the winter months, a large proportion of the personnel practised on indoor ranges wherever possible.

5. Equitation (Mounted Section)

The present distribution of the Mounted Section is identically the same as reported by my predecessor last year, there being mounted troops at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario; "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan; and "E" Division, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Special instruction in equitation is given the personnel composing this section, and from time to time members are released for general duty and replaced by others, thereby permitting an interchange of duties.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

During the year legislation was passed authorizing the formation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve the main objects being:—

- (i) To train suitable young men annually in order that they may later become members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force, if they so desire, and
- (ii) To have a "Reserve" strength upon which to draw in times of emergency.

In accordance with the above, 281 men were engaged at different points throughout Canada and received a course of intensive training during the months of July and August, 1937, at the following points: "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, 114 men; "J" Division, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 58 men; "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, 82 men and "E" Division, Vancouver, British Columbia, 27 men.

Upon the conclusion of the training period, eighty-eight members of the Reserve were engaged as regular members of the force as elsewhere reported.

At the present time the strength of the Reserve is 181.

SECTION 4

CRIME

1. Aids in the detection and apprehension of Criminals

A glance at the cases mentioned in Appendix "A" of this report will indicate the change which has taken place in the mental outlook of members of the Force during recent years in the detection of crime and in the apprehension of offenders, as a result of training in the use of scientific methods.

Set forth below are a few general remarks respecting the use of certain aids which are now employed in the R.C.M. Police:—

- (a) *Scientific Laboratory*.—During the past year a Scientific Laboratory has been equipped and opened at Regina, Sask., under the able management of Surgeon Maurice Powers, B.A., M.D., C.M., who has recently taken a course in New York University towards obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medical Science in forensic medicine, and has been given practical experience with the New York Police Force and the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C.

Briefly stated, exhibits found at the scenes of crime are examined at the laboratory for the three-fold purpose of:—

- (1) Affording evidence against the person responsible for the commission of the offence.
- (2) Quickly eliminating innocent suspects.

- (3) Supplying leads for further investigation.

and up to the present a marked degree of success has been secured.

- (b) *Other scientific training*.—During the past 12 months, selected personnel have taken exhaustive courses in Canada and the United States dealing with handwriting and questioned documents, and similar subjects. Similar personnel have also attended the training courses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C., and are now available to impart the knowledge gained to other members of the force through our own training classes.

It is not suggested that scientific training can supplant determination and zeal. On the contrary, it demonstrates the need for taking great pains to explore all possible avenues.

Courses in ballistics and related matters are now being taken by other members of the force.

- (c) *Modus Operandi*.—A "crime index" based upon the Modus Operandi System of Crime Detection has also been opened at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, which closely follows the system in operation by the Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard, London, Eng. This system records in detail the characteristics and methods employed by habitual criminals.

The different Police forces throughout Canada have been communicated with, with the view of having them contribute accurate data to the Central Index at Ottawa, and printed forms and stationery are being supplied free of charge for use in transmitting the information. The response, so far has been very encouraging. In fact, several Chiefs of Police have decided to instal similar systems in their own departments to cope with local conditions and problems.

The Section employed in this work is in close contact with the Finger Print Section. It has already shown its usefulness.

- (d) *R.C.M. Police Gazette*.—As reported by my predecessor, this publication was first issued on March 3, 1937, and was distributed to all police Divisions, Sub-Divisions and Detachments in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and to the Chief Constables of the various cities in those provinces, and also to the Investigation Department of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

During the past year, the distribution of the *Gazette* has been continued, and it has been necessary to increase its circulation.

According to all reports received, it is serving a most useful purpose by giving up-to-date information upon persons wanted, important arrests, stolen cars, etc., etc., and has been the means of the cause of detection and the arrest of offenders on several occasions.

- (e) *Finger Print Section*.—It is not claimed that our finger print section is an innovation, and additional notes regarding the Central Bureau at Ottawa will be found in Appendix "A," but as it is an aid in the detection and apprehension of offenders, it might be well to give a general outline of the work being performed under this heading:—

- (i) *Central Finger Print Bureau, Ottawa*.—During the twelve months ended March 31, 1938, seventeen new contributors to our records were added to the list of those Police Departments which communicate regularly, and as a result, a total of 50,437 sets of criminal finger prints were received, which is an increase of 5,013 over last year's total.

The following table shows the figures regarding sets of finger prints received, identifications made, the number of photographs received, etc.

Criminal Finger Prints	Miscellaneous Finger Prints	Total	Identifications	Parole Violators Identified	Escaped Prisoners Identified	Photographs
50,437	4,422	54,859	9,336	88	10	27,553
Criminal Identifications.....						9,187
Miscellaneous Non-criminal Identifications.....						149
						9,336
Increase in the number of photographs.....						2,750

The extra 4,422 miscellaneous, or non-criminal finger prints comprise applicants for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and several other police forces throughout the Dominion, Civil Service Candidates, etc.

Single Finger Prints.—This collection was added to during the year and continues to function very satisfactorily. It is hoped to enlarge the scope of this collection more rapidly. Forty criminals were identified through this Section during the past 12 months.

Instructional Classes.—Members of the Central Bureau at Ottawa lectured the training classes at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, who were later brought to Headquarters to personally view the activities of the Bureau.

Certain selected personnel from "D," "F," "J" and "K" Divisions were given a two months course in the Bureau during the summer of 1937 in finger printing, photography and plan drawing, and members of a few Canadian City Police Forces were also given courses of long or short duration as desired.

Photographic Section.—A new Section has been organized under Special Constable J. G. Dickson, and we have now a well-equipped studio. Further remarks regarding this will be found in the Report of the Officer in charge of the Finger Print Section in Appendix "A."

(ii) *Finger Print Section, Edmonton.* The total number of prints received during the year was 1,433, slightly less than last year.

A *Single Finger Print* collection was begun on January 1, 1938.

Instruction. During the Refresher Courses held in January and February, 1938, twelve lectures were given.

2. Statistics

The tables of Statistics shown in Appendix "C" of this report have again been confined to cases coming under the Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the different Provincial Statutes. At the present time there is no need or demand to publish the figures dealing with investigations for other Federal Departments, other police forces, and for provincial and municipal authorities. An account of the work involved in those particular investigations will be given in Section 5.

To return to the 3 main classifications shown in Appendix "C." A glance at the tables will show that the first column used has been made to include what are known departmentally as "negative searches," and "unfounded complaints."

In explanation of this, it is considered necessary in several provinces to make a large number of searches for contraband, for illicit liquor, etc., as experience has shown that a constant effort of this kind is required to continually hamper the habitual evader of customs, excise and similar duties.

As this first column of the statistics really gives no indication of the actual crime conditions, it is necessary to arrive at "true" cases for comparison.

In Section 1 of this report, a general outline of the figures from the "cases entered" standpoint was made. It is now desired to compare the figures for last year with the previous year on the basis of "true cases" and thereby arrive more nearly at the actual crime conditions existing.

To press conclusions too far from the viewpoint of "cases entered" leads to erroneous conclusions. The figures for the province of Nova Scotia for the 12 months ended March 31, 1938, provide an excellent example to illustrate this.

In examining the "cases entered" for this province during the years ended March 31, 1937, and March 31, 1938, the following is the result:—

	1937	1938
Federal Statutes	2,252	2,069
Criminal Code	2,236	1,926
Provincial Statutes	7,937	7,995
	<hr/> 12,425	<hr/> 11,990

and from this it might be concluded that in 1938 there was less crime than in 1937, whereas upon examining "true cases" during the same period, the opposite is the fact.

In dealing with "true cases" the situation is as follows:—

	1937	1938
Federal Statutes	728	700
Criminal Code	2,159	1,919
Provincial Statutes	2,669	4,521
	<hr/> 5,556	<hr/> 7,140

This state of affairs is due to the large number of "negative searches" (previously mentioned) necessary in some provinces. Therefore throughout this particular section any comparison hereafter will be upon a "true cases" basis.

The total "true cases" for the 12 months ended March 31, 1938, under the three main classifications, are set forth below, opposite similar details for the previous twelve months:—

	1937	1938
Federal Statutes	8,804	8,970
Criminal Code	21,754	21,367
Provincial Statutes	15,473	19,396
	46,031	49,733

from which it will be seen that there was a small increase in Federal Statutes in 1938, a small decrease in the number of cases under the Criminal Code and a very considerable increase in the cases under Provincial Statutes.

Upon examination of the figures by provinces, it will be found that the provinces of Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta and Prince Edward Island show the largest increases in the order named.

Federal Statutes.—The increase under this heading is so small that it hardly necessitates comment, but the Excise Act and the Indian Act are responsible for the increase shown.

Criminal Code.—The decrease is approximately 400 cases, which are divided between the sections dealing with religion and morals and with the person and reputation.

Provincial Statutes.—The statutes responsible for the increases under this heading are those dealing with liquor and the control of traffic on the highways. In Nova Scotia alone the number of convictions in connection with the Motor Vehicle Act rose 1,600 cases over the previous year.

3. Table of "True" Cases

From the standpoint of the number of convictions registered under the three main classifications, the situation is set forth in the following table. A comparative analysis with the previous year may be seen from the graph which accompanies this part of the report.

	Province or Territory											Total
	B.C.	Alta. †	Sask. †	Man. †	Ont.	Que.	N.B. †	N.S. †	P.E.I. †	Y.T. †	N.W.T. †	
FEDERAL STATUTES												
(a) Convictions.....	591	1,002	465	663	920	856	144	365	127	34	33	5,200
(b) Acquitted, with drawn or handed to department concerned.....	199	149	408	306	392	742	232	205	75	7	14	2,729
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	61	63	76	81	135	182	98	127	14	3	10	850
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	17	10	13	36	56	15	26	3	14	.....	1	191
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	333	735	956	283	700	1,260	394	1,369	335	2	8	6,375
Total cases reported.....	1,201 333	1,959 735	1,918 956	1,369 283	2,203 700	3,055 1,260	894 394	2,069 1,369	565 335	46 2	66 8	15,345 6,375
Total "true" cases.....	868	1,224	962	1,086	1,503	1,795	500	700	230	44	58	8,970
CRIMINAL CODE												
(a) Convictions.....	37	2,768	2,228	1,159	76	91	743	822	218	26	31	8,199
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	14 16	1,479 985	2,231 368	820 289	77 46	51 40	680 248	647 264	135 12	30 14	19 16	6,133 2,298
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	4	1,382	1,928	887	55	3	180	186	58	2	2	4,687
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....												
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....		85	610	446	9	1	96	7	46	1	6	1,307
Total cases reported.....	71 85	6,699 85	7,365 610	3,601 446	263 9	186 1	1,947 96	1,926 7	469 46	73 1	74 6	22,674 1,307
Total "true" cases.....	71	6,614	6,755	3,155	254	185	1,851	1,919	423	72	68	21,367

NOTE:—Columns marked (†) indicate the province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or the territories concerned are under federal control.

	Province or Territory											Total
	B.C.	Alta. ‡	Sask. ‡	Man. ‡	Ont.	Que.	N.B. ‡	N.S. ‡	P.E.I. ‡	Y.T. ‡	N.W.T. ‡	
PROVINCIAL STATUTES												
(a) Convictions.....		3,176	2,231	1,891	13		1,648	3,216	690	3		12,868
(b) Acquitted, with drawn or handed to department concerned.....		497	1,126	1,238	5	1	1,070	1,003	473	1		5,414
(c) (1) Cases pending.....		128	150	92			185	296	6			857
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....		9	56	140	1		43	6	2			257
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....		6	289	114			1,072	3,474	3			4,958
Total cases reported.....		3,816	3,852	3,475	19	1	4,018	7,995	1,174	4		24,354
		6	289	114			1,072	3,474	3			4,958
Total "true" cases.....		3,810	3,563	3,361	19	1	2,946	4,521	1,171	4		19,396

NOTE:—Columns marked (‡) indicate the province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or the territories concerned are under federal control.

For the sake of convenience, the above mentioned figures are now totalled to be available as a basis for a graph as follows, the figures for 1937 being shown also:—

1937	B.C.	Alta. ‡	Sask. ‡	Man. ‡	Ont.	Que.	N.B. ‡	N.S. ‡	P.E.I. ‡	Y.T. ‡	N.W.T. ‡
Convictions.....	689	6,752	5,176	2,877	917	853	2,316	2,979	800	72	35
Cases pending including those abandoned.....	98	1,927	2,656	1,644	288	263	514	732	91	17	25
Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	271	2,161	3,792	1,846	520	759	2,377	1,845	684	22	33
Total.....	1,058	10,840	11,624	6,367	1,725	1,875	5,207	5,556	1,575	111	93

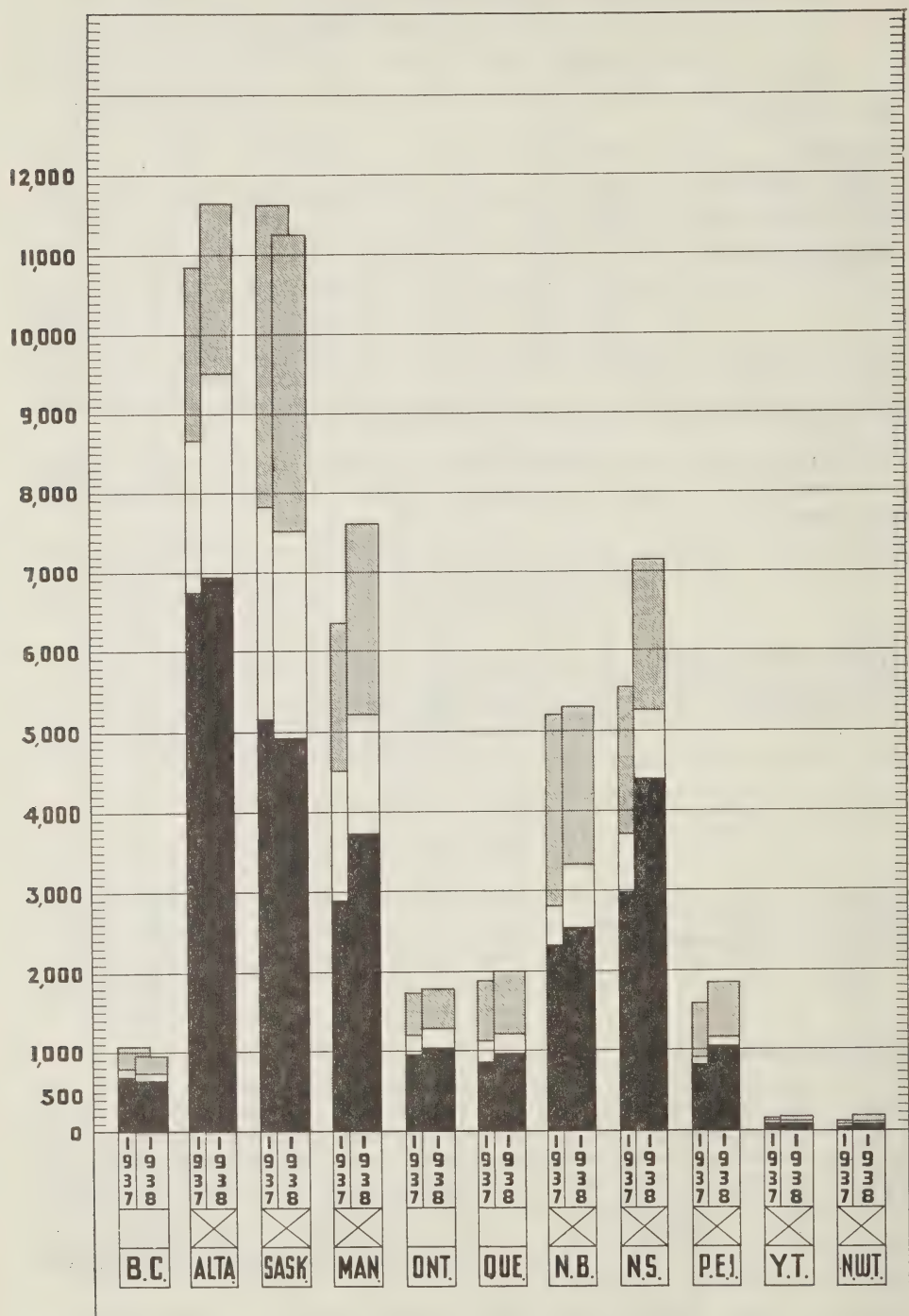
1938	B.C.	Alta. ‡	Sask. ‡	Man. ‡	Ont.	Que.	N.B. ‡	N.S. ‡	P.E.I. ‡	Y.T. ‡	N.W.T. ‡
Convictions.....	628	6,946	4,924	3,713	1,009	947	2,535	4,403	1,035	63	64
Cases pending including those abandoned.....	98	2,577	2,591	1,525	293	240	780	882	106	19	29
Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	213	2,125	3,765	2,364	474	794	1,982	1,855	683	38	33
Total.....	939	11,648	11,280	7,602	1,776	1,981	5,297	7,140	1,824	120	126




4. Graph Index


The comparative graph, previously referred to, and based on the two last tables of figures shown, will be found on page 38, and indicates the results of the investigation made by the force into the known crime conditions in each province or territory during the years ended March 31, 1937, and March 31, 1938. It obviously cannot indicate the amount of work involved, but it does give a reasonably true picture of the results achieved.

The graph is self-explanatory, but if a more detailed examination of the statistics is desired, it can be had by comparing "true cases" to be derived from the tables shown in Appendix "C."

COMPARATIVE GRAPH SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF ALL "TRUE" CASES HANDLED



 Convictions
  Cases pending including those abandoned.
  Acquitted and withdrawn, or handed to department concerned.

 Columns marked thus indicate that the Province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the R.C.M. Police, or that the Territories are under Federal control.

5. Acknowledgment of Assistance

With a force distributed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the International Boundary to the Far North, it is earnestly desired to acknowledge with sincere appreciation the hearty support and co-operation received from Police Forces outside Canada, and from the many Chief Constables of cities and towns throughout the Dominion. With the latter it is intended to include the officers and men of the Railway Police Forces of Canada. They may rest assured they will all find us willing to reciprocate when required.

It is also with gratitude that we acknowledge the excellent and lasting services rendered by those prominent members of the legal and professional, judicial and other fraternities who have been kind enough to assist in the training of the members of the force, or who have given lectures or other instruction in aids to modern police investigation.

Last, but by no means least, to those men and women experts who have given evidence on technical matters, in the hope of assisting the judges and juries to arrive at the true facts in difficult cases, our sincere appreciation is extended.

This should conclude the section on Crime, but as the Criminal Investigation Branch at R.C.M. Police Headquarters has also one other section, whose activities have not yet been mentioned, it is now desired to deal with it.

6. Ticket-of-Leave Section

The report of the official in charge of this Section shows that during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1938, the following number of persons were released from penitentiaries, prisons, jails and reformatories on ticket-of-leave:—

	Twelve months ended March 31, 1938	Twelve months ended March 31, 1937
Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries.....	217	319
Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails and reformatories.....	299	330
Totals.....	516	649

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited and sentences completed on ticket-of-leave for the twelve months ended March 31, 1938, may also be of interest:—

Licences revoked for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.. . . .	14
Revocations recalled.. . . .	2
Licences forfeited in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence.. . . .	20
Licences made unconditional.. . . .	1
Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave.. . . .	589
Sentences not yet completed.. . . .	355
Delinquent percentages.. . . . (small increase)	6.2
Ticket-of-leave sentences not completed 31st March, 1938.. . . .	355

The Supervisor of Ticket-of-leave further reports that he has received excellent co-operation and assistance in carrying out the provisions of the Ticket-of-Leave Act from all police forces and other authorities in the country.

SECTION 5

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE DOMINION
GOVERNMENT, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL
AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE
FORCES, ETC.

1. Other Investigations

In Section 4—the previous Section—it was pointed out under the heading of “Statistics” that it is not customary to publish the figures dealing with investigations for other departments of the Federal Government, other police forces and assistance to various authorities, but that a general account of the work involved would be set forth in Section 5.

The first group of statistics which were dealt with in Section 4, namely, those relating to infractions of Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes are known departmentally as Group 1. The others are known as Groups 2, 3 and 4, and a short explanation of the work performed under each of these is now necessary.

Under Group 2 are placed all investigations for which this force is entirely responsible to some other department, although there has been no breach of any statute. For example, investigations respecting applicants for naturalization, enquiries for missing persons, inspection of drugstores, etc.

Under Group 3 are gathered all cases in which there has been a breach of some statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only render assistance to some other department or police force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other police forces, assisting Government officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered, etc.

Under Group 4 come all cases in which we assist some other department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties. For example, supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks, collecting fur tax, issuing game licences, supplying escorts, or guards for Government officials in charge of Government funds, and so forth.

2. Totals of Groups 2, 3 and 4.

The grand total of these groups for the 12 months ended March 31, 1938, was 134,357 made up as follows:—

Province	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Total
British Columbia.....	1,830	182	9,837	11,849
Alberta.....	25,981	5,059	3,605	34,645
Saskatchewan.....	6,435	3,287	1,305	11,027
Manitoba.....	2,398	1,282	1,024	4,704
Ontario.....	7,540	557	1,079	9,176
Quebec.....	3,928	169	515	4,612
New Brunswick.....	9,520	1,025	800	11,345
Nova Scotia.....	1,021	13,700	18,597	33,318
Prince Edward Island.....	464	251	574	1,289
Yukon Territory.....	758	8	2,684	3,150
Northwest Territories.....	249	32	8,961	9,242
Totals.....	59,824	25,552	48,981	134,357

This is a decrease from last year.

Upon examination, it is found that more than 50 per cent of the services rendered were for or on behalf of the Provincial Governments and Municipal Authorities, and approximately 40 per cent for the Federal Government. This is the reverse of the situation last year.

The figures which stand out conspicuously in the above table will now be explained.

In Group 2, the 25,981 cases in Alberta are largely accounted for by the large number of enquiries made by this force for the Provincial Government in connection with relief and the National Employment Commission.

The 9,520 cases in New Brunswick are chiefly assistances rendered to Provincial Authorities in connection with the supervision of motor vehicles and highway traffic.

Of the 7,540 cases in Ontario, over 4,000 were investigations for the Federal Government regarding applicants for naturalization.

In Group 3.—The large number of cases shown for Nova Scotia (13,700) are chiefly composed of patrols in assisting the Provincial Government.

In Group 4.—The 18,597 cases for Nova Scotia are largely accounted for in connection with Motor Vehicle Inspections.

The 9,837 cases in British Columbia are chiefly services rendered to the Immigration Branch of the Federal Government.

The 8,961 cases in the Northwest Territories chiefly consist of services to the Department of Mines and Resources in collecting fur export tax, issuing licences, various other permits and similar services.

3. Variety of Services

The assistance rendered to the various departments of the Federal Government and also to the Provincial Governments with which the Federal Government has an agreement for the services of the force, is very substantial, and if this could not be rendered by this force, it would entail considerable expenditure to supply it.

Each year sees some new duty added to this force on account of its wide distribution, and a detailed list of those carried out apart from police work would be surprisingly long. However, this has been characteristic of the force from its very inception. All down its history it has carried on duties of the "social service" type in many and varied forms, and from the nature of things, must continue to do so.

4. Collection of Revenue

For a few years past, the annual report of the Commissioner has contained notes under this heading, and it may be of interest to show the work done in this direction during the past year.

During the twelve months ended 31st March, 1938, the force in the field collected \$388,932.59 in one way and another, made up as follows:—

Federal Government—	
Revenue.. . . .	\$131,849 36
Fines.. . . .	137,063 30
Costs.. . . .	10,199 32
	<hr/>
	\$279,111 98
Provincial Government—	
Revenue.. . . .	\$ 32,159 92
Fines.. . . .	65,650 09
Costs.. . . .	10,459 07
	<hr/>
	\$108,269 08
Miscellaneous collections.. . . .	1,551 53
	<hr/>
Total.. . . .	\$388,932 59

The fines shown in the above statement is only a small portion of the *fines imposed*. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix 'C'.

The amounts at present paid by the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1938, for the services of the R.C.M. Police total \$935,000. This is, of course, collected by R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, and therefore the grand total is made up as follows:—

In the field.....	\$ 388,932 59
At Headquarters.....	935,000 00
Total	<hr/> \$1,323,932 59

This is an increase of \$184,243.68 over the amount shown in my predecessor's last annual report.

SECTION 6

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. Preliminary Remarks

The Northwest Territories is known as "G" Division, with Headquarters at Ottawa, Ontario. "B" Division embraces the Yukon Territory with its Divisional centre at Dawson. There is no change to report in this respect.

The chief industries in these areas are as follows:—

Northwest Territories.—Fur trade, with mining (metals) steadily increasing in importance.

Yukon Territory.—Mining (metals) with trapping and the fur trade in second place.

The number of detachments in these Divisions are set forth below:—

"G" Division (N.W.T.)—22 permanent and 2 summer detachments.

"B" Division (Y.T.)—10 (Excluding Divisional Headquarters).

2. Northwest Territories

As reported last year, local conditions vary considerably over such tremendous areas, and service in these territories is decidedly "northern".

Detachments.

In April, 1938, a new detachment was established at Yellowknife River, N.W.T., owing to the increase of mining activities in that area. At the present time, there is one Constable stationed there who is acting as Sub-Mining Recorder for the district.

New Sub-Division—Norman, N.W.T.

Under present arrangements, a new sub-division with headquarters at Norman, N.W.T. will be opened during the summer of 1938. This is considered advisable for several reasons. For several years there has been no Commissioned Officer stationed between Fort Smith and Aklavik, and the new sub-division will facilitate inspection of detachments. Furthermore, this area is growing in importance through mining activities on Great Bear Lake, and is also a convenient point to reach Coronation Gulf by aeroplane via the Coppermine River, if necessary.

Barracks and Buildings

There have been no *new* buildings erected in the Northwest Territories during the past year.

The "C" and "A" type buildings at Wrigley, N.W.T. were dismantled and moved to Aklavik where they have been re-built or used to advantage in repairing other buildings at that point.

Electric Light Plants

Four additional Electric Light Plants were installed during the past year, one each at Maitland Point, Lake Harbour, Pond Inlet and Craig Harbour detachments. Lake Harbour and Maitland Point Detachments have reported quite favourably on the plants supplied, although at first some difficulty was experienced at the former detachment.

In order to overcome some of the difficulties at first encountered, the Company from which this electrical apparatus was purchased has agreed to supply new engines and it is anticipated that a more detailed report can be made next year. The reports from Pond Inlet and Craig Harbour will not be available until October, 1938.

Dogs

There are now 294 dogs distributed among the detachments of "G" Division, an increase of 31 over the number on charge at March 31st, 1937.

Dog Feed

In all localities in the Northwest Territories where it is possible to do so, members of the force endeavour to secure dog feed by fishing in rivers and lakes where fish are plentiful. At certain spots where good results are likely to be expected a camp is set up and police personnel have been able during the past few years to very materially reduce the cost of dog feed.

Shipping in materials for dog feed or sending in canned food for these animals is an expensive undertaking.

Of course, success at local fisheries varies. In some instances, sufficient fish is secured to fully cover the requirements until after the next open water. In other cases, of course, our detachments met with less success. These fishing camps are usually operated down the Mackenzie and in the Western Arctic. In the Eastern Arctic, it is possible to obtain seal and walrus for dog feed in sufficient quantities to meet our requirements.

The total catch of fish during the 12 months ended 31st March, 1938, was well over 70 tons, an increase of twenty tons over last year's figures.

The energetic efforts made by all detachments in this matter is most praiseworthy.

Duties

In such remote areas, the duties of members of the Force are most varied, as many Departments of the Federal Government depend upon the police to assist them in administrative and routine capacities.

A good deal of revenue is also collected, but due largely to the fact that practically no customs dues were collected at Herschel Island during the past 12 months, "G" Division is not in the lead in the collection of revenue. However, it is interesting to note that a total of \$6,551.76 alone was collected by members of the force acting as Sub-Mining Recorders. Last year's amount was \$1,935.83. This reflects in some measure the extension of mining activities in the Northwest Territories.

Mining

Mining activities in the Northwest Territories have now assumed considerable importance in the development of the territories.

During 1937 much activity was centred around the pitch-blende deposits in the Great Bear Lake field, and the gold discoveries at Outpost Island, Great Slave Lake, Yellowknife River and Gordon Lake. In the last mentioned

areas a number of mining companies were actively engaged in developing and proving their claims. A mill with an initial capacity of 100 tons has been erected in the Yellowknife River area and plans are underway to erect another mill of the same capacity in the Gordon Lake area.

According to reports, the Yellowknife River and Gordon Lake areas will be the scene of intensive activity this summer, and it is expected that a large number of prospectors will visit those districts.

At present nearly 4,000 mineral claims are in good standing in the Northwest Territories, of which approximately 2,500 are in the Yellowknife and Gordon Lake areas. Some forty companies and syndicates were engaged in prospecting and development work, many of these being well financed and established so that they are in a position to carry out their work to conclusive results.

Some of the mines have been electrified by the installation of diesel-driven generators, the oil for fuel being obtained from the Norman oil wells. In this connection it is of interest to add that during the spring and summer of 1937, an 8½ mile pipe line was built to overcome transportation difficulties caused by the St. Charles Rapids on the Bear River. The oil is taken from the wells in tank barges and transferred to storage tanks at the foot of the rapids. From these tanks it is pumped through the pipe line into a reservoir from which it flows by gravity into another tank barge, which carries it to a storage tank at Fort Franklin, from which point it is carried by barges to mines in the Great Bear Lake field, some 225 miles across Great Bear Lake.

Transportation into the Northwest Territories

Improvements to transportation and navigation facilities are doing much to assist developments in the mining areas of the Northwest Territories. During 1937, approximately 23,000 tons of freight was carried to and from Waterways, Alberta. In addition, approximately 600 tons of freight, supplies, etc., was carried by plane. In view of the increased activity in 1938, the transportation companies are looking forward to an increase in the amount of freight to be transported this summer. Two important additions were made to the transportation facilities of the Mackenzie River during 1937, these being two diesel powered steel boats, the "Radium Queen" and "Radium King". These vessels were built at Sorel, P.Q., and moved by rail, in sections, to Edmonton, thence north, where they were re-assembled and launched.

Civil cases

The duty in connection with Civil Writs of Execution is one which it is hoped this force will soon be relieved, as it is undesirable, from more than one standpoint, for the members of the force to carry out this work. There is hope that a new Sheriff will be appointed and that he will be able to procure the necessary civilian officials to do this work. The seizure of furs and belongings of a debtor by members of this force gives the impression that the police are taking sides in civil disputes, and gives some persons a psychological advantage, at any rate, which should not be theirs.

Patrols

References to important patrols will be found in the extracts from the report of the Officer Commanding "G" Division—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin for Superintendent G. F. Fletcher in Appendix "A".

Interesting Old Records

While the R.M.S. "Nascopie" was at Fort Ross, Somerset Island (Eastern Arctic) N.W.T., during the summer of 1937, Reg. No. 10575 A/Corpl. W. C. Dods-worth found a tin cannister containing an old document which was so dried out that there was great danger of spoiling it if it was handled to any extent. This

document was brought to this Headquarters and was sent to the Department of Public Archives, who in turn sent it to the Public Record Office in England to be properly treated.

The metal cannister containing the document was found after leaving the spot where a cairn, supposedly built by Captain Sir F. L. McClintock in 1859, had stood.

The date of the document in McClintock's hand is "Port Kennedy" 22nd July, 1859. The fragments of the letter are now reposing in our museum at Regina, Sask. The signature of "F. L. McClintock" is genuine.

A photostat copy has been furnished the Public Archives.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor General to the Northwest Territories

An event of much interest took place during the summer of 1937 when His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, made an extended tour of the western portion of the Northwest territories.

Inspector D. J. Martin was detailed to accompany the Vice Regal Party from Fort Smith, N. W. T. to Aklavik, N. W. T. During the course of his journey, His Excellency visited all detachments of this Force on the Mackenzie River and at Port Radium, Coppermine and Rae, N. W. T. Upon the arrival of His Excellency at Coppermine, N. W. T., the Police Schooner "St. Roch" was in harbour and he was taken aboard, and was greatly interested in the duties in which this vessel is engaged.

The return journey of His Excellency was almost wholly made by aeroplane, and Inspector Martin's services were not required.

Everything possible was done to make the visit of His Excellency both interesting and enjoyable, and it is gratifying to report that no serious delay or inconvenience arose.

His Excellency was kind enough to send an expression of thanks for the services rendered by this force at the various settlements visited, etc.

3. Yukon Territory

Conditions of service in the Yukon Territory are similar in many respects to those in the Northwest Territories, especially insofar as climate is concerned.

Tourists

The Constable in charge of the White Pass Summit detachment, B.C., is Acting Immigration Officer, and examined 9,520 entrants during the summer season of 1937. This is an increase of 1,325 over the previous summer.

Air Services

Routine inspections of aircraft operating in the Territory, as well as inspections of all foreign aircraft arriving, have been made. The Non-Commissioned Officers in charge of the detachments at Dawson and Whitehorse, respectively, hold appointments as Inspectors of Aeroplanes.

Considerable air traffic is now taking place in the Yukon. The Northern Airways Limited and the White Pass Airways maintain regular schedules between Whitehorse, Mayo and Dawson, while the Northern Airways Limited have recently inaugurated a weekly service between Vancouver, B. C., and Dawson, Y. T. The United Airways Limited have a weekly service between Edmonton, Alberta, and Whitehorse, Y. T., carrying mail and passengers between these points.

The use of the aeroplane is opening up the Territory for mining and prospecting as the two companies operating in the Yukon have planes available for charter flights to any part of the Territory, and these are being taken advantage of by different mining men looking over prospects.

Mining

The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation of Dawson control the main mining interests in the Yukon in so far as gold is concerned. The past season was a very successful one for this Company, and the prospects for the 1938 season are bright as it is intended to have nine dredges working in the Klondike and adjacent creeks. This will be an increase of two dredges over last year and will mean increased employment.

Last summer the Company had a pay roll of some 700 employees, and it is expected that this year will see nearly 150 more men employed. It is also expected that the Company will be able to make an earlier start with dredging operations this season as last year an extensive system of ditches was constructed, and it is hoped to be able to thaw these ditches in the vicinity of the dredges so that a start may be made nearly a month earlier than usual. Should this be successful, it will mean a season of nearly 7 months in which to do dredge work.

Conditions and development in regard to gold mining and prospecting in other parts of the Territory remain the same. It is unfortunate that the property on Mount Freegold, near Carmacks, is not making the progress expected, as this is a quartz proposition, it would be a boon to the Territory should it be developed in a large way, as it would assure work the year round, while at present most of the men employed in the Yukon return to the Pacific Coast in the winter time as there is no work for them in the Territory.

In regard to silver mining in the Mayo-Keno Districts, these operations are controlled by the Treadwell Yukon Company. Operations continue the year round and this Company expects to have some twelve thousand tons of concentrates on the river bank at Mayo for shipment at the opening of navigation. Last year this Company shipped nine thousand tons to the smelter.

The present high price of silver is encouraging the mining of very high grade ore and there are a number of individual miners who are now working prospects which previously did not pay. If the price of silver remains steady, a great improvement in conditions in the district may be looked for.

The Non-Commissioned Officer at Whitehorse, the Non-Commissioned Officer at Old Crow, and the Constables in charge at Forty Mile and Champagne Detachments hold appointments as Agents to the Mining Recorder and Crown Timber and Lands Agent.

Indians

Inspector G. Binning of this Division Headquarters is the Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Yukon Agency, his duties being to supervise all relief issues to the Indians, medical attention, hospitalization and their welfare generally. He also is responsible for the maintenance of educational facilities in the Agency.

The general health of the Indians throughout the Territory has been fairly good during the past year. There have been no epidemics amongst the Indians during the year, and the few deaths which have occurred have been mostly amongst the older natives.

Members of this Force investigate all needy cases amongst the Indians, and, in the remoter places of the Territory, attend to all cases of sickness, dispensing medicines supplied by the Indian Department where necessary.

Crown Timber and Lands, Whitehorse

The amount of work in connection with the Crown Timber and Lands handled at Whitehorse is considerable, this being the main point in the southern end of the Territory for the registration of claims, etc., and one member of the detachment devotes practically his whole time attending to these duties.

Crime

There have been no serious cases dealt with during the past year.

SECTION 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Distinguished Visitors

Their Imperial Highnesses the Prince and Princess Chichibu of Japan arrived in Canada en route to the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI. They arrived at Vancouver on the 29 March, 1937, and Inspector H. M. Fowell, with two other ranks, was selected to accompany the party from Vancouver to St. Armand, P. Q., where the Imperial Party left Canada for New York. The Imperial Party visited Ottawa on April 3 and remained until April 5, 1937.

The Imperial Party returned to Canada on the 23rd September en route to Japan, and Inspector H. M. Fowell, and another member of the force, was again detailed to assist in their safe conduct across Canada, in co-operation with the various Railway, City, Provincial and other police forces. They sailed for Japan on October 2, 1937 from Victoria, B. C.

2. Coronation of His Majesty King George VI

Two Officers and thirty-three Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables and thirty-five horses were selected to represent the R. C. M. Police in the Canadian Coronation Contingent sent to London to take part in the Coronation Procession.

Assistant Commissioner S. T. Wood was in charge of the Police detachment, with Inspector J. Brunet second in command. Selected personnel from all divisions of the force were sent to Regina, Sask., for training and the final selection and main party left Montreal on the ss. *Duchess of York* on April 23, 1937. A party of 6 men and 35 horses left on the ss. *Beaverhill* the next day.

Officers, men and horses reached London without mishap, and immediately were fitted into the scheme for the proceedings on Coronation Day, May 12, 1937.

Everything passed off exceedingly well, and the police detachment was most hospitably received. Coronation Medals were presented at Buckingham Palace on May 14, 1937.

An honour accorded to only the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on May 19, 1937, is of special interest, when a Command Parade at Buckingham Palace was held when Her Majesty the Queen and the two small Princesses carried out an inspection. As the Royal Party passed down the line, the Queen spoke to each man and the two small Princesses later with evident delight gave sugar to the horses.

While the Coronation Contingent was in London, advantage was taken for certain members to familiarize themselves with recent developments in crime detection and similar matters of police interest at the Home Office and also at Scotland Yard.

The horses and a small party of men returned on the ss. *Beaverhill*, and the main party on the ss. *Montclare*, which arrived at Montreal on June 3, 1937.

The behaviour of all ranks was everything that could be desired. The horses stood the journey well.

3. Conclusion

The duties undertaken and carried out during the past twelve months have been arduous, nevertheless, the year has been one of progress not only in practical and up-to-date methods employed, but also in the outlook of confidence of the individual constable. Furthermore, the R. C. M. Police have always had to perform a good deal of "social service," and this has prevented too much emphasis being placed on "disciplinary" inclinations. This phase of the situation has never been neglected, and the response to social needs during the past year has been generous and untiring.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

CONTAINING ITEMS OF INTEREST, NOTES, AND IN MANY CASES EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF OFFICERS COMMANDING THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS, ETC., WHICH COULD NOT VERY WELL BE EMBODIED IN THE REPORT ITSELF, BUT WHICH ARE CONSIDERED TO MERIT PUBLICATION.

1. The Director, Criminal Investigation Branch—Assistant Commissioner C. H. King, A.D.C.

I have the honour to report that I took charge of the Criminal Investigation Branch during the month of March, 1938.

The reports for the past year of the following sections which comprise the Criminal Investigation Branch are attached:—

Preventive Service,
Finger Print Section,
Ticket-of-Leave Section,
Intelligence Section,
Firearms Registration Section,

and deal in detail with the operations of the particular section.

During the past year there has been a slight decrease in the number of investigations conducted under the Criminal Code but an increase in those under Federal and Provincial Statutes. The increase in the latter is chiefly in connection with infractions of the various Motor Vehicle and Highway Traffic Regulations. There is a growing tendency on the part of the public to refuse to prosecute persons committing infractions of the Criminal Code, particularly those dealing with false pretences or theft, and in a large number of instances members of this Force have received complaints regarding stolen goods and gone to considerable trouble and expense in locating same, with the result that upon the rightful owners receiving back their goods they refuse to enter a prosecution.

Murder

During the period under review forty-three murders were investigated by members of the Force, involving thirty-five accused persons. The murderer in several cases committed suicide, while others were found to be insane, and in certain instances the original sentence of murder was reduced to manslaughter by the court. However, at the close of the year all cases were satisfactorily in hand, none remaining unsolved.

The motive for the majority of murders committed during the year has been domestic relations or revenge, and it is rather significant to note the number of instances in which the .22 rifle was used.

In connection with the investigation of a murder near the International Boundary Line it was necessary to employ the services of a surveyor in order to establish whether the crime was committed in Canada or in the United States. Although the death actually occurred in Canada it was determined that the attack took place in the United States and, fortunately for the accused, in a State where the maximum penalty for murder is imprisonment for life, and where he was later tried and convicted.

Scientific Evidence

A brief reference to certain of the numerous investigations conducted by members of the Force in which scientific evidence, coupled with keen powers of observation, has proved of value in assisting courts to arrive at decisions or verdicts is of interest:—

- (a) Recently two men were arrested in connection with a safe-breaking which occurred at the premises of a grain company. On their clothing was found traces of paint and plaster, and numerous strands of wool were adhering to the safe. Samples were accordingly taken of the paint from the safe and plaster from the building, also portions of the men's clothing, and submitted for scientific examination. It was proved conclusively that the strands of wool found on the safe were without doubt portions of the men's clothing, and that the paint and plaster found on the latter were identical with the paint on the safe and the plaster from the building in which the safe was kept.
- (b) During the course of an investigation regarding a theft of grain, it was ascertained that the culprit had loaded a truck and, when driving out through a gate to the road, had driven too close to one of the gate-posts, with the result that a protruding nail tore a tiny piece of wood from the box of the truck. A member of the Force was called to the scene of the theft and observed the hardly perceptible sliver of wood on the gate-post. He also noticed tire tracks in the ground and secured plaster casts. Later, the arrest of the suspect was effected and it was ascertained that the tires of the truck owned by him exactly matched those found at the scene of the crime; also, that the sliver found on the gate-post near the scene of the theft fitted into a small cavity in the rear of the truck-box.
- (c) In an investigation regarding theft of grain, Professors Harrington and Bergsteinson of the University of Saskatchewan gave evidence of their comparison of samples of wheat taken from the accused's and complainant's granaries. They found comparisons in some sixty respects, including size, shape, weight, and colour of kernels; percentage of different strains of wheat; white, piebald, frosted and cracked kernels, etc., etc. The following are examples of a few of the comparisons quoted:—

	Sample A.	Sample B.
Moisture	12.66%	12.65%
Protein	16.40%	16.40%
Ash content	1.66%	1.66%

- (d) A theft of wheat was reported to one of our Western Detachments and a constable investigating same found that a load of wheat had been sold under circumstances he considered suspicious. He was able to secure a sample from the elevator bin and this, with a specimen from the complainant's granary, was handed to S. H. Vigor, Field Crops Commissioner, for examination. The suspect was arrested and eventually tried in District Court. Mr. Vigor's evidence, on which the case largely depended, was not only as to the similarity of the wheat samples, but that he found the two samples to contain seven different impurities, viz., white wild oats, black wild oats, barley, flax, pig-weed, wild mustard and cowcockle, in equal proportion. Furthermore, in his 30 years of experience cowcockle, which is very rare, had only been reported in ten out of two hundred and ten municipalities, and never in the municipality in which the wheat was sold.
- (e) In a recent case an observant constable noticed, just outside a suspect's granary, two small freshly broken twigs. Taking possession of these he returned to the complainant's farm—some forty miles away—where

he was successful in locating the bushes from which these twigs had been torn by the undercarriage of the truck used in the commission of the offence. The bushes and twigs were examined by a Professor of Horticulture at the local University, who testified that the pieces found at the accused's granary were rose and willow respectively and that they had at one time formed part of the bushes on the complainant's land.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

The drug Marihuana has recently received much attention in news-reels and the press. Members of this Force have, during the year, secured convictions for possession of this narcotic and while engaged in the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act are continually on the lookout for traffickers in the weed or for persons suffering from Cannabis intoxication. Photographs, also samples of the weed, have been circularized, this considered necessary owing to the fact that it is somewhat difficult to describe. It grows in many parts of Canada to a height of some three to fourteen feet and has a compound leaf with five to seven, and occasionally eleven leaflets, the upper surfaces of which are rough, with hairs on the under side. The resin obtained from the plant is described in the Act as Cannabis Sativa, but to the drug trade is known as Cannabis indica, Cannabis americana and Cannabis africana—the last names being used to designate the source of the product.

During the course of an investigation regarding the narcotic traffic on the Pacific Coast it was found necessary to send a member of this force to Hong Kong, Canton and Macao to continue the inquiry. With the assistance of the local police, evidence of great value was secured and, later, commission evidence was taken and convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, also for conspiracy under the code, were obtained in the lower courts. However, appeals have been entered and the cases are therefore *sub judice*. It is of interest to note that a number of coded telegrams found in a safe at the premises of one of the persons involved were successfully deciphered by Mrs. E. S. Friedman, Cryptanalyst in charge of the United States Coastguard Headquarters, Washington, D.C., whose evidence materially strengthened our cases.

2. The Supply Officer—Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze

The substitution of detachment ledgers by inventories and the condemning of clothing and kit by the officer witnessing exchange issues have resulted in a reduction of records both at divisions and this office.

In order to comply with the regulations governing the Salvage Office operations it has become necessary to issue a standing order instructing our divisions to report to this office any condemned stores which have a salvage value and to await the salvage officer's instructions.

Authority was issued February 26, 1938, for an annual issue of clothing to N.C.O.'s and constables employed on plain clothes duty. This is the same issue as for the other members of the force except overshirts and ties.

During the year Superintendent Forde, in addition to his appointment as Assistant Supply Officer took over the duties of the Inspection Officer of Finance and Stores.

Constable Wilson, J. J., was promoted to the rank of A/L/Cpl. whilst in charge of shipping at the supply stores and three other members of this branch qualified in the clerical section examinations.

ACCOMMODATION

(a) Public Buildings

During the current fiscal year 1937-38, the Department of Public Works has provided space in government-owned buildings for four more detachments, bringing the total number of detachments occupying space in Dominion public buildings to 62. In addition to this, other departments, such as the Indian Affairs, Immigration, and National Defence, supply accommodation for 16 detachments.

On January 15, 1938, the subdivision at Moncton, N.B., moved into the old post office building at that point, thereby saving the Government \$1,200 annually, the amount paid in rent for the quarters previously occupied.

(b) Rented Buildings

The total amount paid in rentals by the force during the fiscal year 1937-38 totals \$188,055.57. Of this sum \$9,366.39 has been paid for garage space alone.

(c) Police-owned Buildings

Approximately \$36,000 has been spent on repairs to police-owned buildings during the fiscal year 1937-38. Many of the repairs included in this figure were major repairs which had been postponed from year to year until it was necessary in the interests of economy to proceed with the work this year. About \$110,000 has been expended on new construction consisting of additional office space, division mess, and a gymnasium for "Depot" Division, Regina; fencing, gateways, driveways, concrete sidewalks, and extension of heating plant for "K" Division, Edmonton; and a garage and concrete roadway for "D" Division, Winnipeg.

The garage in Winnipeg supplies a long-felt want and although the cost of construction totalled \$25,540.40 the rent paid out in garage rental amounting to \$1,000 per year will be saved.

Approximately 200 tons of clothing and stationery were shipped from our stores during the year and corrugated shipping cartons were used exclusively by the Stationery Branch and whenever possible by the Supply Store, effecting considerable saving over the cost of the wood cases formerly used.

Slickers

A new slicker of black heavy-weight material, without leg straps or gusset, but with buttoned vent and lined shoulders, has been taken into use.

The olive colour was discarded because of its extreme water spotting. The black rubber coating is expected to show greater resistance to surface spotting. Five hundred have been ordered but no deliveries yet made.

Some delay was encountered in getting a suitable shade of brown material for the brown jackets and Divisions could not be provided with their requirements. This matter has now been straightened out.

MARINE SECTION

A reorganization and centralization of all Marine Stores at Halifax were carried out under supervision of Cst. Hoyt of this office. The revised method of ships turning in old stores and drawing new stock has reduced ships clerical work considerably.

Reorganization of the Marine Section Stores and Q.M. Office Staff was also carried out at Halifax, and the staff now operates on the ready reference visualized accounting system as in use at Headquarters, Ottawa, resulting in uniformity of clerical routine at both points.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

Appreciation is again recorded of the splendid co-operation by the Department of Public Works in meeting our requirements.

3. The Adjutant—Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp

The total strength of 2,598 is an increase of 25 over the total of last year.

Recruiting

There were 2,249 applicants for engagement in the force during the past twelve months, which is an increase of approximately 24 per cent over last year.

The engagements were as follows:—

Recruits...	126
Re-engaged...	11
Special Constables taken on as regular members...	5
Special Constables...	39
Marine Section...	31
	<hr/>
	212

Aviation Section

This Section came into operation this year and at present is composed of four planes which are operated by members of the Force who are fully qualified pilots under the direction of a Sub-Inspector.

They are chiefly used in co-operation with the Marine Section in the prevention of smuggling activities.

Health

I am pleased to report that, on the whole, the health of the Headquarters staff has been good during the past twelve months.

Training of Headquarters Staff

Instruction in Foot and Arms drill was given to all members of the Staff during the winter months.

First Aid

A First Aid Class was undertaken during the winter months with extremely satisfactory results, also a First Aid Team was entered for the Police, Provincial and Dominion Championships.

Quarters

As previously reported the unmarried members of the Staff are quartered in the barrack buildings at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, and are transported to and from the Headquarters Office daily by means of motor transport.

THE LATE COMMISSIONER
SIR JAMES HOWDEN MacBRIEN, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

By SUPERINTENDENT V. A. M. KEMP

Biographical Sketch

It is with a feeling of profound sorrow that we record the death of our beloved Commissioner, which occurred at Toronto on the evening of March 5, 1938.

In the passing of Major General Sir James Howden MacBrien, the Force has sustained a very great loss. The first Commissioner to die whilst in office, he was responsible for so much that has been done for the good of the Force and Canada during the past six years. It is unlikely that this Force has ever witnessed such a complete change in structure as took place under his direction.

The tremendous spontaneity of sympathy which passed over the country and which included testimony from those in high positions, as well as those occupying more humble stations in life, culminated in an impressive tribute to his memory on the occasion of his funeral.

Words cannot describe the remarkable esteem in which Sir James was held by all his comrades in the Force. He was the Commissioner, but in addition he was a man, with an understanding of men, possessed of unusual personality and of amazing ability to instil keenness in those privileged to serve under him.

Not only was he the first Commissioner to answer the last Roll Call whilst actually holding office but he was the first to have risen to that position after engagement in the ranks as a Constable.

This Force has produced many men who, after a period of useful and outstanding Police activity, have achieved renown in other walks of life. Particularly is this true of those who have turned to the military profession. Awards of the Victoria Cross in at least three instances, appointments to Companionship in Orders of chivalry, and elevation to Knighthood have been accorded former members of the Force, while appointments to senior military rank with important commands have followed in many additional instances.

Throughout the length and breadth of Canada, in fact in practically every corner of the English-speaking world, the name of our late Commissioner was held in respect, a respect engendered by his amazing capacity for efficient administration, coupled with unparalleled ability to create and hold keen personal friendship.

His progress through non-commissioned and commissioned ranks and his eventual rise to the highest office in the Military Forces of Canada, that of Chief of the General Staff, are eloquent testimony to his remarkable administrative ability and in addition furnish inspiration and example to young Canadian manhood.

It is not the purpose in these lines to emphasize the achievements of the Commissioner in military circles. In other pages that story has been portrayed. It is, however, only fitting that in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly, a publication founded and fostered by him, special reference be made to his distinguished career in this Force. The work performed by General MacBrien in the Military world was of tremendous importance and far-reaching effect and added lustre to Canada's Defence Forces but we, of the Mounted Police, take special pride in thinking of him at this time as our Commissioner. The wholesome effects of his administration will be felt for years to come. As stated by Commissioner Wood the work which he performed in the Force will stand as an enduring monument to his memory. We also feel a pardonable thrill of pride that one who was to be such an influence for general good in other phases of our national life commenced as a recruit in the North West Mounted Police.

On the 7th day of April, 1900, Reg. No. 3588, Constable James Howden MacBrien, was engaged at Toronto by Supt. G. B. Moffatt for a period of five years' service. The small service file bearing the number 3588 contains no indication of the eventual Commissionership. The handwriting has remained unchanged with the passage of years. The signature of the recruit is identical with that of the Commissioner. Of further interest is the statement on the application form, "I have been used to horses all my life," a statement that could have been truly uttered in 1937. The love of horses never changed. A period in the saddle was the unvarying daily routine of the Commissioner. At his home "Chateau Deschenes" near Ottawa, he maintained a stable of five horses, which he rode, frequently exercising as many as three or four a day, and even the exacting task of piloting aircraft on an extended journey was insufficient to damp his keenness for riding. It is recalled that on one occasion he returned from a solo aeroplane flight from the United States, having covered a distance of 1,100 miles in one day. On landing his plane at about six in the

evening, he remarked that if he hurried he would "still have time to ride before dark." To indicate further his keen horsemanship it should be mentioned that at the time of his death he held the position of M.F.H. of the local Hunt.

He was discharged from the ranks of the Force on February 27, 1901, on joining the South African Constabulary. A letter is on file from Durban, Natal, addressed to Inspector (later Assistant Commissioner) J. O. Wilson, in which the following appears: "I like South Africa and think I will get along better here than in the Mounted Police. I have been confirmed as Sergeant and am recommended for Staff Sergeant. I have been in Durham for a month and my work has been branding and breaking horses."

It was after a period of some six years in the South African Constabulary that he returned to his native land to join the Canadian Militia.

To bring the recital forward to the point where James Howden MacBrien having risen from the rank of Constable becomes the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, it is necessary to turn the pages of over thirty years. On August 1, 1931, he assumed the Commissionership of the Force, a position he held for six years and seven months. This period is somewhat below the average incumbency in office, but with the possible exception of the stirring years between 1873 and 1885 it is doubtful if so much activity occurred in our past history in so short a time, so completely did the organization change. Not only did the Force increase (in fact it has doubled in strength) by the absorption of the Provincial work in Alberta, Manitoba, and the Maritimes and the Preventive work throughout Canada, but numerous other changes were wrought. To detail these would be to relate what all in the Force know. The formation of an Aviation Section, a Marine Section, and a Reserve, were a few of the undertakings for which Commissioner MacBrien was responsible. The extensive but essential building program throughout the Force, the introduction of equitable allowances, of qualifying courses for promotion, of a Long Service Medal, and the extension of married privileges, have been of untold benefit to all and have stimulated interest in the efficient discharge of duty. These numerous changes have worked to the advantage of our personnel, but what is more important is that they have resulted in a keener appreciation of duty, and the public, the Masters of the Force, have thus been better served.

Not only were these improvements the result of the "efficiency" of the Commissioner; behind that lay an abiding love for "the Force." In this there is a great lesson for all. Service to our country is not the only requisite in the performance of duty, but couple with that service an esprit-de-corps, an affection for the good name of the Force, and the result is the Ideal. Even on his bed, when in the Valley of the Shadow, concern for the Force was uppermost in the Commissioner's mind. On his last day of duty at Headquarters, despite the gravity of the situation facing him, he discarded thought for personal affairs and concerned himself only with instructions for the welfare of the Mounted Police.

One of the salient points of the Commissioner's personality was his ability to keep unruffled no matter how disturbing was the situation. It was his pride that he never lost his temper, and at no time did anyone enter his office without his welcoming smile. Ready at all times to perceive humorous situations, his infectious laugh would be heard in adjoining offices; while his courteous demeanour to all, irrespective of rank or station, was a model for everyone to consider. He had the most amazing capacity for work, coupled with which was unusual perception of the salient details of the problems of administration. Matters of policy or administration were determined with directness and thoroughness which resulted in very efficient and prompt solution, and those who were privileged to closely associate with him in office will never forget his wonderful characteristics in that connection. But with his genial sense of humour, there was at all times the keenest sense of the value of strict

discipline tempered with justice. The necessity for rigid attention to duty and for implicit obedience was ever apparent and the reputation of the Force for the integrity which it has enjoyed under former administrations has been maintained.

Among the numerous interests in which Sir James MacBrien participated possibly the most noteworthy was his keenness in aviation. His many flights included journeys across Canada (when he piloted solo his own machine) and also visits to the far-flung detachments of the Force in the Arctic and Yukon. It is a well-known fact that there were those in positions of responsibility in the country who endeavoured to discourage him from the hazards of solo flying, realizing as they did his value to Canada, but at the same time all who flew with him appreciated his ability as a pilot.

The historians of the future will find ample material for the portrayal of Canadian progress in the life of the late Commissioner and the tremendous influence which was his in the Military and Police professions, as well as in civilian life, covers an extensive field.

At every Divisional Headquarters, at every detachment, there is a feeling of sorrow that we have lost our Commissioner, who was at once the personal friend of each and every one. The sympathy of twenty-six hundred Mounted Police Officers and men is tendered to Lady MacBrien and her family in their loss. Nevertheless we mingle with our sense of loss, another of gratitude for the splendid example which has been shown us, for the benefits we have derived and for the standard of ambition set us in the kindly efficiency of the late Sir James Howden MacBrien, seventh Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

4. The Chief Preventive Officer—Superintendent E. W. Bavin

Preventive measures were well maintained during the year and there was a drastic reduction in the number of cases involving the smuggling of merchandise as distinct from liquor.

An important change was made, during March 1938, to the line of demarcation in the St. Lawrence River, which defines Canadian Waters as distinct from International Waters, for the purpose of enforcing the Customs Act. Previously, "Canadian Waters" in the St. Lawrence River comprised all territory west of a line drawn from Cap Chat on the North Shore, to Ste Anne des Monts on the Gaspé Peninsula. Some three or four years ago, representations were made to the Department of External Affairs, that the area of "Canadian Waters" in that locality be extended to include a considerably larger portion of the River, as difficulties had been experienced with small vessels smuggling alcohol along the entire shore of the Gaspé Peninsula, and to a lesser extent, to settlements on the North Shore. An inter-departmental committee was formed to report on this and other matters relating to coastal boundaries. The committee, late in 1937, recommended that the line in the St. Lawrence River be extended to include all waters west of a line drawn from Cap des Rosiers on the Gaspé Peninsula to the west end of Anticosti Island, to the St. John River on the North Shore. This portion of the Committee's report was adopted and crystallized into legislation by the Governor-in-Council, and maps are being prepared so that advantage may be taken of the change, during the coming season.

The problem which still calls for special effort on the part of the Preventive Forces, insofar as the Customs Act is concerned, is, without doubt, the smuggling of rum and alcohol in the Maritime Provinces, particularly in Nova Scotia. The configuration of the Coast line of this particular Province, with its numerous bays and coves, and the foggy conditions which prevail at certain seasons of the year, make it very difficult for our patrol vessels to give full

protection, and it is essential, therefore, that the co-ordinated efforts of land detachments, marine section and aircraft patrols, be maintained along the entire Coast.

Seizures of merchandise under the Customs Act or infractions of that Act by vehicles, etc., reported from the Maritime Provinces, have been negligible.

In British Columbia and the three Prairie Provinces, illicit distilling was confined, almost exclusively, to small stills operated to manufacture small quantities of spirits for family use or, in some cases, for sale to local residents. The operation of the small stills was carried on chiefly by farmers with the use of the family boiler or kettle and a worm and cooler.

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The Province of Quebec provided the largest number of seizures of stills and of cases involving the possession of illicit spirits. Apart from the heavy quota of seizures effected in the city of Montreal and the vicinity, there were a considerable number reported from the smaller towns and villages throughout the Province. There is practically no market for rum in Quebec but the demand for alcohol provides the largest market for that commodity in the Dominion.

In the Maritimes the proportion of cases involving illicit stills was very small; the demand has always been met by supplies landed along the Coast. The practice of effecting seizures and entering prosecutions under the Excise Act, with respect to smuggled alcohol or rum, is followed in many cases, as the minimum penalty for possession of illicit or contraband liquor is heavier under the Excise Act than under the Customs Act and proves a greater deterrent to habitual bootleggers.

There was an increase in cases involving wholesale and retail druggists handling non-potable rubbing alcohol under licence from the Department of National Revenue. A number of prosecutions were proceeded with against druggists who had violated the Excise regulations by selling to unauthorized persons who would use the mildly poisonous preparation for potable purposes. The greatest number of such seizures were effected in the Province of Quebec.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases involving irregularities in connection with the sale of tax free malt or malt syrup to the public, by bakers and confectioners who are only allowed tax exemption when such commodities are used exclusively in their arts or industries.

Breaches of the tobacco regulations remained about the same as during the previous year. Most cases involved the manufacture, for sale, of Canadian grown leaf tobacco, by farmers in the tobacco growing districts of Ontario and Quebec, who neglected to obtain the necessary licence required under the Excise Act.

CONSPIRACY CASES

The Sections of the Criminal Code relating to "conspiracy" were invoked during the past year, wherever it was found that organizations were operating large illicit stills and thereby defrauding the Federal Government of substantial sums of money, represented by duties and taxes properly payable on legitimate liquor. The "conspiracy" charges were, in each instance, supplemented by substantive charges under the Customs or Excise Act, whichever was applicable to the case concerned.

The procedure was followed on an increasing scale, particularly in the Province of Quebec, which has been the centre for several years, of the larger

illicit stills, and our efforts have been rewarded with a good measure of success. Adequate imprisonment terms were imposed in several cases, in addition to substantial monetary penalties.

With the large scale operations carried on by these organizations and the consequent heavy loss of revenues, it is apparent that the prosecution for "conspiracy" as a supplement to the penal provisions of the Revenue Acts, has proven a real deterrent to the traffic. The operation of large illicit distilling plants is a lucrative pursuit and money is always available for the payment of fines, but definite imprisonment terms prove very unpopular with the owners and operators.

In addition, our experiences during the past two years have shown that, in a number of cases, large illicit plants were organized, financed and operated by, or on behalf of, bootlegging organizations in the United States.

During 1936 a heavy traffic developed in the smuggling of American alcohol into Canada by means of fast automobiles, whose drivers would run the Border under cover of darkness and take considerable risks by their reckless driving when challenged or pursued by our patrols. The traffic was effectively broken up; a large number of cars and quantities of liquor was seized and the offenders were vigorously prosecuted.

This phase was, shortly afterward, followed by the installations of large illicit stills in or near the chief markets for the illicit product in Canada, as the principals apparently considered the risks attendant upon local manufacture, less than those encountered in the transportation of the product from the United States.

Some of the large plants involved expenditures estimated at \$50,000, for installation of machinery. Much of the apparatus was made in the United States, smuggled into Canada or imported in a knocked-down condition, through regular channels, and later assembled by expert "still erectors" from south of the Border, who would remain in Canada until the plant was in proper operation.

It is seldom that the "higher-ups" responsible for the large stills, take any risks under the Excise Act, by physically assisting in any way to install or operate the plants; they leave that to their employees, invariably promising that, in the event of arrest and conviction, they would pay any fines imposed.

Since the penal provisions of the Excise Act are not sufficiently wide to provide penalties for persons who are not actually engaged in the installation, operation or possession of illicit apparatus, it will readily be seen that the "conspiracy" provisions of the Criminal Code provide a medium for the prosecution of those whose interest is purely financial.

It is gratifying to report that the Courts have taken cognizance of the entry into this country of aliens, whose sole intent is illegal operations involving a loss to the revenues of this country, and, in addition to passing salutary sentences for "conspiracy," have stated in no uncertain terms, that the law will be vigorously applied to serve as a warning to others who might be tempted to visit Canada for similar purposes.

Final Comment

It is believed that a reduction in Customs duties and Excise duties on all alcoholic liquors would be an important factor in combating the illicit liquor trade and its accompanying evils.

It may also be interesting to note that in Montreal and the vicinity, six large illicit stills of commercial capacity were seized. In the Province of Quebec, which provided the largest quota of seizures, one hundred and eighty-five persons are at present serving or have already served imprisonment terms, as the result of convictions under the Excise Act during the year. In addition, two hundred and sixty-four persons paid fines following convictions registered in cases under the Excise Act.

The rum-runners suffered heavy losses in the St. Lawrence River; contact vessels were, in most instances, seized within a few weeks of operation. Sixteen such vessels were seized in that area.

5. The Officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa—Asst. Commissioner C. D. LaNauze

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS

During the year, the Headquarters of "A" Division moved into the Justice Building and it is with gratification that I am able to report that the accommodation provided is most suitable.

All Detachment offices, with the sole exception of Belleville, are located in public buildings and the office space provided in each case is considered both sufficient and suitable.

Office accommodation and living quarters are provided for a married Constable on the St. Regis Indian Reserve by the Department of Indian Affairs; while quarters for a single Constable at Petawawa Detachment are supplied by the National Defence Department.

All detachment cars are stored in rented garages.

MESSING

Single members of Headquarters Sub-Division are provided with messing facilities and sleeping accommodation in "N" Division Barracks at Rockcliffe.

The few single men in "A" Division are billeted at the Y.M.C.A. which is very convenient especially to those working on different shifts, and the weekly rate is quite reasonable.

RIFLE AND REVOLVER PRACTICES

The usual Annual Revolver Practices were completed on the "N" Division Range at Rockcliffe last summer.

In conjunction with the regular winter Training, rifle and revolver practices were held. Also, under the auspices of the Division Rifle and Revolver Club, members had rifle and revolver competitions weekly for about four months during the past winter.

A few of the men also availed themselves of the opportunity of competing in the D.R.A. at the Connaught Ranges.

One team has been entered in the Dominion Marksmen competition. Although this competition has been completed, the results have not as yet been published.

INSPECTIONS

Visits were made at irregular hours by the Duty Officers and Patrol Non-Commissioned Officers to the men on duty in the different Government Buildings.

The Ottawa Sub-Division detachments were inspected periodically by the Sub-Division Officer Commanding, and, monthly, by the Patrol Non-Commissioned Officer until the transfer of the latter to "C" Division.

FIRE BRANCH

The Fire Branch consists of one Non-Commissioned Officer and seven Constables who carry out the duties of daily inspections of all Government Buildings in Ottawa as a precautionary measure against fire. This inspection involves the examination of all fire-appliances, recharging extinguishers, testing and replacing defective hose, cleaning all extinguishers and fire pumps, etc., and reporting the accumulation of waste-paper or other inflammable material.

All fires in Government buildings are investigated and reported on. There were seventeen fires on Government property last year as compared with twenty-seven the previous year. The great majority of these were extinguished in their incipient stage and this no doubt may be attributed to the available fire appliances in these emergencies being in first class working order.

During the past year there was a marked decrease in the loss to Government property through fires. Also the freedom from serious fires in any of the Government Buildings may be attributed in a large part to the thorough inspections made and precautions taken by our Fire Branch, in conjunction with the Constables on duty at the different buildings.

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD

The Motorcycle Squad consists of one Corporal in charge, one Acting Lance-Corporal, and six Constables, who patrol approximately thirty-two miles of Federal District Commission driveways and six-hundred and fifty acres of Parks. There is also one constable employed with a motorcycle as messenger and mail orderly for Headquarters Sub-Division.

There are five motorcycles on charge to this squad. These machines are completely worn out and arrangements have been made to have them all replaced very shortly.

A total of six-hundred and sixty-five offences against the traffic regulations were dealt with. In the great majority of these cases a warning was considered sufficient, the figures being: five-hundred and fifty-three, one-hundred and nine convictions, and three dismissals.

Forty-two accidents were investigated, one of which involved the loss of three lives. Thirty-one reports of damage to Government property were received. There were the usual number of miscellaneous complaints regarding mischievous youngsters, i.e., riding bicycles on walks, playing ball in the parks, damage to shrubbery, etc., etc. Five persons were found intoxicated in Government Parks and handed over to the City Police for prosecution. Several articles were found on the driveways and the usual action was taken to restore the lost property to the owners of same, which was successful in the majority of cases.

First Aid was rendered in only two cases, both of which were of a minor nature.

Motorcycle escorts were furnished on several ceremonial occasions as was done in past years.

Outlying Government property was also afforded protection by frequent patrols made by the Motorcycle Squad.

GENERAL REMARKS

In the protection of Government Buildings and property, there are thirty-three posts at which men are stationed daily.

The only duties which were discontinued from those of the previous year was the withdrawing of the constable stationed at the Motor Building. It was felt that adequate police protection could be afforded this building by having it visited regularly by the constable on duty at a nearby post.

There has been, as usual, a great number of demands for men for extra duties from this division and 2,536 hours of duty have been performed by the personnel of "A" Division in addition to their regular tour of duty.

CUSTOMS ACT

Customs seizures consisted mainly of small articles obviously intended for the use of the offender. There were no indications that any attempt was made at systematic smuggling, nor was there a case which could be considered of commercial proportions. A strict and, it is believed, effective patrol has been maintained on the international boundary.

EXCISE ACT

There were no outstanding seizures made under the Excise Act, but the following cases have features which may be of interest.

Re: *Frank Hill et al, Godfrey, Ont.*

A still located in a swamp situated on property owned by one, Athol Hill of Godfrey, Ont., was kept under observation by the members of Kingston detachment for ten days. On the tenth day Frank Hill, brother of Athol, was found operating the still. He disclosed that he had two partners in his operations—his brother, Athol, and a neighbour, Thomas Fitzgerald, who had left half an hour before and who were expected to return at any moment.

Placing themselves at strategic points, the police awaited the return of the two men, who appeared shortly after and were placed under arrest.

In addition to the still, seizure was made of twenty gallons of mash, a quart of illicit spirits and some containers. The three men were charged under Section 164, Excise Act, pleaded not guilty, but were convicted and each fined \$100 or three months. The fines were not paid.

Re: *Laflamme Pharmacy, Hull, Que.*

There was reason to believe that the selling of rubbing alcohol by a few unscrupulous druggists to addicts was on the increase and special attention was given to this despicable traffic.

The Laflamme Pharmacy of Hull, Que., was strongly suspected in this connection and several purchases were made. Analysis revealed that the rubbing alcohol had been diluted with water. One sample had been reduced to one-third of its original strength and another to two-thirds. A purchase of eight ounces at forty cents was contained in a ten-ounce bottle bearing no label or markings of any description.

The entire stock of rubbing alcohol was seized and two charges were laid—one of "possession of rubbing alcohol compound not in original containers" and the other of "unlawful sale," both under Section 319A of the Excise Act.

The accused, Rene Laflamme, pleaded guilty to the first mentioned charge and was fined \$100, which was paid. The other charge was withdrawn. Laflamme's "Alcohol Registration Certificate" was cancelled.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

All drug stores in the district were inspected at least once and while there were some cases where there was laxness on the part of the druggist in keeping his Narcotic Register up-to-date, it is quite apparent that the great majority of druggists endeavour to adhere closely to the regulations in this respect. In each case where irregularities were reported, the department took up the matter with the druggist concerned. Subsequent inspections showed that the warning issued invariably had the desired effect.

Edmund M. Day, at one time a clever and enterprising smuggler, who was successfully prosecuted at Ottawa under the Customs Act in 1933, was found in possession of a small quantity of morphine tablets and capsules (total morphine content about 16 grs.) and a complete hypodermic outfit. He was charged under Section 4 (d), Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, convicted and sentenced to 15 months definite, 3 months indefinite, and fined \$200, or in default, one additional month.

Day was also found in possession of 2,800 smuggled American cigarettes and convicted under the Customs Act.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Conditions generally on the Golden Lake, Tyendinaga and St. Regis Indian reserves were good. With regard to Maniwaki reserve, which is somewhat remote from Divisional Headquarters, the Indian Affairs Branch has requested that consideration be given to establishing a detachment at that point with the object of having more rigid police supervision of the reserve. Before a recommendation is made in this regard, the result of reasonably frequent patrols from Ottawa is being awaited.

There was a decrease in charges involving liquor among the Indians, but one drinking party had a tragic sequel, two Indians of the St. Regis reserve being drowned while en route from Cornwall to St. Regis in a row-boat. A third occupant of the boat was saved. Subsequent court action against two Indians and two white men on charges of "intoxication" and "supplying" respectively resulted in all four being convicted under the Indian Act.

An investigation into a series of thefts of wood brought about the conviction of eight Indians at the St. Regis reserve. Each was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment. Warrants are outstanding for two others who have left the district.

MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT

At the appropriate seasons frequent patrols were made under the Migratory Birds Convention Act throughout the district by members of detachments and also by members of the Criminal Investigation Branch. In addition all complaints were investigated. Six convictions were registered under this Act.

EXPLOSIVES ACT

Practically all unlicensed premises and magazines were inspected during the year and in cases where irregularities were found instruction was given by the inspecting officer. Four prosecutions were entered under the Explosives Act, a conviction being registered in each case.

CRIMINAL CODE

Re: *Freeman Hatfield—False Pretences—Ottawa, Ont.*

On December 4, 1934, an information was laid against Captain Freeman Hatfield, charging him with having obtained by false pretences from the Dominion Government the sum of \$71,276.72.

Hatfield obtained this amount as reparation for the alleged torpedoing and sinking of his schooner, the "Gypsum Queen," on June 19, 1915, 666 miles west of Fastnet, by an enemy submarine.

Senator Hance J. Logan acted as counsel for Hatfield before the Reparations Commission.

Hatfield fought extradition from the United States for two years and nine months, but was returned to Canada on May 19, 1937. A brief account of his final efforts to avoid extradition may be of interest.

On May 8, 1937, Corporal C. A. Christie presented a warrant of surrender, signed by the United States Secretary of State, to United States Marshal John M. Guay, who was holding Hatfield at Manchester, New Hampshire, on a mittimus issued by the Extradition Commissioner for New Hampshire.

The marshal, on being satisfied as to the validity of the warrant, accompanied Corporal Christie to the jail at Manchester with the intention of surrendering the prisoner. On their arrival they found that Hatfield's counsel had obtained from Federal Judge Morris an order restraining the marshal from surrendering Hatfield, and that the question of surrender would be decided by the Judge on May 11, 1937.

Hatfield's counsel had obtained the restraining order on the grounds that the warrant of surrender had been prematurely issued—that it was dated April 27, 1937, whereas the United States Supreme Court had not issued their order denying Hatfield a re-hearing of his case until May 3, 1937.

It is interesting to note that Hatfield's counsel was aware of this irregularity in the warrant before it was presented.

On May 11, 1937, Judge Morris ruled that the restraining order would stand until a new warrant was issued.

The new warrant, dated May 13, 1937, arrived at 9.00 a.m. on May 17 and Corporal Christie prepared to leave Manchester with Hatfield on the 12.54 p.m. train. However, at 9.30 a.m. the marshal was advised by Judge Morris that a petition for a writ of habeas corpus had been filed and that it would be heard by him at 10.00 a.m. May 18.

In his petition Hatfield pleaded that the mittimus, which had been the marshal's sole authority to detain him, did not remain in force after action had been taken by the United States Secretary of State in issuing a warrant of surrender; that pending any determination as to the validity of the warrant he was being unlawfully detained.

The petition was dismissed and at 12.00 noon of May 19, Hatfield was given into the custody of Corporal Christie by the marshal and returned to Canada.

On September 15, 1937, Hatfield went on trial before Justice Keiller MacKay. He was represented by G. E. Beament of the legal firm of Beament and Beament. H. J. McNulty, K.C., acted for the Crown.

The Crown set out to prove that the "Gypsum Queen" was lost through stress of weather and not through war perils. The Crown rested its case on September 21, after having called nineteen witnesses. Defence testimony was very brief, only two witnesses being called. The accused did not take the stand.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation for mercy and on September 23 the accused was sentenced to 18 months in the Ontario Reformatory.

In pronouncing sentence, Justice MacKay stated that he had taken into consideration the jury's recommendation; the fact that the accused had no previous criminal record; that he had passed the "threescore years and ten allotted to man"; and that he had already served more than three months in Canada awaiting trial. He declared, however, that he could not consider the period of two years and nine months during which he had been incarcerated in the United States (which fact had been pointed out by his counsel) as he was neither awaiting trial nor undergoing sentence; but, on the other hand, had been fighting extradition.

PETTY AND OTHER THEFTS

As in other years, we had cases of theft of Government property to investigate. These mostly involved articles of no great value but there were instances of costly materials, tools and instruments being stolen. All cases were assiduously investigated, even the most hopeless looking, as, having in mind the large quantities of Government stores and equipment concentrated in Ottawa, it is believed that this course discourages pilfering and is an effective preventive measure generally.

A quantity of tracing cloth valued at over \$200 was stolen from a Government building. The investigation resulted in the recovery of the goods and conviction of three men—one for "theft" and the others for "receiving." The theft was committed by an employee of the Department concerned. In all three cases sentence was suspended for one year and the accused bound over to keep the peace.

6. The Officer Commanding "B" Division, Dawson, Y.T.—Superintendent T. V. Sandys-Wunsch

Radio Reception

There has been a slight increase in the number of Radio Licences issued in the Territory this year over the last. Radio reception in the Territory is very poor and there is considerable discontent that the Canadian Radio Commission programs are so seldom picked up. This is attributed to the stations not being powerful enough as unless conditions are exceptionally good it is very hard to pick up the Vancouver Station. Assistance was given to the Radio Inspector in checking up licences and also in endeavouring to run down interference.

Common Gaol

There has been a decrease in the number of inmates of our Guardroom during the period under review and there have been no female prisoners whatever.

The offences for which imprisonment has been imposed are chiefly infractions of the Indian Act and theft.

The conduct of all prisoners has been good, no punishments were imposed for breach of Guardroom regulations. The work performed by prisoners is of an unskilled nature in the Barrack Grounds. Escorts have been supplied from the personnel of Division Headquarters and a satisfactory state of discipline has been maintained at all times.

A few prisoners have been confined in the Guardroom at Whitehorse, escorts being supplied by the members of the detachment there. There have been no complaints in regard to discipline, etc., from Whitehorse.

Crime

During the period under review some fifty convictions were obtained in the Territory, most of these being for infractions of the Indian Act, although there were several cases of theft. During the past summer there was a scarcity of labour in and around Dawson and any Indians willing and able to work were able to get employment with the result that they had money to spend on liquor. A close watch was kept on them and action taken whenever necessary and after punishment had been handed out to the suppliers on one or two occasions it became more difficult for the natives to get liquor with the result that charges under the Indian Act quickly diminished.

None of the charges under the Criminal Code were of a serious or interesting nature, all being small theft charges and there were no cases for trial by Judge and Jury at the Territorial Court.

In regard to crime during the past year, I am happy to report that there have been no serious cases dealt with and there are no important cases to report. It might be worthy of note that during the past year we have investigated 22 sudden deaths. These deaths cause a considerable amount of work as in most cases they are old timers and we have to handle their estates for the Public Administrator, besides trying to trace any relatives left so that they can be notified. In most cases it is hard to get trace of relatives for while the deceased may be well known in the district, very few people seem to know just where deceased came from or if he has any relatives. I am trying to overcome this difficulty by having the detachments make tactful enquiries from the old timers in their districts in regard to relatives who could be communicated with if necessary. There were seven drowning accidents in the Yukon and Stewart rivers during the year, a few of the bodies were recovered, but owing to the current in these rivers it is almost a hopeless task recovering the bodies unless they happen to be washed up on a bar in the river.

General Assistance

Considerable assistance is rendered the Territorial Government throughout the year by all Detachments of the Division. In addition to the enforcement of the Ordinances of the Territory, our men investigate and supervise the issue of relief rations to destitutes throughout the Territory. The collection of Territorial Revenue in the form of poll tax, sales of dog and game licences and collections under the Fur Export Ordinance are all attended to by our members. In addition to this the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of Dawson Town Station has appointments as Sanitary Officer, Poundkeeper and Inspector of Licensed Premises.

The Officer Commanding holds appointment as Registrar of Vital Statistics for the Territory and this involves a large amount of clerical work owing to the number of applications received for copies of certificates of births, marriages and deaths from all over the continent, in addition to the registrations attended to covering the Territory. In the capacity of Commissioner for performing marriages, several weddings were solemnized by the Officer Commanding.

The usual assistance has been given to the Office of the Public Administrator in regard to the estates of deceased persons. Much success has been achieved in locating missing persons on enquiries made by relatives who have not heard of them over long periods.

Patrols

The usual winter patrols by dog team have been carried out, in very severe weather at times, and trappers, prospectors and wood cutters called upon and their welfare inquired into. This service is very much appreciated and in some cases old residents have been found ill and unable to take care of themselves and have been brought into Dawson General Hospital for needed attention.

A patrol worthy of mention was that made by Regimental Number 10035, Corporal E. A. Kirk, of Old Crow detachment. Word was received at Old Crow that an Indian family of eleven, mostly children, were starving and that one boy had died of starvation, about 70 miles southwest of Rampart House. Corporal Kirk patrolled by dog team and found this family in a critical condition for want of food. He supplied some rations but had to take the whole family back to Old Crow for treatment. Without doubt this entire family would have perished but for the prompt action of Corporal Kirk. The patrol was absent about 10 days but at the time of writing full details of the patrol have not yet been received.

Another patrol worthy of note was that made by Regimental Number 11909, Constable McLeod, J., and Regimental Number 12358, Constable Wilcott, D. W., who left Dawson with two dog teams on February 1 and patrolled the district south and west. This patrol covered the Yukon river as far as Coffee Creek, then struck overland to Snag, a few miles from the Alaskan boundary. This is the first time a patrol has been made to this point for several years and was much appreciated by the residents of this district. From Snag the patrol continued to the mouth of the White river and back on the Yukon river to Stewart where the patrol was continued up the Stewart river. All trappers, woodcutters and Indian camps were visited on this patrol and all found in good condition. The patrol had very cold weather to travel in, the temperature for several days being as low as fifty-nine below zero. The patrol was absent from Dawson for thirty-five days and covered 839 miles in that time.

Conduct and Discipline

Only one minor violation of regulations has been dealt with during the past year. The conduct of the members of the Division has been excellent, and a satisfactory state of discipline has been maintained.

Recreation

A good selection of books, magazines and newspapers is kept in the Division library and these are distributed amongst the detachments of the Division when they have been read in the Post. The billiard table is a source of recreation for the members and several billiard tournaments have been run off during the winter. Cribbage competitions have also been held and prove a source of enjoyment. Practically all available members of Division Headquarters joined the Dawson Curling Club during the winter and have derived considerable enjoyment, as well as sharing in the prizes awarded therefrom.

The cinder tennis court was put to considerable use during the summer and enjoyment derived by those participating in this game. A new electric radio was received from Headquarters last fall and has been much appreciated by the members of the Division. During the winter a series of .22 rifle competitions were carried out on the indoor range resulting in keen competition and good shooting.

Amateur Wireless

It is worthy of note the interest that is being taken in radio communication by various members of this Division. At present there are two amateur radio stations operated by members of the Division. Station VE 5 QB at Old Crow is operated by Regimental Number 10035, Corporal E. A. Kirk, and station VE 5 ABY at Dawson is operated by Regimental Number 11881, Constable Stokes, R. J.

I expect that another amateur station will soon be in operation at Teslin Lake, Regimental Number 11930, Constable Robson, J., stationed there, having applied for an experimental licence, while several members of the Division at Dawson have taken up radio receiving during the winter and with the experience gained by using station VE 5 ABY are making good progress and will be able to take examinations for licences very soon. I find these amateur stations very convenient in getting in touch with outlying detachments.

General

I took over command of this Division from Superintendent T. B. Caulkin on July 1, 1937.

7. The Officer Commanding "C" Division, R.C.M. Police, Montreal— Acting Asst. Commissioner, F. J. Mead

Department of Mines

The inspection of seventy-five licensed magazines, seventy-two unlicensed magazines and four hundred and thirty-three stores selling small ammunition was carried out during the year on behalf of the Department of Mines. These inspections are handled by a member of the Division who travels throughout the province as required. A car is supplied by the department concerned for this purpose.

These inspections are productive of good results and a steady improvement is shown in the observance of the Act. In only two cases during the year was it found necessary to institute prosecution. Both cases were of a minor nature and the accused were sentenced to pay small fines.

In addition, reports were submitted on a number of accidents with explosives.

COUNTERFEITING

Prosecutions were entered against ten persons for uttering counterfeit coins or bills. In some cases several charges were placed against accused, bringing the total number of charges to sixteen. Twelve convictions were secured, while three cases are still pending before the courts. One accused was dismissed. The more important cases were the following:—

Aldor Tardif, Montreal—C.C. of C.

Many complaints were received during the month of September, 1937, regarding the circulation of \$1 U.S.A. silver certificates raised to the value of \$10. Investigation followed and we were successful in securing the licence number of an automobile used by the man uttering the raised bills, and through this in securing a description from the "Drive Yourself Co." from whom the car had been rented.

The investigation then took an unusual turn when information was received from a Montreal spiritualist medium, who had been interviewed by a man who wanted to know if it would be safe for him to continue issuing counterfeit money. During the conversation the man mentioned the location of the printer used by him to make the dies necessary for raising the bills. The description of this man tallied with that previously obtained and resulted in the arrest of Aldor Tardif. He was charged under Sections 467, 468 and 471 of the C.C. of C., with having uttered, forged, and being in possession of counterfeit money. He was found guilty and sentenced to one year on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

Donat Giasson, Oscar l'Abbé and Cyril Mathieu, Ste-Victoire de Tring, P.Q.

During the month of October, 1937, complaints were received from persons in towns from Thetford Mines to Murray Bay, regarding the circulation of counterfeit U.S.A. \$10 bills. An investigation was commenced by members of the Quebec Detachment who were able to secure an accurate description of the car used by the persons issuing the counterfeit money.

On October 22 our men observed the car near Murray Bay and effected the arrest of the occupants of the car, Giasson, l'Abbé and Mathieu. The accused were charged at Montmagny, P.Q., under Section 467 of the Criminal Code, with having uttered counterfeit money. Giasson and Mathieu were convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mathieu entered an appeal which is still before the courts. L'Abbé was acquitted.

Further charges were placed against the three men under Section 467, at Baie St. Paul. Giasson was found guilty on this charge and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, to commence at the expiration of the previous sentence. The cases of l'Abbé and Mathieu are still before the courts.

Louis Driscoll, Montreal, C.C. of C.

Upon receipt of information on June 4, 1937, the premises occupied by Louis Driscoll were searched; 500 counterfeit fifty-cent Canadian, Newfoundland and U.S.A. pieces, four complete plaster of paris moulds and complete silver plating equipment were seized. Driscoll was charged under Sections 556, 552 and 561 of the Criminal Code, with having possessed moulds, having made counterfeit coins and having passed counterfeit coins. He was sentenced to three years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

CUSTOMS ACT

Our patrol boats, the detachments along the lower St. Lawrence and those on the U.S.A. border, were very active during the year. This resulted in the seizure of seventeen speed-boats, a number of automobiles, large quantities of contraband alcohol, cigarettes and other smuggled articles. A few of the interesting seizures under this Act follow:

Donat Labrie, St. Joachim de Tourelle

On May 7, 1937, the Labrie brothers, Donat, Léon and Aimé were in the lower St. Lawrence with a load of contraband alcohol aboard the motor-vessel 51. A severe storm overtook them during which Donat Labrie fell, or was washed overboard and drowned. Two brothers Léon and Aimé beached the

vessel near Petit Méchin and, after having thrown the cans of alcohol overboard in shallow water in sacks weighted with sand so that it could be recovered later, abandoned the boat.

Persons living in the vicinity located the sacks containing the alcohol and took possession of them. The subsequent investigation resulted in the seizure of twenty 2½ gallon cans of alcohol. Further investigation brought information involving one Hector Gagné in the activities of the Labrie brothers. Sufficient evidence was developed to justify the seizure of the vessel and the placing of charges under Section 193 of the Customs Act against Léon Labrie, Aimé Labrie and Hector Gagné.

The vessel was confiscated. The Labrie brothers were each sentenced to a fine of \$100 and costs, or one month imprisonment. Gagné was fined \$50 and costs, or one month.

Ulric Tremblay, Matane district

This man has for years been one of the most persistent smugglers in the lower St. Lawrence. He has served several terms of imprisonment, but returns to the alcohol traffic as soon as released. He has lost at least twenty-five speed-boats during his smuggling activities, either through seizure by the police or by destruction when in danger of seizure. The following vessels were seized from him during the summer of 1937.

Speed-boat 48

On the morning of June 9, 1937, a patrol from our Matane detachment seized 59 2½ gallon cans of alcohol and arrested Joseph Coulombe on the shore near Cape Balance. The 48 was seen pulling away from shore.

The patrol boat *Fernand Rinfret* was immediately communicated with and succeeded in locating and searching the speed-boat. There was no alcohol aboard at the time of the search, but it was ascertained that the man arrested with the alcohol, Coulombe, had been aboard the vessel with Ulric Tremblay and J. Micheaud when she cleared from Matane on June 9.

A number of enquiries under Section 134-A were held by me in the Matane district. Sufficient evidence was secured to bring about the seizure of the 48 which was later ordered confiscated. Prosecution was entered against Joseph Coulombe under the Excise Act.

Speed-boat B.C.M.

On October 9, 1937, this vessel was observed by the crew of the patrol boat *Madawaska* coming from a point just east of Trinity Bay in the lower St. Lawrence. She was followed to the wharf at Trinity Bay and searched without result. The patrol boat then returned to the point at which the *B.C.M.* was first seen and a thorough search of the shore was started. One hundred and eighty-two and one-half gallons of alcohol were located concealed in the bush. One man, Louis Tremblay, a well-known rum-runner who was found guarding the cache was arrested.

Investigation established that the alcohol had been landed by Ulric Tremblay from the *B.C.M.* The vessel was seized and confiscated. Prosecution was entered under the Excise Act against Ulric Tremblay, Louis Tremblay and Hector Tremblay and resulted in imprisonment and fines.

Speed-boat 58

This vessel was especially designed and constructed by Ulric Tremblay for smuggling purposes and was one of the speediest boats in the river. On several occasions unsuccessful attempts were made by our patrol boats to over-take and search it when observed under suspicious circumstances.

At 2 a.m. of September 4, 1937, members of our Rimouski detachment while patrolling east of Ste Luce, P.Q., saw two men run toward the shore and join

a third man in a dory loaded with cans of alcohol. Before the patrol could reach the spot the dory pushed off to where a speed-boat was anchored about 300 yards offshore. The alcohol was re-loaded onto the speed-boat which took the dory in tow and put out to sea. It was recognized as the 58.

The Matane Detachment and the *Interceptor* were immediately notified and a systematic search started of the district. The 58 was located by the *Interceptor* and searched, but was found empty.

The investigation was continued and it was learned that the cargo of alcohol had been unloaded at Sandy Bay just prior to the search by the *Interceptor*. Under authority of Section 134-A of the Customs Act, I examined a number of witnesses in the Matane district. Sufficient evidence was developed to bring about the seizure and confiscation of the 58.

Eugène Lafontaine, Plattsburg, N.Y.

On June 30, 1937, following the receipt of information that a load of alcohol had been delivered from the U.S.A. into the Montreal district, patrols were placed on all roads leading to the border in an effort to seize the returning car.

At about 3 a.m. of that date, the patrol covering a road south of Laprairie, P.Q., observed a car approaching at high speed. The driver increased his speed when signalled to stop and approached a police car placed further along the road at about eighty miles an hour. It became apparent that the driver intended to attempt to go behind the police car, which was placed cross-ways on the road. The constable driving therefore backed into the path of the approaching car. The police car was struck with sufficient force to turn it completely around and knock it about thirty feet along the road. The driver of the U.S.A. automobile, later identified as Eugène Lafontaine, lost control and went through a guard rail at the side of the road and into the field. He jumped from the car and attempted to escape, but was overtaken and found to be suffering from a cut over one eye, to which first aid was immediately administered by our constables. As there was a possibility of internal injuries he was taken to a military hospital in St. John, P.Q., for observation and was discharged on July 3.

Charges of refusing to stop under Section 257 of the Customs Act, and possession of American alcohol, Section 217, were placed against Lafontaine before the Montreal and Valleyfield, P.Q., courts. He was condemned to pay fines totaling \$800 and costs, or twenty-six months imprisonment. The car was seized.

Henry Boardway, West Bangor, N.Y.

On August 16, 1937, the members of our Clarenceville detachment were checking the highway near Laprairie, P.Q., when they observed a car travelling south at a high rate of speed. A "Police Stop" sign was placed on the road and the car signalled to stop. The driver of the car attempted to escape the blockade by putting his car into reverse. The police car attempted to pass the other car in order to stop it, but the driver remained in the middle of the road. One of our constables then fired several shots at the front tires of the escaping car. The driver later identified as Henry Boardway, jumped from the car in an effort to escape with the unfortunate result that a particle of one of the shots aimed at the tires struck him in the right leg, just above the ankle, causing a fracture. The resultant hemorrhage was immediately checked through the use of First Aid by our Constables and Boardway was taken to a hospital at St. John, P.Q.

The car was found to be illegally in Canada and was returning to the U.S.A. after having delivered a load of alcohol. Evidence was available that Boardway, well known as an alcohol "runner," had made a previous trip into Canada. He remained in hospital for several weeks and was then brought before the Courts in Montreal charged with possession of an American automobile, under Section

217 of the Customs Act, and refusing to stop. Section 257 of the Customs Act. On these charges he was sentenced to fines totalling \$300.00 and costs, or fifteen months imprisonment, the judge remarking that consideration was being given the injuries received by the accused and the time spent by him in hospital.

Further charges were brought against Boardway, in connection with a previous entry into Canada on April 16. He was again charged under the Customs Act with possession of American automobile and failing to stop. On these charges he was sentenced to fines totalling \$250 and costs, or thirteen months imprisonment.

Apart from the work in connection with contraband alcohol many investigations were carried out during the year of the smuggling of other commodities such as automobiles, cigarettes, dresses, jewellery and radios. A number of seizures were effected and successful prosecutions entered. Altogether we seized ninety-seven automobiles under this Act during the year, a number of which were later released on voluntary penalty, the remainder being confiscated and sold.

EXCISE ACT

As already stated in this report exemplary sentences handed out by the Courts in Montreal, in cases of persons found guilty, in connection with the operation of large stills, have been of great assistance in curtailing the supply of alcohol from this source. In connection with these commercial stills it has been found necessary, in order to involve the "higher-ups," to use those sections of the Code covering Conspiracy, in conjunction with charges covering the substantive offences under the Excise Act. This has enabled us to secure the conviction of a number of the more important alcohol dealers who otherwise would have escaped punishment by having employees shoulder the responsibility.

Max Bittman et al.

During the afternoon of September 16, 1937, Officers of the Quebec Liquor Commission located a large commercial still on Twelfth Avenue, Rosemount, P.Q. The three men found in the still were detained. We were immediately notified and a party proceeded to take over the seizure. The men arrested were found to be Max Bittman of Cleveland, Ohio, Robert McCullen of New York City, and Roméo Bérubé of Montreal. During the investigation at the still a fourth man, Noel Coté, arrived driving a truck loaded with sugar, molasses and yeast. He was also arrested.

The still was located at the rear of a bakery shop formerly operated by one Henry Lafleur, under the name of "Mother's Tasty Pies." This concern went into bankruptcy, and Lafleur acting as an agent for the Trustees was allowed to remain on the property to dispose of the assets. The property was purchased by the organizers of the still during August, 1937, and investigation revealed that Lafleur's services were retained so that he could reopen the bakery as a cover for the still. He was also placed under arrest.

Immediately following the seizure of the still searches were made at the rooms occupied by Bittman and McCullen. McCullen's brother-in-law was found in the rooms, together with samples of alcohol later proved to have the same characteristics as that seized at the still, and evidence sufficient to warrant charging this man, Jessie Trotman of New York City with the five already arrested.

Use of the Conspiracy sections of the Criminal Code enabled us to charge the six men jointly with three charges of conspiracy. Charges were also placed against them covering the substantive offences of possession of still and alcohol, under the Excise Act. All accused were found guilty. Bittman, McCullen and Lafleur received penitentiary sentences of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Trotman received sentences totalling one year, while Coté and Bérubé were sentenced to six months imprisonment each.

A few weeks after these men had been sentenced a request was received from Bittman and McCullen to visit them. As the result of information then given by them and subsequent widespread investigations, further charges were then placed against six other men alleged to be "higher-ups" in the organization. Five of these men were arrested on the morning of March 21 and are now before the Courts facing three charges of conspiracy and the two substantive offence charges under the Excise Act. They have already been committed for trial.

Apart from developing evidence for the prosecution of the various accused the investigation of this case brought considerable enlightening information regarding the methods and ramifications of the organization. Bittman, McCullen and Trotman were the experienced workmen imported for the actual construction and operation of the still and were the only experienced workers employed, which confirms our opinion that all of these stills of commercial capacity are built and operated under the supervision of imported talent.

These three men hesitated to enter Canada when first approached because of fear of the laws of this Country. They consented only after having been told that the operation of an illicit still was considered a minor offence, punishable at the most by ninety days imprisonment. This demonstrates the effect of gaol sentences on this traffic, and shows clearly that men trained in the alcohol racket in the U.S.A. will hesitate to enter this country if it becomes known that exemplary punishment awaits them.

Another interesting point in this case, which shows the widespread organization back of these stills, is that it was arranged that in the event of the workers being imprisoned their families would receive \$25.00 weekly. Following the arrest of Bittman and McCullen some of these payments were made by an office located in Cleveland, Ohio.

Leo Lambert et al, Montreal

On September 22, 1937, a search party from Montreal proceeded to a point near Ste. Sophie, P.Q., where at about 2 a.m. they entered the bush at the rear of a farm owned by Archie Poole. After a lengthy search a partially constructed still was located. Two workmen were found asleep in a nearby bunk house. As the construction of the still had not yet advanced to a point that would enable prosecution, the search party quietly withdrew without disturbing the sleeping men.

At about 1 a.m. on October 12, the party returned and found the still in full operation. Two men, Frank Favvo and George Brown, both citizens of the United States of America were arrested in the still which proved to be a large one, of about 500 gallons daily capacity. The boiler supplying steam for the operation of the still was recognized as one seen during the previous search, at which time it was on a Ford five-ton truck concealed in the bush. The truck was not on the property at the time of the second search.

Previous investigation in Montreal had suggested the owner and organizer of the still as Léo Lambert of Rivière des Prairies, P.Q., near Montreal. Members of the search party immediately returned to Montreal and conducted a search of the home of Lambert which was without result. Search of a nearby barn, however, known to be used by Lambert, resulted in the seizure of the truck previously seen at the still site. At the time of seizure the truck contained over three hundred gallons of alcohol. Analysis of the samples of the alcohol seized at the still and seized in the truck showed that they contained the same ingredients.

Further investigation revealed that Lambert had paid for the repairs made to a boiler similar to that found in the still and that he had also paid for gasoline and repairs to the truck.

Lambert was charged, together with Favvo and Brown, the men found in the still, and Archie Poole, owner of the farm on which the still was located, with conspiracy before the Montreal Courts. Charges of possession of a still

and possession of alcohol were placed against Favvo and Brown at St. Jérôme, P.Q., and a charge of possession of alcohol was placed against Lambert, in connection with the alcohol seized in the truck. All four men were found guilty by a jury in Montreal on the conspiracy charges. The sentences given, however, are not considered commensurate with the offences and appeals have been entered. The substantive offence charges are still before the Courts.

Edmond Mercier et al, Sacré Cœur de Jésus, Beauce Co.

At about 3 a.m. on September 18, 1937, a patrol from our Thetford Mines Detachment observed two cars parked near a side road in that district. As the police car approached the cars started off in different directions. One was followed for a few miles when it was stopped and searched. Although the occupants were known bootleggers, there was no contraband in the car. The patrol immediately returned to the cross-road and following the tracks left by the second car, they were successful in overtaking and searching it. It was found to contain 162 gallons of alcohol. Edmond Mercier and a woman (Aimé Wood) who accompanied him, were placed under arrest and charged with possession of alcohol under Section 169 of the Excise Act.

Investigation revealed that the car seized had been stolen in Montreal. Further investigation resulted in the prosecution, by other Authorities, of persons in Montreal, in connection with the theft of the car. Mercier was sentenced, in connection with the alcohol charge, to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, or three months in jail. The woman was acquitted.

John Kramer, Montreal West

On August 10 a house was searched in one of the residential sections adjacent to Montreal, and found to contain a large illicit still. The hardwood floors of the house had been cut in order to allow the copper columns to run from cellar to attic of the building. Large storage tanks were found on the second floor and in the attic. The still was estimated to have a daily capacity of approximately 200 gallons. One man, John Kramer, was in the building at the time of the search and was arrested.

The search was carried out as quietly as possible and the building was kept under observation for several hours following the seizure. During the early evening Anna Roman, later identified by neighbours as having frequented the building containing the still, entered the premises and was placed under arrest. Charges of possession of a still and possession of alcohol were placed against Kramer and Anna Roman. Both persons received sentences of \$700 fine and costs, or nine months in jail.

Both these persons were from the United States, Kramer being from Detroit City, where he is known under the aliases of Calboze and Joe Martin and where five charges are outstanding against him; four in connection with liquor cases and one for felonious assault.

Kramer and Anna Roman have been ordered deported at the expiration of their sentences and arrangements have been made whereby Kramer will be turned over to the United States Police Authorities.

Joe Normandin, Montreal

Until recently this man was the largest retail distributor of alcohol in the Montreal district. He had been engaged in the traffic for a number of years and had built up a complicated system which made it extremely difficult to secure information regarding his activities. Several seizures were made from him or his employees during 1936, which were duly reported. Normandin, however, continued his activities.

As the result of one of the 1936 seizures Normandin was sentenced on April 14, 1937, to four months' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000 and costs, or a further six months. He immediately went into appeal.

On August 24, 1937, a truck was seized containing 97 gallons of alcohol. One of Normandin's employees was arrested at the time of the seizure, but Normandin, who had been in the truck, succeeded in escaping. He was identified, however, and charged under the Excise Act. On this charge he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, \$2,000 fine and costs, or six additional months' imprisonment. An appeal was also entered in this case.

On December 20, 1937, one of Normandin's trucks was observed by a preventive patrol in Montreal. It was immediately followed and stopped. Normandin, who had been riding on the truck, attempted to escape, but was captured and placed under arrest. The truck was found to contain 321 gallons of alcohol. He was again charged under the Excise Act and on this charge was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, a fine of \$2,000 and costs, or an additional twelve months; this sentence to run concurrently with the previous sentences. The appeals were dismissed before the Appeal Courts and the accused is at present serving his sentences.

On November 12, 1937, one of the largest seizures of alcohol on record, 3,034 gallons, was made in the basement of a house in the East end of Montreal. Information developed evidence which resulted in the arrest of Normandin and one Aldor Allard, on charges of possession. The alcohol in this case proved for the most part to be of American or European origin, and the charges were laid under the Customs Act. In the case of Normandin the charge was laid as for a second offence. This case is still before the Courts.

This case illustrates the persistency of this type of law breaker. Other cases could be cited that are similar.

3. The Officer Commanding, "D" Division, Winnipeg—Asst. Commissioner R. L. Cadiz for Asst. Commissioner T. Dann

CUSTOMS ACT

A Border Patrol was maintained continuously during the period the roads were open. A number of seizures of smuggled goods, consisting usually of a small nature were made, and a number of car owners penalized for non-report on entering Canada. A total of 162 cases were investigated, resulting in 68 convictions. A total of 93 seizures were made.

EXCISE ACT

The illicit liquor situation is greatly improved over previous years, and there is now a definite shortage of spirits in the City of Winnipeg. A total of 626 cases were investigated under the Act during the past twelve months, resulting in 163 convictions.

A large number of stills have been seized, practically all being located in the rural districts surrounding Winnipeg. It is found that in the more remote districts stills are of a capacity of two or three gallons only. One still of 45 gallons' capacity was seized near Minnedosa, Manitoba, this being by far the largest country still. One man was convicted in this case.

COMMERCIAL STILLS

Of the stills seized in the rural Winnipeg districts one was exceptionally large, the balance being of medium capacity. The following are the more interesting of the seizures:—

Peter Levi et al, Winnipeg, Man.

On April 14, 1937, a large commercial still of 600 gallons' capacity concealed in a concrete grain elevator in Winnipeg, Manitoba, was seized, together with approximately 30,000 gallons of wash and 500 gallons of spirits. This still was rather unusual in that it was very compact and of the most modern type, the

workmanship being excellent. This still was also reported to be larger than any licensed distillery in British Columbia, and in fact larger than some of the licensed stills in Ontario and Quebec. As a result of extensive investigations a number of charges were laid which resulted in four men being convicted.

Steve Petriw, et al, North Kildonan, Man.

On June 10, 1937, a fairly large still was seized located in a dug out under a chicken house in North Kildonan, Manitoba. This still had a daily capacity of about 70 gallons. Fifty gallons of spirits and 1,500 gallons of wash were also seized. One man was convicted and fined \$500 or in default of payment to 3 months' imprisonment on each of 3 counts.

John Kuzie, Hazelridge, Man.

On June 26, 1937, a still with a daily capacity of about 60 gallons was seized on a farm at Hazelridge, Manitoba, 1,500 gallons of wash and 45 gallons of spirits were also seized. One man was convicted.

John Sowskie, et al, Niverville, Man.

On August 13, 1937, a fairly large still with a daily capacity of 70 gallons was seized together with 3,000 gallons of wash and 10 gallons of spirits. One man was convicted on two counts.

Daniel Adams, et al, Winnipeg, Man.

On August 28, 1937, a fairly large still with a daily capacity of 70 gallons was seized in a warehouse in Winnipeg, together with 1,000 gallons of wash. Two men found with the still were subsequently convicted and both fined \$200 or three months imprisonment on each of four counts. Both men were committed for one year.

Harry Boojak, Kildonan, Man.

This is quite an interesting case in that the illicit operations by the above named resulted in the deaths of two men, one of whom was his son. On February 2, 1938 a report was received from the Winnipeg General Hospital to the effect that two men had been admitted for treatment. Both were in a badly scalded condition. Investigation disclosed that the above named had a still erected in the loft of his barn. In the early morning of the 1st the son and another man were operating the still when the cooker, which was of 300 gallons capacity, exploded, the barn caught fire and was completely destroyed. Harry Boojak who admitted responsibility for the erection of the still in the barn, was charged and convicted, a fine of \$100 and costs being imposed. This light penalty was deemed sufficient in view of the fact that both the accused's son and the other man died two days after admission to the hospital.

Mike Jackin, Dugald, Man.

This is another case of a still blowing up, caused apparently by the nervousness of the operators of being caught by the police. On February 3, 1938 information was received to the effect that an explosion had occurred at a farm owned by the above named and the barn was on fire. Investigation showed a boiler which had exploded by the collapse of the crown sheet was lying on its side 200 feet from the barn. From the marks in the snow it had travelled through the air for a distance of 180 feet, made a hole a foot deep in the frozen earth and then rolled another 20 feet. Four vats of a total capacity of 3,500 gallons, 2 tons of coke and 1½ tons of sugar were destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of accessories for the still. The farm was not occupied by the above named but he had recently rented the buildings to a stranger for a minimum rental in order to have the property looked after.

It later developed that on the night of the explosion four men were at the farm erecting the still and preparing a wash. Several bags of sugar were dumped into one of the vats and the filling with water commenced, using a steam pump. When the vat was only half full the well went dry. Work then ceased until more water had seeped into the well. During this time one of the men looked out towards the road for a while and then called to the others saying there were several policemen coming into the farm at the gate. All the men ran off in different directions eventually rejoining some three-quarters of a mile away, when they stopped to rest. While doing so an explosion was heard and they realized the boiler had blown up. They did not return to the farm and later heard that the police had been there, they were then satisfied that it had been the police at the gate when the alarm was first given.

Knowing that there were no police in the vicinity of the farm at the time in question, this angle was investigated and it was learned there had been three loose horses on the road and about 10 minutes before the explosion they were seen by a neighbour at the gate of the farm. As it was an extremely dark night and the gate some 50 yards away, the horses were undoubtedly taken for the figures of men and the alarm given. No prosecution was entered in this case, there being insufficient evidence to ensure a conviction.

It will be seen from this and the foregoing case that not only do the authorities have their trials and tribulations but that the law breaker is also subject sometimes to disastrous and tragic endings.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

The situation in respect to the Opium and Narcotic Drug traffic continued to show improvement during the past twelve months. From observations made from all available sources, the illicit drug traffic is at a lower ebb than it has been for some years. This condition undoubtedly arises from the large number of addicts and peddlers convicted during the past two years.

A total of 31 convictions were registered, 20 of which were for "selling". One other case is still before the courts, with a conviction expected. This is an increase of twelve convictions over the previous year.

CRIMINAL CODE

There was an increase of 169 in the number of cases investigated under the Criminal Code, also an increase of 16 cases under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, over the previous twelve months. The number of cases under the Code totalled 3,468. The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 342. Included in the latter are 22 cases concerning adults contributing to Juvenile Delinquency.

The results obtained in connection with investigations under the Code have been very satisfactory and very few cases of importance remain where responsibility for the offence has not been placed.

Our system of night patrols was in operation continuously, except when road and weather conditions made travel impossible and again brought excellent results. In addition to the night patrol system, we have our Highway Traffic patrols which are in operation until well after midnight each day. These patrols keep in touch with this Headquarters and assist in checking for stolen cars and any other matter requiring attention. These patrols have proven a good preventative measure and this is indicated very forcibly in the reduction of cases of shopbreaking in that portion of the Province adjacent to the City of Winnipeg.

Murder and Manslaughter

Six cases of murder were investigated—five being concluded, one still under investigation. One murderer committed suicide, one was convicted, two were acquitted by the jury before whom they were tried and one was extradited to the United States, as it was found the actual killing took place in the State of Minnesota.

Eight charges of manslaughter were laid—seven arising out of fatal automobile accidents, one following the shooting of a man in mistake for a moose while illegally hunting big game in the Riding Mountain National Park. (six dismissed; one stay of proceedings, one awaiting trial).

There was one execution, January 27, 1938 at Headingly Gaol, when the sentence of death was carried out on Pete Kidala, who was on October 26, 1937, convicted of the murder of his employer, Mike Rurak, on March 12, 1937, at the Rural Municipality of Boulton.

A brief summary of some of the important cases follows:—

John Klym—Sundown, Manitoba—Murder.

This case is of particular interest in that it involved International procedure, the accused being extradited to the State of Minnesota, U.S.A., for trial. Both accused and deceased were residents of Manitoba.

On June 23, 1937, John Klym shot his neighbour, Onifrey Mandziuk, in the right thigh with a shot gun during a dispute about the ownership of some hay which George Klym, on the instructions of his father, John Klym, had cut on the road allowance running north and south between the two farms. Klym and Mandziuk on bad terms for years quarrelled over anything and everything which could be disputed. On this occasion Mandziuk started to gather the hay cut by George Klym. Seeing this John Klym accompanied by his son George went to the scene with a wagon to get the hay, taking a shot gun with him. A heated argument took place and Mandziuk made some threatening gestures with a fork. Klym told him to leave the hay and get away, or he would shoot. Mandziuk replied, "Shoot, shoot", Klym then backed up about four yards and shot Mandziuk in the right thigh. Mandziuk later died in hospital at Vita, Manitoba, from loss of blood and shock.

It was found following a survey of the scene that Mandziuk was thirty five feet south of the International Boundary line in the State of Minnesota when he was shot, and the accused, Klym, was standing 34.5 feet south of the line when he fired the fatal shot.

The matter was taken up with officials of the State of Minnesota and Klym was extradited. He was found guilty of second degree murder on December 18 1937 and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Isabel Ateah (age 19)—Balsam Bay, Manitoba—Murder

This young woman, the daughter of Assyrian and French Canadian half-breed parents, living in more or less isolated territory on the east side of Lake Winnipeg was charged with the murder of her newly born infant. She gave birth to the child about 6.30 p.m. May 18, 1937 at her home in the presence of her six year old sister. Her parents were absent at the time. After birth she carried the baby outside the house in a pail and threw it in a small swamp nearby. Her six year old sister stated she heard the baby cry and medical evidence proved the child was fully developed and was born alive; death being caused by drowning.

The parents of this girl treated her rather harshly after becoming aware of her condition, prior to birth of the child, and it was clearly indicated that the accused was suffering severe mental strain.

At her trial, October 15, 1937, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty".

Henry Boyachek—Valley River, Manitoba—Murder and suicide.

On Sunday, August 1, 1937, this man shot and killed his fiancée, Mary Presiloski, with a 30-30 rifle and then committed suicide with the same weapon. The motive was jealousy on the part of Boyachek. The young couple had been close friends for a number of years and were engaged and had already begun to make arrangements for being married in the Fall of the year. They had quarrelled two days prior to the tragedy over the young woman spending a

few days in Dauphin and going out with other men. The quarrel was patched up and then an agreement was made between them to end their lives. Both left written notes to their parents advising them of their intentions and requested they be buried together in Valley River Cemetery. They drove to near the cemetery in Boyachek's car. He shot the young woman in the car and himself beside it. Both shots were in the same part of the body, the bullets shattering the heart in both cases.

Mike Yatskowski—Pine River, Manitoba—Murder.

On August 7 1937, Dauphin Detachment was advised that Peter Senyk of Pine River District was missing. He had last been seen about midnight July 23. Senyk who did not get along with his family was living alone. On August 18 the body of Senyk was found by members of Dauphin Detachment in a shallow grave on his farm, about 150 yards south east of the dwelling house. He had been beaten to death with an axe. When the grave was dug the sod had been carefully cut and after the body was buried had been replaced in its original position, the surplus dirt from the hole being carried away and disposed of. Two small lumps of fresh earth lying on top of the sod led to the discovery of the grave.

Subsequent enquiries revealed evidence of definitely pointing to Mike Yatskowski, a son-in-law, as being the murderer. A blood stained shirt found in Senyk's house was identified as belonging to Yatskowski and one he was wearing on July 24th when he left his home carrying a .22 rifle. He returned the same day without the rifle and wearing a different shirt. The .22 rifle had been borrowed by Yatskowski from a neighbour and butt of the rifle was found a few yards from where the body was buried. The barrel was not located. A blood stained axe was found, which belonged to the deceased. No bullet wounds were found on the body.

Yatskowski left Pine River on August 4, to go harvesting and was arrested on his return to the Pine River District on September 18. He denied all knowledge of the murder. When arrested he had in his possession keys which fitted the lock on Senyk's house and also a trunk in the house belonging to Senyk.

The deceased's widow stated that on July 31, Yatskowski had told her that she could go home that Peter, her husband, was not there as he, Yatskowski, had killed him. She did not give this information until August 18 as she did not believe Yatskowski. She went away to work for two weeks and on her return, learning that her husband was missing, reported the statement of Yatskowski.

Yatskowski appeared for trial at Dauphin on March 1, 1938, before Mr. Justice Adamson and jury, a verdict of "not guilty" being returned on March 3. This verdict was quite a surprise as the evidence was considered quite conclusive and sufficient for a conviction.

John James William Clark—R. M. Miniota, Man.—Murder.

On October 26, 1937 this man shot and killed Arthur Ross with a 12 guage shot gun. The shooting taking place in the Clark home. The reason for the murder was the fact of Ross marrying Clark's sister who was only 16 years old. This sister had been working for Ross, as housekeeper, and they got married without saying anything to any of their relatives. After getting married they visited with relatives of Ross for two weeks, returning to the Ross farm on October 26. There they informed Elmer Clark, a brother, that they were married. Elmer Clark went home that night about 9 p.m. and told his family. At first John would not believe it, saying he did not think Arthur Ross was that kind of a man. He later drove over to the Ross farm and after some conversation with Ross, which no other person heard, returned home taking Ross and his young wife with him. On arrival at the Clark home, Mrs.

Ross went into a bedroom to her mother and Ross and John Clark went into the dining room where Elmer Clark, Edward Robb and Arthur Shurvell were listening to the radio. In a few minutes without saying anything John Clark left the room and the next thing that was noticed was the report of the shot. Ross was seen to fall from his chair and Clark was standing in the doorway with a shot gun in his hand.

After the shooting Clark went over to Ross, saw he was still breathing and immediately phoned for a doctor. He then went into the bedroom where his mother and sisters were and asked them if they thought he should do away with himself. They persuaded him not to and he calmly waited the arrival of the police. He apparently fully realized what he had done and discussed the management of the farm with his brother. He at no time expressed any regret for his action although prior to the tragedy Arthur Ross was his best friend.

Clark, a very clean living young man, held the other sex in very high esteem. He told his mother it was his religion as well as Arthur Ross', who would have done the same thing had he done what Ross did. In his statement to the police, Clark said, "I shot him like a dog, not as a man, because he should have known better, and had more respect for a girl of sixteen." He also said he had heard of others walking to the scaffold and he could do it too.

At his trial, which commenced on March 23, 1938, the defence attempted to prove Clark was insane at the time he committed the offence. He was, however, found guilty and sentenced to hang on June 15, 1938.

In returning their verdict the jury made a strong recommendation for mercy.

John Martiniuk—Grand Pointe, Man.—Murder.

Jesse H. Cook, age 74 years, an old age pensioner living alone in a shack in the Grande Pointe district, about 10 miles southeast of Winnipeg, was found murdered in his home on February 17, 1938. He had been killed by a heavy blow with an axe on the left side of the head. The axe was found forty-five feet north of the house, buried in the snow, having been thrown there by the murderer. Robbery apparently was the motive.

As a result of investigations, one John Martiniuk has been arrested and charged with murder and at present is awaiting preliminary hearing.

SAFEBREAKINGS

Our Modus Operandi and Crime Record Bureau is proving very useful and the information on file there has been used to advantage in investigations of store robberies and safebreakings. One instance of this is the following:—

Daniel M. Regan and Harvey Emerson Jones—Breaking, Entering and Theft—Isabella, Man.

During the night of August 17 and 18, 1937, the general store of Alva E. Brad of Isabella was broken into, the safe smashed open with a heavy sledge hammer and approximately \$3,600 in cash stolen. The method used indicated it was the work of Harvey Emerson Jones. Our C.I.B. at Winnipeg learned that Jones and one Daniel M. Regan, drug addict and burglar, had been away from Winnipeg the night the offence was committed, returning to the city just before noon August 18. They were both found in Regan's rooms that night, but none of the stolen money was found in their possession.

Fortunately the banks, when shipping money to Isabella a few days prior to the offence, kept the serial numbers of some of the bank bills. The two men were kept under close observation and it was observed they were spending money freely and on August 27 another search was made of Regan's room. This time bank bills amounting to \$622 were found, amongst which were two of those stolen. Both Regan and Jones were arrested and charged. Regan pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

None of the stolen money was found in possession of Jones and there was no evidence to directly connect him with the offence and the Crown was forced to enter a stay of proceedings in his case. This man Jones is a clever criminal and has been responsible for a number of safebreakings which we have not been able to bring home to him through lack of evidence. He was, however, eventually arrested and convicted following another safebreaking job in October, particulars of which follow:—

Harvey Emerson Jones and Henry Sorenson—Breaking, Entering and Theft—Elphinstone, Man.

This case again demonstrates the value of night patrols, for on October 13 about 6 a.m. the night patrol of two constables, working from Shoal Lake Detachment, observed a car approaching at high speed. One constable got out of the police car and signalled the approaching car to stop. After slackening speed momentarily the driver again increased speed and drove deliberately at the constable, who had to jump out of the way. The car was pursued and a passenger was seen to throw currency out of the car. Being convinced that some offence had been committed and not being able to overtake the car two shots were fired at the tires from a service rifle, one of which punctured a tire, causing the driver to stop. On approaching the car, it was found that the driver was Henry Sorenson, a recently released convict with a particularly vicious criminal record. The passenger was Harvey Emerson Jones and he had been wounded by one of the shots fired by the constable. A loaded .22 calibre rifle and a number of .38 calibre automatic pistol bullets were found in the car. Sorenson was in possession of over \$400, and \$75 was found in a coat belonging to Jones. A further sum of \$364 was picked up along the route travelled when pursued.

It was later learned that a safe in a garage at Elphinstone had been smashed open and approximately \$1,000 stolen. The two men were under arrest before the offence was discovered.

In this case we were able to definitely connect the two men with the offence through the serial numbers of some of the bank bills, the bank having kept a record of a recent shipment.

Both men elected trial by jury and appeared for trial at Minnedosa in March, 1938. Sorenson pleaded not guilty—he was found guilty and sentenced to four and a half years. Jones pleaded guilty and through his counsel placed the blame on Sorenson, made much of being wounded and not having been convicted since 1933 and received a sentence of fifteen months. He had been in custody since he was arrested on October 13.

Another case of interest is that of the theft of a safe containing \$2,242 from the United Grain Growers' Elevator at Medora, Manitoba, 18 miles north of the International Boundary, on the night of September 16, 1937. This safe was found smashed open in some bushes on the roadside about 8 miles away, a month later. The serial numbers of bills amounting to \$1,700 had been written down the night before, when the money was placed in the safe.

On October 12, \$10 Bank of Canada bills bearing some of the serial numbers on record, turned up at Waskada, Manitoba, having been paid over to two farmers in the Medora district by a cattle buyer from North Dakota, along with other Canadian currency, for the purchase of some cattle, which were subsequently smuggled into the United States.

This money was traced to Minot, North Dakota, and evidence has been obtained that persons whose identity is established, residing in Minot, are responsible for the Medora offence. Our evidence is fairly conclusive and the matter of laying charges and instituting extradition proceedings is now under consideration.

The importance of Banks and other persons, who of necessity have to keep large sums of money on hand in small safes, keeping the serial numbers of the bank bills on hand is clearly demonstrated by the three above-mentioned cases and we continually impress this important feature on all such people and are receiving a greater measure of co-operation along this line each year. Usually it is the only piece of evidence that definitely connects the person responsible with the crime.

On June 16, 1937, the Canadian National Railway Depot at Elma, Manitoba, was broken into, the safe smashed open and \$684 stolen. One William Lastiwka, who two days after the offence made a cash payment of \$145 on an automobile, was subsequently convicted of the offence and sentenced to 2½ years in the Penitentiary.

On December 23, 1937, the safe in the store of the Teulon Trading Company at Teulon, Manitoba, was smashed open and \$716 stolen. The offence was discovered by the night watchman who turned in an alarm. A patrol from Winnipeg Detachment observed and chased a car proceeding towards Winnipeg, which stopped when being overtaken and three men jumped out and ran across the fields. Two were captured after a chase on foot of half a mile, the third escaped in the darkness. The car used was also found to have been stolen. William Antoniuk and Pete Freduchuk, the two arrested, were subsequently convicted of breaking, entering and theft—theft of auto and possession of housebreaking tools. Freduchuk was sentenced to 3 years in the Penitentiary and Antoniuk to 18 months in the provincial gaol. Unfortunately the money stolen was not recovered and it is believed the third man, who escaped and whose identity was not established, carried the money.

Breaking, entering and theft cases.

Eleven cases of breaking, entering and theft, committed on May 29, 30 and 31 were successfully cleaned up with the arrest by Baldur Detachment of three transients, John T. Meyers, Clayton Burke and Edgar McKay. Most of the stolen property was recovered. The three accused pleaded guilty to eight charges each and were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on each charge, concurrent.

At about 4.45 a.m. July 28, 1937, a night patrol operating from Winnipeg, attempted to stop a Chandler sedan occupied by four men. The driver refused to stop and the car was chased. On being overtaken the four men jumped out and ran in different directions. Two were immediately captured, and the other two later in the day. One was found in the car of an American tourist, who had picked him up along the highway. A large quantity of new merchandise was found in the abandoned Chandler sedan. This was later learned to have been stolen from a store at Darlingford, Manitoba.

The four men, Tony Mudray, William Mudray, Paul Skotnicki and Fred Ference were also connected up with four other cases of breaking, entering and theft and all were convicted. Tony Mudray receiving a term of one year on each of five charges to run concurrently. Paul Skotnicki, one year on each of four charges. William Mudray, two years suspended sentence on four charges. Fred Ference, two years suspended sentence on one charge, three dismissed.

Charles Frederick Saunders alias Texas Maloney, who has a long criminal record of breaking, entering and theft, dating back to November 1916, was apprehended by Killarney Detachment on October 14, 1937, for breaking, entering and theft of auto at Killarney. When apprehended with the stolen auto he had in his possession a quantity of merchandise stolen from a hardware store at Minnewaukan, North Dakota. He had crossed the line after stealing the car, committed the offence in North Dakota and returned to Canada. He was also responsible for a number of breakings and enterings and petty thefts in Manitoba. A number of charges were laid, but proceedings were

stayed when Saunders was committed to a mental hospital at Brandon. He is not expected to recover sufficiently to permit him being released and it is hoped his criminal activities are over.

Maurice Zacharkow and Mike Nahuliuk were apprehended and convicted of breaking, entering and theft of the store of Fred Kardel at Fisher River, Manitoba. Merchandise to the value of \$125 was recovered. Both were sentenced to one year in gaol. This case was rather unusual, in that the offence was committed in daylight.

The store and Post Office at Rosenfeld was broken into in May, 1937, and \$100 stolen from the safe. Information to hand indicates this offence was committed by Harvey Emerson Jones who is referred to above, but evidence to warrant prosecution was not available.

The Post Office at Pine Falls was broken into in May, 1937, and \$93.34 stolen from the safe. Four suspects were arrested at Kenora, Ontario, the same date the offence was committed. Three of these were convicted and sentenced to penitentiary terms of imprisonment. The fourth, a juvenile, was sent to the Manitoba Home for Boys for a period of two years.

After committing a number of burglaries and stealing two autos, one Mick O'Donnell alias Ivan Alexander Beggs of no fixed abode, was arrested by Brandon Detachment on January 15, 1938. He pleaded guilty to eight charges of breaking, entering, and theft and two charges of theft of auto, and was sentenced to two years on four charges and three years on six charges, to run concurrently. This man had a previous record in this country and in England. He was deported to Ireland from Canada in April, 1933, returning to Canada in 1937.

Robbery with Violence.

Three robberies of old age pensioners were reported in Teulon Detachment area. One occurred on July 2nd between 9 and 11 p.m. when Mrs. Anna Skawritka, Foley, Manitoba, was held up and robbed of \$75. One Joe Wishnowsky was apprehended and convicted of this offence and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary and five lashes. As a result of this conviction this type of robbery ceased in that district.

On July 19, 1937, Steve Zloty was arrested in connection with the robbery of Dan Stelarik, Elma, Manitoba, which took place on September 20, 1936. His arrest followed the locating and positive identification of a rifle which was stolen at the time of the robbery. Zloty was convicted and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

On the afternoon of July 4, 1937, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gregoreski, old age pensioners living in the rural municipality of Clanwilliam, were badly beaten up and robbed of \$7.50, all the money they had, by three masked men. Investigations by Minnedosa Detachment resulted in the arrest of the three men responsible, the following morning. They all pleaded guilty at Minnedosa on July 20 and were sentenced as follows: Nick Dobreen, leader, 3 years; Mytro Motuz, 1 year and ten lashes; Mike Motuz, one year.

On October 19, 1937, John Foster, elevator agent at Keyes, Manitoba, was held up and robbed of \$135. Gladstone Detachment investigated and arrested Joe Zinterer, the same day. He admitted the offence, was charged and convicted and sentenced to one year in gaol. The money was recovered.

9. The Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—Assistant Commissioner R. L. Cadiz

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

By far the most outstanding case of the year was that involving Gordon Lim and his four associates, Chan Sing Jun, Lee Hoy, Wong Ying and Lum How, whose arrests in Vancouver on March 11, 1937, were mentioned in my

last year's report. All five men were partners in the Wat Sang Co., Chinese Druggists and Herbalists, of Vancouver, which store was a blind for their activities in the smuggling and sale of narcotic drugs. The guiding genius in this criminal combination was Gordon Lim alias Lim Fong Duck, whose history as the largest trafficker in narcotics on the Pacific Coast of Canada extends back a number of years.

In 1925, Lim was arrested in Vancouver by members of this force on a charge of Possession of Opium. A trunk with a false bottom containing opium was found in his house and evidence uncovered that narcotics were being smuggled by him in waterproof bags from ships docked in the harbour. This charge was subsequently dismissed. Lim was again arrested and acquitted in 1926, this time on a charge of Possession of 29½ ounces of Cocaine, smuggled off the Canadian Pacific Steamship *Empress of Asia*. Despite these earlier brushes with the law, Lim continued his narcotic smuggling activities until his arrest last year.

On June 25, 1937, after a lengthy Preliminary Hearing, Lim and the other four accused were committed for trial on a charge of conspiracy. The Attorney General of British Columbia, who personally conducted the prosecution, considered it advisable that further investigations be made in Hong Kong, China, regarding Lim's connections there. Accordingly, Detective Corporal Haywood was despatched to the Orient and conducted a thorough and successful investigation in Hong Kong, Canton and Macao.

On October 18, 1937, the accused appeared for trial in Assize Court, Vancouver, charged with conspiracy to commit an indictable offence, to wit, to distribute opium, and with two counts of selling opium.

Defence counsel informed the Court that it was essential to the accused's case that certain witnesses be examined on Commission in China. Upon submission of the necessary affidavits the Court ordered the appointment of a Commission to take evidence in Hong Kong and the trial was adjourned to January 17, 1938. Detective Corporal Haywood, who made the investigation in the Orient during the summer, proceeded to Hong Kong with Crown Counsel to attend the Commission hearings there.

Trial of the five accused on the conspiracy charge was resumed on January 17, 1938, and lasted 6 days. The prosecution called twenty witnesses, and entered a total of eighty-five exhibits. On January 24, the jury returned with a verdict of "Guilty" against all the accused, who were subsequently sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment in the British Columbia penitentiary.

A third indictment charging possession of Opium had also been preferred against the accused. On January 31, trial on the Narcotic Drug charges commenced and Defence was granted separate trials on the selling and possession counts. Upon completion of Crown evidence on the Selling charges, the Defence requested arraignment on the Possession count, which was allowed, and the Jury instructed to consider the evidence submitted as applicable to both charges. On February 7, the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" of "Selling" against Chan Sing Jun and Lee Hoy, and "Not Guilty" in the cases of Gordon Lim, Wong Ying and Lum How. On the Possession charges the Jury failed to agree, and the case was traversed to the Spring Assizes. Sentences of 7 years' imprisonment, a fine of \$500, with 6 months' additional imprisonment in default, were imposed on Chan Sing Jun and Lee Hoy, to run concurrently with sentences imposed on the Conspiracy conviction.

On March 21, the five accused appeared for re-trial on the Possession charge. After making successive applications for a severance and a traverse to the Fall Assizes, both of which were refused by the presiding Judge, the Defence exhausted the Jury Panel through numerous challenges, necessitating adjournment to obtain additional jurors. When the case was called the following day, Gordon Lim was absent and it developed that he had entered hospital

and was being operated on for Appendicitis. The Court had no recourse but to adjourn the trial, which was set over to April 25, 1938.

Appeals have been entered by the five convicted on the Conspiracy charge, which will be heard by the B.C. Court of Appeal next month, and it will be some time before we can write finis to this long and difficult case.

One important angle of the case is worthy of note—the successful deciphering of a number of coded cablegrams found in the safe of the Wat Sang Co. These messages, which had passed between the accused in Vancouver and their associates in Hong Kong, dealt with the shipment of guns and ammunition to China and the smuggling of large quantities of Opium from the Orient into Canada. Thanks to the ability of Mrs. E. S. Friedman, Cryptanalyst-in-charge, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C., the secret code was broken down and the messages deciphered. Their admission as evidence materially strengthened the Crown's case. The services of Mrs. Friedman were made available to us by the whole-hearted co-operation of the United States Government.

In commenting upon the conviction of the five accused on the Conspiracy charge, The Chief, Narcotic Division, Department of Pensions and National Health, had this to say:—

"Some eighteen months ago, at the conclusion of the Japanese conspiracy cases in Vancouver involving Hikida et alia, I had pleasure in stating that the standard of police work achieved was by far the best I had encountered, although dealing annually at Geneva with reports of narcotic cases from all over the world. I consider, however, that the present case, not only from the standpoint of international importance but also that of splendid police work, comes within the same category, and I would like to be permitted to offer my congratulations to everyone connected with the case.

"I recently had an opportunity of talking same over with the Honourable Gordon Wismer, who expressed himself in the highest terms of the work of Det/Cpl. Haywood. I entirely agree with the opinion of the Honourable Attorney General of British Columbia, and would like to add my tribute to the excellent work accomplished by Corporal Haywood not only in the working up of the case, but particularly in relation to his work in Hong Kong."

It is gratifying indeed to receive, from the Department, such high praise, to which you were pleased to add your personal commendation of the work performed by Detective Corporal Haywood.

A number of other important narcotic cases were handled during the year. Investigations on Vancouver Island resulted in charges of selling opium being laid against Wong Suey Wan of Nanaimo, and Floyd E. Prendergast and Wong Gut Tong of Victoria. These traffickers, who made sales of the drug to one of our constables working under-cover, were convicted in August and sentenced to serve a term of two years in the B.C. Penitentiary, plus a fine of \$200, with additional imprisonment in default.

Leong Soo Ha of Victoria, a large and persistent dealer in opium, who was the source of supply in these cases, was also arrested. He was charged with the possession of a considerable quantity of opium found, during the course of a raid, on the person of his ten-year-old son. Not content with dealing in opium himself, Leong Soo Ha made a practice of using his six children, ranging in age from 8 to 21 years, to make sales of the drug on his behalf. He was convicted and sentenced to two years in the B.C. Penitentiary, with a fine of \$200, and an additional three months in default.

In Vancouver, two Canadian born Chinese named Frank Lee and Frank Lum, were convicted on May 7, 1937, for distributing opium, they having made sales of opium, totalling four cans, to two members of the Force working under-cover. Each man had a previous record under the O. & N.D. Act, and was given an exemplary sentence. Frank Lee received six years and Frank Lum five years in the B.C. Penitentiary. In addition each was sentenced to five lashes and fined \$500, with six months' additional imprisonment in default of payment.

During the year three Hindus were convicted on charges of possession of morphine, arising out of the possession of opium poppy heads.

Only one case involving Cannabis Sativa came to our notice. This was at Kelowna, B.C., where the B.C. Provincial Police arrested a man, recently arrived from the United States, on a charge of forgery. A number of marihuana cigarettes were found in his possession, which, it subsequently developed, were smuggled into Canada from Seattle in the spare tire of his automobile. He was charged with possession of the drug, convicted and sentenced on August 12, 1937, to 18 months' imprisonment, a fine of \$200, with an additional six months' imprisonment in default of payment. We assisted the Provincial Police in this investigation.

A large trafficker named Lee Oy, who, according to his own admission had been dealing in opium in British Columbia for the past 17 years, was convicted on a selling charge in Vancouver on March 11, 1938, being sentenced to four years in the B.C. Penitentiary, fined \$200, with additional imprisonment of two months in default. This case is particularly interesting inasmuch as the accused, according to the evidence, at no time had the opium in his possession, delivery being made to our informant by a third party in a Chinese gambling house, approximately 34 hours after receipt of the money by Lee Oy.

The usual inspection of all drug stores in this province was carried out during the year in a satisfactory manner. Six convictions were obtained against persons who had uttered forged narcotic prescriptions, these offences having been brought to light through the inspection of narcotic records.

Customs and Excise Preventive Service

During the period under review, the Preventive Service Squad and Border Detachments have co-operated closely with the B.C. Provincial Police, B.C. Liquor Control Board operators, Municipal and City Police Forces, the U.S. Customs Agency Service and U.S. Alcohol Tax Unit. It is safe to say that the smuggling of liquor and alcohol into B.C. from the U.S.A. is practically "Nil." This is borne out by our frequent non-resultant investigations, in co-operation with the Vancouver City Police Dry Squad, of Vancouver cabarets, night clubs and bootlegging establishments.

Information relative to suspected infractions of the Excise Act is exchanged with the City Police Dry Squad, the B.C. Provincial Police and the Chief Inspector of the B.C. Liquor Control Board. When action is necessary, we take charge of searches, seizures and subsequent prosecution proceedings, receiving the fullest and most courteous assistance from the city, municipal or provincial forces in whatever district the offence is committed. This splendid co-operation is of inestimable value, especially as we have no employed agents, all information being paid for on a 25 per cent basis (informant's award).

Complaints have been received from time to time by the B.C. Liquor Control Board and Vancouver City Police Dry Squad that several bootlegging establishments were selling home-brew beer at 10 cents per bottle, and that convictions under the Liquor Act were practically impossible because undercover operatives could not gain admittance to make purchases. Action was taken by our Preventive Service Squad and several convictions under Sec. 182 of the Excise Act have been obtained.

With regard to Duty Free Malt, practically all the bakeries in the City of Vancouver have been checked, and convictions have been obtained against two of them under Sec. 224 of the Excise Act.

In respect to illicit stills, no large commercial still could operate undetected very long in this province, as even a small influx of unlawfully manufactured spirits would immediately make itself apparent and be reported by one or more of our innumerable contacts.

For example, in the latter part of November, 1937, information was received that an unemployed mechanic, William Will of Vancouver, had assembled a still and intended to run off a large quantity of alcohol for the Christmas "trade." Shortly after, another informer volunteered the information that Will had run a quantity of alcohol, and produced three quart bottles which he had purchased for \$2 per quart. On the same afternoon, members of the Preventive Service Squad raided the suspected house. Will had just finished "running a quantity of alcohol." He had 54 quarts bottled, 7 gallons still to bottle and approximately 50 gallons of wash.

This was a semi-commercial still heated by a 3-ring gas stove, connected directly to the gas main. The mash room, kept warm by coal oil lamps, held three 40-gallon barrels. All equipment seized was absolutely new, and the only sale made by Will was to our informer. Will was convicted in Vancouver City Police Court on the 3rd of December, 1937, and fined \$200, which he paid.

Investigations relative to the alleged presence of spuriously labelled, illicit spirits in Vancouver Chinatown, in July, 1937, resulted in the purchase by an informer of a bottle of spirits labelled Gordon's Dry Gin, from premises known as Boathouse No. 12, Beach Avenue, Vancouver. When the Preventive Service Squad raided these premises, Joseph A. Pinvidic, the occupant, smashed a bottle of "gin" in the sink, but a cache of 17 quart bottles labelled "Gordon's Dry Gin" and "Johnnie Walker's Special Old Highland Whiskey" was found behind a medicine cabinet in the bathroom. Pinvidic was sentenced to a fine of \$150, which he paid. Although the quantity of spirits seized was very small, the case was considered important, as Pinvidic was possibly the most elusive and persistent seller of illicit spirits in the province.

Canada Shipping Act

As in the past, a close watch has been maintained for infractions of the Canada Shipping Act. Due to our efforts and publicity given to several prosecutions, minor infractions of the Canada Shipping Act, such as uncertified vessels carrying passengers for hire, have been noticeably curtailed.

Our activities under this Act have been confined mainly to checking vessels operating without the required life-saving equipment and fire extinguishers, proper naming and markings on the vessels and the carrying of passengers on uncertified vessels. In all, some 134 vessels were inspected. One conviction was obtained against the master of the motor launch *Bradscott* for violation of Collision Regulations (Sec. 639 Canada Shipping Act).

Criminal Code

Investigations were continued in connection with the theft of the Department of Pensions' cheques, mentioned in the last annual report. This was the work of a well-organized gang. Before sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution could be secured, it was learned by the Post Office authorities that a number of raised Post Office Money Orders were being cashed through unsuspecting merchants in Vancouver and other points in British Columbia. Inquiries indicated that the individuals responsible were identical with the gang implicated in the theft of the pensions' cheques.

It might be interesting to note their modus operandi: A Post Office money order would be purchased by one of the gang in the amount of one dollar, usually from a sub-post office situated in one of the larger departmental stores in Vancouver. This money order would then be treated with a chemical solution similar to that used in many commercial offices to erase ink. With the original ink erased, the money order was rewritten for a larger amount, usually forty or forty-five dollars. The protective margin was then removed, the absence of which was not observed by the merchant to whom the raised money order was tendered. A small purchase would be made, the crook receiving a substantial amount of cash in change.

Thirty-six of these money orders were cashed in Vancouver, several small towns in British Columbia and in Seattle, Washington. The endorsement on one of the money orders passed in Vancouver was recognized as being in the hand-writing of Leslie Clifford Vipond, the suspected principal of the gang being investigated for the theft of the Department of Pensions' cheques mentioned above. After inquiries had been made by members of Vancouver C.I.B. in Edmonton, Alberta, and Seattle, Washington, a warrant for Vipond's arrest was issued. He was finally apprehended in the interior of British Columbia by the B.C. police on an old charge of obtaining money by false pretences and returned to Duncan, Vancouver Island, to stand trial on that charge. The B.C. police were advised of all additional evidence secured by us and the more serious charges of forgery and uttering were preferred against the accused. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the B.C. penitentiary.

One "Red" Rupert, arrested with Vipond, was also charged with uttering and was sentenced to eighteen months in Oakalla jail. Vipond's wife, Dorothy, the third member of this gang, was sentenced to six months in Oakalla. No prosecution was instituted against these individuals for the theft of Department of Pensions' cheques referred to herein, as absolute proof was lacking.

Since the conviction of these three persons, several cases of raised Post Office money orders were reported to us by the postal authorities. It became apparent that "Red" Rupert, while incarcerated in Oakalla, had disclosed his modus operandi to other inmates, who, upon their release, decided to emulate the former's activities. Their success was short lived, as immediate investigation by us resulted in the arrest and conviction of five offenders.

One of these was James Charlebois, who pleaded guilty when charged. In spite of a long criminal record for similar offences, the magistrate only imposed a sentence of six months' imprisonment. An appeal was entered by the Crown, and the B.C. Court of Appeal increased the penalty to three years in the penitentiary.

Another of the accused, Wilfred Towns, was sentenced in the Vancouver police court to three years' imprisonment. It is felt that these exemplary sentences will put a stop to this type of crime for some time to come.

10. The Officer Commanding "F" Division, Regina, Sask.—Acting Deputy Commissioner D. Ryan

DETACHMENTS

There are one hundred and one (101) detachments in the province at present, which is the same as last year.

CRIMINAL CODE

Jacob Daum—Murder—Souhey, Saskatchewan

At 2.00 a.m. on October 31, 1937, a highway patrol consisting of two constables of this Force arrived in Souhey, Saskatchewan, and found that a local youth, Gordon Anderson, aged eighteen years, had just died as the result of gun-shot wounds. Their immediate inquiries disclosed that Anderson, with a number of other youths, had spent the previous evening in practical joking usual to the Hallowe'en period, which had culminated in one Jacob Daum, a retired farmer of German origin, aged sixty-six years, firing a shotgun, loaded with B.B. shot, through the partly opened door of his house, and in the general direction of the party of boys and young men who were at that time nearby. Anderson received the charge in the upper portion of his body, puncturing his lungs. The door through which the shot was fired had been previously secured with cord by the revellers, and the fatal shot was fired through a crack of about two fingers in width.

Daum was arrested, charged with murder, and at the subsequent preliminary hearing was committed for trial. The case was disposed of before the Court of King's Bench, Regina, the charge being reduced to "manslaughter" by the jury, Daum being found "guilty" on the lesser charge and sentenced on January 28, 1938, to serve two years and six months in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

It is of interest to note that at this trial use was made of the provision of law which permits evidence taken at a preliminary hearing to be read into the record of the trial, if proof is given of the identity of the witness and the fact that he is not at that time in Canada. Surgeon M. Powers of this Force was the witness concerned, having testified in respect to ballistic matters at the preliminary hearing, but when the case came to trial he was in the city of New York. His testimony, as previously recorded, was nevertheless placed before the jury.

Another unusual feature was that prior to the date of the sittings of the Court of King's Bench, counsel for the accused made application for an order for the granting of bail, which was issued by the Honourable Mr. Justice J. F. L. Embury, but Duam was not actually admitted to bail, being unable to find securities.

Kasper Aumuller—Manslaughter—Regina District, Saskatchewan

On July 17, 1937, two automobiles became involved in a head-on collision on No. 1 highway east of Regina. One car was driven by the accused, Kasper Aumuller, who was returning with his wife and several friends from a picnic of brewery employees, the other car being occupied by a party of young men who were proceeding from Regina to an adjacent pleasure resort. As a result of the accident, five of the occupants of the respective cars died from injuries received.

Immediate steps were taken to secure blood samples from Aumuller (who himself was injured and rendered unconscious) and also from George Francis Armstrong, who subsequently died, and who it had been established, was the driver of the other car. The blood test proved positive as to alcohol content in the case of Aumuller, and negative in the case of Armstrong.

Aumuller first appeared for preliminary hearing in Regina on August 16, 1937, and after several remands was finally on October 26, 1937, committed for trial.

The evidence adduced at the trial was largely in connection with the condition of the accused at the time of the accident, i.e., whether under the influence of liquor, or otherwise; the relative speed and positions on the highway of both cars; and as to who was actually driving the Aumuller car. In the latter regard, the defence attempted to prove that a Mrs. Wagner, who was occupying the front seat of the Aumuller car beside Aumuller, was steering the car, although Aumuller was behind the wheel when the fatal crash occurred. It might be added that Mrs. Wagner was among those who lost their lives in the accident.

Aumuller was found guilty of manslaughter on January 24, 1938, and on January 28, 1938, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Taylor to serve five years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert penitentiary, with hard labour.

W. W. Huycke—Arson—Shaunavon, Sask.

During the early hours of August 7, 1937, a serious fire was found blazing under the ground floor of the south wing or the Shaunavon hotel, a \$90,000 three-storey structure in Shaunavon. The local fire brigade was successful in getting the fire under control, and during their efforts it was found that two other fires had been set under the north wing of the hotel. The second fire had started a blaze in a pile of screen windows, and was put out by a hotel employee, while the third torch had burned itself out without setting a fire.

Continued and intensive investigation was carried out by D/Sergt. Stretton of the Swift Current C.I.B., in co-operation with members of the Fire Under-

writers' Association, over a period of two months, and evidence was finally secured indicating that one, W. W. Huycke of Shaunavon, who held a first mortgage of \$24,200 on the hotel, had made a proposition to one J. Laughlin to burn the building for a consideration of \$1,000.

Laughlin agreed to assist the police insofar as it was legally possible. A complete detectaphone apparatus was then secured, and a contact made between Laughlin and Huycke, covered by members of the Force. Some six hundred feet of fine wiring was laid into the back of the Huycke home in Shaunavon, late at night, the wire running from a small microphone carried by Laughlin under his coat lapel, back to a receiving set in the Police Car, some six hundred feet north of the house, where a recording was made of the conversation by a stenographer and members of the police and Fire Underwriters' Association.

Two nights later, a similarly recorded conversation was carried out between the suspect Huycke and a member of the Fire Underwriters' Association posing as a "fire bug" sent by Laughlin, this conversation corroborating the fact that Huycke had made a proposition to Laughlin to burn the Shaunavon Hotel, and was willing to pay \$1,000 for the job.

Huycke was charged with counselling a person to commit arson and with attempted arson, arrested, and committed for trial at Shaunavon on September 25, 1937.

A hearing of the case was held in the Court of King's Bench at Shaunavon, November 16, 17 and 18, 1937, before Mr. Justice Taylor and Jury, a verdict of "guilty" returned, and Huycke sentenced to one year's imprisonment in gaol.

All of the evidence secured over the detectaphone, and all evidence of the police and Fire Underwriters' operators relating thereto, was fully admitted by the Court, despite the efforts of a battery of Defence Counsel. This is particularly interesting in that the detectaphone evidence was mainly responsible for the conviction, and that this was said to be the second time in the records of Canadian Courts that such evidence has been admitted in full.

Gerald Goldsworthy and Albert Jones—Breaking, entering and theft of auto from Edgar LeScelleur—Vonda, Sask.

On August 20, 1937, the theft of a Dodge Sedan was reported from Hannah, Alberta.

On September 1, 1937, three breaking, entering and thefts were reported from Watson, Saskatchewan. Later the same day a Ford coach was reported stolen from Pleasantdale, Saskatchewan, also a shot gun; and a Dodge sedan was found abandoned in that district. At one o'clock the following morning, the Ford car stolen at Pleasantdale was found abandoned at Vonda, Sask., and it was discovered that a local garage had been entered; also an Essex car had been stolen from a private garage.

The two detachment members immediately left Vonda in police car to patrol their district in an effort to catch up with the culprits and they overtook an Essex car travelling on a highway, the two occupants giving their names as Gerald Goldsworthy and Albert Jones, but this was not the car which had been stolen from Vonda. However, upon searching same, they found the shotgun which had been stolen from Pleasantdale; also two stolen licence plates.

Both men were detained and it was later ascertained that the car which they were driving had been stolen from a garage at Aberdeen, a nearby town, where the stolen car from Vonda was found abandoned. The series of thefts in Saskatchewan occurred within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles.

The arrest of these men resulted in their conviction before Police Magistrate J. T. Leger, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, for twelve separate offences, in respect to which punishment was imposed on each charge as hereunder:—

Nine charges of breaking, entering and theft, committed at Vonda, Pleasantdale, Watson, Wadena, and Aberdeen, Saskatchewan—three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary on each charge.

Retaining stolen goods (car stolen in Alberta)—one year.

Theft of auto at Pleasantdale, Sask.—one year.

Theft of licence plates at Watson, Sask.—one month.

All sentences were made to run concurrently.

Before their arrival in Saskatchewan, Goldsworthy and Jones committed numerous offences in Alberta, for which they are now wanted, proceedings being held in abeyance.

George Zachariuk—Breaking, entering and theft (460) from B. Kanee Store—Neudorf, Saskatchewan.

On the night of July 7, 1937, the store of B. Kanee, Neudorf, Saskatchewan, was broken into and a quantity of dry goods and other articles were stolen.

Investigation by a member of Balcarres Detachment indicated that entrance had been effected by climbing onto a lean-to attached to the store building and then breaking a window. Exit was made through a back door. While examining the broken window glass, a single finger print was discovered on a piece of glass. Routine enquiries brought no results and the finger print was the only clue obtained, although it was realized that it would probably be very hard to identify the thief owing to the fact that the print was from a single finger only.

On January 5, 1938, a member of Regina Detachment had occasion to search the finger print records at the Regina Gaol respecting another offence and while doing so, had before him the finger print taken from the window of Kanee's store. During this search he was able to positively identify the print as that of the left middle finger of one George Zahruk, who had been convicted at Regina for the theft of a bicycle in 1936.

Great difficulty was experienced in locating Zahruk, as he was considered a "drifter." After a most painstaking investigation by the member in charge of Yorkton Detachment, Zahruk was finally located in the Buchanan District, where he was known as George Zachariuk.

Zachariuk was questioned and admitted that he was the man who was convicted in 1936 under the name of Zahruk. He at first emphatically denied ever having been to Neudorf, but after considerable interrogation, finally confessed to the offence.

Upon searching the house where the suspect had been living with his common-law wife, a considerable quantity of dry goods was found cleverly concealed in various parts of the premises some having been sewn up in bed quilts. These articles were seized and checked favourably with articles listed in circulars, etc., as having been stolen in the surrounding districts. In all cases, the modus operandi appeared similar to that used in the break of the Kanee Store.

Upon being confronted with the identifications made and the evidence obtained, Zachariuk admitted not only the Neudorf offence, but also twenty-one other offences of breaking, entering and theft, all of which were in the north-eastern part of Saskatchewan.

On February 17, 1938, Zachariuk appeared before Magistrate Potter at Yorkton, Sask., and pleaded "guilty" to:—

(a) Breaking, entering and theft—twenty charges,

(b) Theft of bicycle—two charges,

and received sentences as follows:

(a) four years on each charge,

(b) six months on each charge.

all sentences to run concurrently.

It will be observed that this man's apprehension was entirely due to the identification of a single finger print, and his connection with the various other crimes followed careful investigation and checking, as a result of which practically all the outstanding breaking and entering cases in the northeastern part of Saskatchewan have been cleared up.

Thomas Rublitz alias William Morgan—Breaking, entering and theft of Auto—Insinger, Sask.

In the early morning of November 18, 1937, a complaint was received by Cst. W. E. Hutchinson, in charge of Foam Lake Detachment from John Ostapovitch, Grain Buyer of Insinger, Saskatchewan, that his automobile had been stolen from his private garage. An investigation was made immediately by Const. J. Fossum, who later found this car abandoned one-quarter mile south of Tuffnell, lying on its side in a deep ditch. In the abandoned car were found a number of postcards bearing names and addresses of people in the Theodore District. The complainant in the meantime, had been notified, and he advised that the cards did not belong to him. Shortly after finding this car, a bicycle was reported as having been stolen the previous night from David Pratt at Tuffnell, while immediately after this William Moore, Garage Proprietor of Foam Lake, reported that his garage had been entered during the night and some tools and car keys stolen.

At noon, November 19, 1937, information was received by Cst. Hutchinson that a stranger by the name of William Morgan had been staying with one, George Batuk of the Edmore District, who advised that Morgan had been away all night on the 17th of November, and when he returned in the morning of the 18th, he had a bicycle and a saw. Morgan was located, and admitted ownership of the saw, which was identical with that stolen from William Moore. The balance of the tools were also found in the shack. Morgan stated he had traded the bicycle to one, Alex Olynich for two guns. Olynich was later questioned, and was found to be in possession of the bicycle stolen from David Pratt. The bicycle was voluntarily handed over by Olynich, while the guns were in turn returned to him by Morgan.

A check was then made of R.C.M. Police Gazettes with the result that Morgan was identified as one, Thomas Rublitz, who had escaped from the Lethbridge Gaol on October 19, 1937.

Enquiries were continued and it was eventually established that Rublitz was responsible for a large number of crimes committed at various widely scattered points in Saskatchewan, in a period beginning shortly after his escape from Lethbridge Gaol and ending at the time of his arrest.

He admitted his responsibility and on November 25, 1937, appeared before S. H. Potter, Esq., Police Magistrate, at Foam Lake, Saskatchewan, to face eighteen separate charges. He pleaded "Guilty" to all of these and was sentenced to five years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Included in the number of cases for which he was prosecuted were: the theft of the Ostapovitch car; theft of the Pratt bicycle; and the breaking, entering and theft of tools from the Moore garage at Foam Lake, Saskatchewan.

It was discovered that Rublitz had a long criminal record extending back to November 13, 1928 and including many offences of theft, receiving stolen goods and vagrancy.

Alexander Jonas Chauvin—Breaking, Entering and Theft—Harris District, Saskatchewan.

On August 22, 1937, Fred Fortin, a farmer of the Harris District, reported to Rosetown Detachment that his home had been forcibly entered the previous night, and property of the value of \$50 stolen.

This was the second time that Fortin's house had been entered, the previous occasion being on July 2, 1936, when a wrist watch was included in the property stolen.

During the course of investigation, Const. McLay, while in conversation with J. Hudon, a beer parlour employee at Rosetown, noticed that he was wearing a wrist watch similar to that stolen from Fortin in July, 1936. Upon being questioned, Hudon stated that he had purchased it from "Scotty" McQuat. McQuat was located and it was ascertained from him that he had bought the watch from one Chauvin, who occasionally visited Rosetown, after working at odd jobs in the country. After diligent enquiry Chauvin was located living in a small hut built on the side of a sand hill near the station platform at Crysta Beach, some twenty-five miles from Rosetown. Chauvin was questioned, but maintained that he had purchased the watch from a transient. His hut was searched without result, except that the Constable observed a sand point (pump connection) which was considered unlikely to have been purchased by Chauvin, and as a result of enquiries it was ascertained that a sand point had been stolen from J. A. Brook, a butcher at Harris.

A further search was made in the vicinity of Chauvin's hut, and under the station platform the Constable met with success in finding the articles stolen from Fortin on August 22.

Chauvin was arrested and when confronted with the evidence obtained, admitted his guilt and further admitted the theft in July, 1936. Additional evidence was obtained, implicating Chauvin in other thefts, the final result being that he was convicted on six charges, as follows: two charges of breaking, entering and theft, for which he was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary on each charge, two charges of theft for which he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment on each charge; and two charges of theft, for which he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on each charge, all sentences imposed to run concurrently.

Roy Delbert Henderson, James Sneddon Cameron and John Cameron—Breaking, entering and theft (460)—Ardill, Saskatchewan

The General Store and Service Station of W. E. Flack, situated in the Village of Ardill, Saskatchewan, was broken into during the night of October 18, 1937, and a considerable quantity of merchandise, batteries, oil, tobacco, candy and cigarettes, together with a sum of money stolen, after completely wrecking a large valuable cash register which was on the premises.

Thorough investigation made immediately by Const. D. C. McDonald of Crane Valley Detachment also revealed the fact that three Coca Cola bottles of soft drinks had been taken from a shelf, as well as a quantity of "Denver Sandwich" chocolate bars. Auto tracks of a distinctive type were also traced from the scene of the crime in an easterly direction on the highway, towards the town of Expanse, Sask. About one and one-half miles east of Ardill, Sask., Const. McDonald located three empty Coca Cola bottles, evidently having been thrown from a passing car, on the side of the highway.

Owing to his knowledge of questionable characters in his detachment area, suspicion was finally centred on Roy Delbert Henderson, aged twenty years, son of the C.P.R. pumpman at Expanse, Sask., who owned and operated a Pontiac car, and who invariably chummed around with the other two above named youths. Search of the car revealed two caps from Coca Cola bottles, numerous cigarette butts from similar brands as stock stolen, paper wrappings from some "Denver Sandwich" chocolate bars, and a bent screw driver and bent file which might have been used to force entrance to the premises. Despite extensive grilling of all three suspects, they emphatically protested entire innocence, and were supported in their alibis for the evening in question by their respective parents.

In view of this, practically an impasse was reached, until all three youths voluntarily consented to have their finger prints taken for elimination purposes. The three Coca Cola bottles, carefully packed for shipment, together with various finger prints of the store proprietor and also the three suspects, were

forwarded to Const. J. I. Mallow at Regina and D/Sergt. W. J. Woods of the Weyburn C.I.B., was detailed to assist Const. McDonald on this case.

Const. Mallow finally reported that he had been successful in obtaining one fragmentary impression, sufficient for positive identification, on one of the Coca Cola bottles, which proved that the the youngest of the suspects, John Cameron, had actually handled this particular bottle. No prints were found on the remaining two bottles.

Armed with this definite assurance, D/Sergt. Woods and Const. McDonald finally obtained admissions from all three suspects, with the result that they entered pleas of "guilty" to charges laid, after electing for summary trial of their cases before G. R. Trethewey, Esq., Police Magistrate at Moose Jaw, Sask., and were sentenced to four months respectively on each charge, sentences to run concurrently. In the case of the younger offender, John Cameron, aged sixteen, sentence was suspended, owing to his tender age and the fact that he was a first offender, and apparently under the domination of the older men.

It is almost safe to say that this case could not have been successfully cleared up without the close and careful attention paid to small details by the Constable when first investigating the matter, and the valuable assistance rendered by Const. Mallow in obtaining definite proof of the identity of at least one of the offenders.

Andrew Serhyenko—Breaking and entering School House with intent to steal.

On November 8, 1937, the teacher of the Petrofka School complained to Blain Lake Detachment that between November 6 and 7, 1937, the school had been broken into. A check of property revealed only a flag rope missing.

Upon investigation, it was found that entrance into the school had been effected by breaking a pane of glass in one of the windows, which would enable a small sized person to enter.

On examination of the window frame, a very small piece of fibre was found caught on a jagged piece of glass, still affixed to the window frame. Under further examination by magnifying glass the fibre was found to be light fawn in colour and was from some material other than a woollen sweater.

Careful scrutiny of the ground below the window disclosed part of a footprint, sufficient to show that it had been made by a person who had been wearing a rubber. It was further observed that when the window had been broken, the glass had fallen inside, and it was obvious that broken glass had been walked over when entrance was made, and also when leaving the building.

It was decided to check all the youths in the district who could reasonably be suspected, and after eliminating several, the above named, who was visiting in the district, was interviewed. He was questioned as to his movements and strongly denied that he had been at the Petrofka School. On examination of his effects a light-coloured fawn windbreaker was found, and it was noticed that he was wearing work shoes with low rubbers over them. A comparison was made with the windbreaker and piece of fibre exhibit. It was found that the colour matched perfectly. On examining the youth's rubbers, the soles were found to be cut in many places, and under closer examination several small pieces of glass were observed stuck into the soles.

Upon being confronted with the evidence obtained, Serhyenko admitted that he had broken into the Petrofka School with the expectation of finding some money; but, not finding anything in his opinion worth stealing, had contented himself with taking the flag rope which he gave to a cousin.

The accused was placed under arrest, and his past record obtained, which indicated that he had been previously convicted in Saskatoon's City Police Court on several charges of breaking, entering and theft, two charges of theft of auto, theft of fire-arms, and had been sentenced to an indefinite period in the Industrial School in Regina. He served nine months and two weeks and had been released from that institution on August 2, 1937.

Serhyenko came before the Provincial Police Magistrate at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, on November 11, 1937, and entered a plea of "guilty" to the charge preferred. He was sentenced to one month in the Prince Albert gaol.

This case itself is unimportant, but it is mentioned as an illustration of the results that may be secured from a really thorough search for clues at the scene of a crime.

Roy H. Popplewell—Theft by Servant—Dinsmore, Saskatchewan

On the morning of July 10, 1937, Roy H. Popplewell, Insurance Agent and Payor for the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, Dinsmore, Saskatchewan telephoned our Conquest Detachment that his office had been entered the previous night, the safe door forced open, and approximately \$800 pool moneys stolen.

Constable McNally of Conquest Detachment left for Dinsmore immediately, followed by D/Corporal G. S. Nutt from Saskatoon.

Upon examination, at the scene of the offence, it was found that the safe, an old cabinet type, weighing eight hundred pounds, had been opened without any apparent damage to the door or combination, except for a few markings, which Popplewell suggested had been caused by the insertion of wedges to spring open the door, as previously it had been locked and the combination was unknown to any other person. Apparently entrance to the office had been effected by means of breaking a window, and the office was in general disorder.

As a result of thorough examination, close observation, and diligent enquiries, the investigators satisfied themselves that it was an inside job and suspected the complainant. Accordingly, when the investigation was completed, he was confronted with all details and eventually admitted that the burglary was faked by him for the purpose of covering shortages. He produced \$400 of the alleged stolen moneys, the balance having been previously converted to his own use.

It is of interest to relate that on April 29, 1935, Popplewell reported a similar offence having occurred at his office, at which time \$500 was alleged to have been stolen, but despite exhaustive enquiries over a considerable period, it was not possible to obtain a lead as to the parties responsible for the theft, although there was sufficient to direct strong suspicion against Popplewell.

After his admission of the fake burglary on July 10, 1937, he was further questioned concerning the 1935 burglary, to which he also confessed, with the result that he was convicted on two charges of theft by servant and two charges of fabricating evidence, for which he was sentenced to five months' imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Samuel James McTurk—Theft of Mail (364c)—Horsehead District, Saskatchewan

On October 30, 1937, the Postmaster at Loon Lake, Saskatchewan reported the loss of a registered packet, whilst in transit from Horsehead to Loon Lake, the packet containing Post Office moneys amounting to \$50.58, an order for postage stamps and a salary warrant for the Postmaster at Horsehead in the amount of \$8.15. Numbers of the stolen bills had been recorded, as a matter of routine, before the packet was made up and thus were available to the investigators.

The packet had been placed in the usual registered mail bag which the Postmaster at Horsehead stated was locked when handed to the Mail Carrier, Samuel James McTurk, at Horsehead Post Office on October 30, 1937.

Nothing unusual was noticed by the Postmaster at Loon Lake on arrival of the mail bag. Subsequently the loss was reported to Constable Nesbitt in charge of Loon Lake Detachment, and to the Department of Postal Service at Saskatoon. All contacts in the Loon Lake area were notified and numbers and denominations of the missing bills were given to all merchants in the district.

Late in November, 1937, some of the missing bills were located in the Horsehead district. The assistance of this Force was requested by the Post Office Department and D/Sgt. Bretherton was detailed to work with the Postal Service Inspectors.

In the Loon Lake district enquiry revealed the bills had been passed by Samuel James McTurk, Mail Carrier. He was questioned and admitted stealing the packet, from the registered mail sack, while \$15 of the stolen bills were found in his possession. He was promptly arrested, and in due course appeared before Police Magistrate Hebert at Loon Lake. A plea of "guilty" was entered and a sentence of three years imprisonment imposed.

McTurk stated he had received the registered mail sack at Horsehead Post Office. At Barthel Post Office, a point about nine miles on his route, he found the sack unlocked and had stolen the packet.

The investigation and its result fully illustrates the value of keeping numbers and denominations of bills. Here the numbers were recorded with no particular suspicion that a theft was likely to occur. It would be well if similar precautions were adopted by storekeepers and business houses on a wider scale. A close watch for the numbered bank notes revealed the whole story of the crime a short time after the money was put into circulation again, causing prompt discovery of the guilty person and his conviction.

Howard Eldon Greer alias Howard Wilson—Bringing Stolen Automobile into Canada—Gull Lake, Saskatchewan

The above named came to the notice of the police when he appeared in Gull Lake, Saskatchewan, during the afternoon of July 3, 1937, wearing cowboy chaps and making statements about town that he had come from Texas and could ride any horse. It was noted that his chaps were about six inches too short and that he was wearing grey kid oxfords, which seemed peculiar in view of his alleged range experience. At the time he was riding a horse known to belong to one, Carl Abrahamson, a farmer in the Gull Lake district. Greer, when questioned, stated that he was a baseball player, semi-professional, and on his way to Vancouver, and that the horse he had ridden, as well as the chaps and saddle, were the property of Carl Abrahamson, aforementioned; that he had obtained the use of the horse and equipment from Abrahamson by leaving a car with the latter for his use for a week or so; the car was a Terraplane coach, his own property; and that he had originally come from Auburn, Washington, but had been roaming around for quite awhile.

Greer could not recall the name of the Port of Entry he had come through, but produced a Tourist's Permit issued at Big Beaver, Sask., July 2, 1937, covering a Terraplane Coach, Washington State License Plates No. C40163-1937; Owner Howard Greer, 914-9th Street, Tacoma, Washington. Greer also produced an Operator's License issued in his name.

A./L. Corpl. Mestdagh, who investigated the matter, was not convinced that Greer was the owner of the car and contents, and patrolled to the home of Carl Abrahamson, accompanied by Greer. Abrahamson, on being interviewed, corroborated the story told by Greer. However, A. L. Corpl. Mestdagh decided to detain the car as Greer had violated the conditions of his Tourist's Permit by permitting Abrahamson to run the car.

The police at Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A., were communicated with, and it was learned that a car answering the description of the one in Greer's possession had been listed as stolen at Spokane, Washington. Immediately on receipt of this information, Greer was arrested on a charge of "bringing a stolen automobile into Canada." On being arrested, Greer admitted to having stolen the car in the United States. A further Information and Complaint was laid against him for being in possession of an offensive weapon—a "skull cracker". While in custody at Gull Lake, Greer confessed that he

had been convicted of reckless driving by a Justice of the Peace at Brockton, Montana, U.S.A., fined \$25.00 and costs, and had left the district without paying same.

On July 5, 1937, Greer appeared before Police Magistrate Thomson at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, pleaded "guilty" to the charge of bringing a stolen automobile into Canada, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Moosomin Gaol. For carrying a concealed weapon, he was sentenced to two months' Imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently.

Howard Eldon Greer is an American Citizen, born in Auburn, Washington, May 30, 1919. When this man has served his sentence, he will, no doubt, be deported and handed over to the United States Authorities.

CONDITIONS AMONG DOUKHOBOURS IN SASKATCHEWAN

During the past year there have been several notable developments in the Doukhobour situation in Saskatchewan. These may be classified under the following headings:—

- (a) Registration of Doukhobours into the "named" group, i.e. those who profess faithful allegiance to their spiritual leader.
- (b) Migration of members of the Sons of Freedom faction from Saskatchewan to British Columbia.
- (c) Formation of the Society of Independent Doukhobours as an organized faction of the sect.
- (d) Foreclosure proceedings instituted by the mortgage companies holding the mortgages on lands occupied by the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood.

Registration of Doukhobours into the "Named" Group.

The registration of Doukhobours into the "Named" Group was ordered by the Central Executive Committee of the "Named" Doukhobours at the instigation of their spiritual leader for the purpose of ascertaining which members of the sect remained faithful to their leader. It was announced that only registered "Named" Doukhobours would be allowed to emigrate from Canada in fulfilment of the prophecy that the Doukhobour sojourn in this country would last forty years.

This period will be completed in 1938, and it has been reported that a prominent member of the Sons of Freedom faction is at present in Mexico looking over land for possible settlement of the faithful Doukhobours there.

It is estimated that about 65 per cent of the Doukhobours in Saskatchewan registered into the "Named" group, but after registration was completed many who had registered were seized with qualms over the prospect of losing their property, as this would have to be liquidated and the proceeds applied for defraying expenses of migration.

In the event of a migration of Doukhobours from Canada taking place (which is not very probable) it is considered that the majority of members of this sect in Saskatchewan would remain here.

Migration of Members of the Sons of Freedom faction from Saskatchewan to British Columbia.

The migration of members of the Sons of Freedom faction from Saskatchewan to British Columbia which commenced in 1936, continued spasmodically throughout 1937, with the result that practically all the members of that faction have left Saskatchewan, and those who have remained are not of the extreme fanatical type. There are, of course, many sympathisers to the Sons of Freedom faction left in Saskatchewan.

Formation of the Society of Independent Doukhobours

A Conference of Independent Doukhobours was held at Buchanan, Saskatchewan, in the early part of 1937, and the Society of Independent Doukhobours was formed as an organized faction of the Doukhobours sect. This has created a definite split in the sect in Saskatchewan.

The policy of the newly formed society, as promulgated in the constitution of the organization, would indicate that members, while adhering to the tenets of true Doukhobourism, will obey the laws of the country where they reside insofar as these laws do not impose on members of the Society actions conflicting with the tenets of the sect, and they reserve for themselves the rights of conscientious objectors to bearing arms and serving in the army.

Foreclosure proceedings on lands occupied by the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood Ltd., in Saskatchewan

The mortgage companies holding the mortgages on the Verigin, Saskatchewan, properties occupied by the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood have instituted foreclosure proceedings against the Brotherhood and an order for foreclosure has been granted by the Court. Failure to meet the arrears of interest by March 1, 1938, would make the order effective.

However, at the beginning of March, 1938, the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood paid the sum of \$30,000 to the mortgage companies, thereby covering the interest arrears and delaying the foreclosure until the fall of this year.

In the meantime, the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood is endeavouring to resell the land in small parcels to individual members of the Community. This may have the effect of breaking up the community system at Verigin, Saskatchewan.

Incendiarism among the Doukhobours during 1937

On April 4, 1937, an attempt was made to burn the Whitesand School in the Verigin district. On the same date an attempt to burn the buildings of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood at Verigin was made. The damage done in both cases was very slight, and in the latter case a "fire-machine" which failed to function properly, was used in the attempt.

The barn of a prominent member of the Doukhobour sect near Langham, Saskatchewan, was destroyed by fire in the early part of the year. There is no doubt this fire was of incendiary origin, but it is considered to be a personal matter and has no bearing on the general line of agitation which usually precedes an epidemic of school fires.

Scientific and Expert Assistance

Attention is again drawn to the splendid services rendered by Dr. Frances McGill, Provincial Pathologist, in regard to murders, criminal assaults, and other serious crimes on which her assistance was retained. Hereunder is a brief outline of her work in connection with police investigations during the period under report:

The total number of trips made to various parts of the province for the purpose of performing autopsies, attending inquests, preliminary hearings, King's Bench trials, etc., was twenty-two (22).

Ten post-mortem examinations were made, three, or thirty per cent cent of these being on disinterred bodies as compared with nearly ninety-two per cent in 1936.

The examinations on exhibits brought to the laboratory were as follows:

Examination for blood.. . . .	78
Examinations in connection with cases of rape and similar offences.. . . .	6
Examinations of organs from human autopsies.. . . .	96
Miscellaneous pathological examinations.. . . .	65
Toxicological examination of organs from human autopsies.. . . .	84
Toxicological examination of organs from animal autopsies.. . . .	60
Narcotics and suspected narcotics.. . . .	3
Liquors seized under the Liquor Act.. . . .	139
Miscellaneous chemical analyses.. . . .	113
Total.. . . .	644

Thos. R. Duckworth, Esq., Examiner of questioned documents is another expert resident in the province whose services have been of the utmost value to the division in developing cases in which the identification of handwriting or documents was a factor. His status as an expert is recognized by the courts throughout the province, and his opinions carry great weight.

11. The Officer Commanding, "G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin for Superintendent G. F. Fletcher

Auxiliary Schooner St. Roch

As mentioned in the previous annual report, it was intended that the Schooner *St. Roch* should winter at Walker Bay, Victoria Island, N.W.T., but owing to the necessity of repairs to the hull of the vessel, which was leaking to a considerable extent, it was decided to have the *St. Roch* proceed outside to Vancouver, B.C. for overhaul and refit. The *St. Roch* eventually arrived at Vancouver, B.C. on October 5, 1937, after having made exceptionally good progress in the Pacific ocean. Under present arrangements it is expected that the *St. Roch* will return to the Arctic this summer, and remain at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. during the winter of 1938-39, and take over the duties of that detachment, the present personnel being transferred elsewhere to the best advantage.

Sinking of the Hudson's Bay Company's boat Fort James and Rescue of Crew by the R.C.M. Police Schooner St. Roch.

During late July, 1937, the *St. Roch* found the Dolphin and Union Straits packed with ice, soon after she left Coppermine, and on July 30, the ice pressure was so great the vessel was carried eastward in the ice-pack. The Hudson's Bay Company's vessel *Fort James* was also subjected to similar treatment, and at one time the vessels were only approximately seventy-five feet apart. On August 4, 1937, the *St. Roch* was able to furnish provisions, etc., to the *Fort James*, and eventually the latter vessel was subjected to such pressure that she was lifted half out of the water and turned over on her side, the ice, meanwhile, sheering away the keel and splitting the rudder. The vessel filled rapidly with water and the crew were brought over the ice to the *St. Roch*. About four hours later the *Fort James* sank in ten fathoms of water.

Inspections

Superintendent G. F. Fletcher, Officer Commanding "G" Division, inspected the detachments located in the Eastern Arctic, with the exception of Eskimo Point, N.W.T., which was not visited by the R.M.S. *Nascopie*.

Inspector D. J. Martin inspected the detachments of the Fort Smith Sub-Division and also inspected the Sub-Division Headquarters and detachment at Aklavik, N.W.T., and the Schooner *St. Roch* at Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T. The last two inspections were made after Inspector Martin had completed his duties with His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada.

Inspector G. J. M. Curleigh inspected all the detachments of the Aklavik Sub-Division. In this connection it is of interest to report that the inspection of Coppermine, N.W.T. detachment was the first made by an officer since 1934, and Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. detachment since 1932.

During the open water season these inspections are carried out by the use of R.C.M. Police water transport, or vessels operated by commercial companies. During the winter months, the officer concerned proceeds to certain detachments by dog team and returns by 'plane, but in some instances dog teams are used for the whole trip.

RATIONS

Great care has been exercised during the past few years to cut down the heavy stocks of foodstuffs at certain detachments, and, at the present time, only sufficient food is supplied to meet the year's requirements, plus a more or less emergency stock, until the next annual supply might be received.

STORES

General stores supplied have been satisfactory, and are purchased chiefly at Edmonton, Alberta, and Montreal, P.Q.

Efforts have been made to eliminate an accumulation of unnecessary stores at northern detachments by transferring articles from one detachment to another, or, in the case of Eastern Arctic detachments the surplus has been transported to the reserve warehouse at Port Burwell, and redistributed from that point.

ESTATES AND EFFECTS

In connection with the handling of deceased persons estates, a total of \$1,255.37 was obtained and transmitted to the Public Administrator concerned. These cases entailed considerable correspondence as the estates are not usually closed until a considerable period has elapsed. As an instance, enquiries regarding a certain estate were commenced in April, 1935, and enquiries are still being continued in the matter of ascertaining full details of the assets and liabilities of this estate. In connection with this one estate alone it was necessary to interview approximately 125 debtors. This fact will show that a considerable amount of work and enquiries is necessary in order to provide the Public Administrator with full details of such estates.

PATROLS

Patrol—Coppermine, N.W.T. to Walker Bay, Victoria Island, and Return

On March 3, 1937, a patrol consisting of Constable A. J. Chartrand and Special Constable T. Goose, with fourteen dogs, left Coppermine, N.W.T. for the purpose of patrolling to Walker Bay, N.W.T. on general police duties and to visit the white persons and natives in that area. After leaving Coppermine, N.W.T. the ice was found to be very rough in places, necessitating numerous detours. On March 6, a very heavy ground drift caused the patrol to camp for a day at Lady Franklin Point. After reaching Read Island the natives camped there were visited. Before continuing the patrol the mud on the sleigh runners was replaced, and as one of the dogs was found to be in no condition to continue he was left in the care of a trader. During the next five days poor travelling conditions were encountered owing to lack of snow and bare rocks which damaged the sleigh runners, and a halt was necessary to effect repairs. From March 16 to 22, when the patrol arrived at Walker Bay, N.W.T., travelling conditions varied, and as the feet of three of the younger dogs had been injured it was necessary to leave them with a native some 110 miles from

Walker Bay. The patrol remained at Walker Bay for four days, and commenced the return trip on March 26. While travelling on the ice around the coast of Victoria Island, it was found to be very high and rough and the patrol was forced to proceed along the rocky beach. The dogs left with the native were picked up, and travelling conditions improved as the high winds had caused the snow to harden and pack in the bare spots. The dog that had been left with the trader was also picked up, but it was found necessary to carry him on the sleigh as he was unable to walk after proceeding about eighty miles. The patrol returned to Coppermine, N.W.T. Detachment on April 12 after having covered approximately 960 miles. It was ascertained that with the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis, the natives were enjoying good health and were well supplied with food, seal being plentiful in the district. The various matters dealt with by this patrol on behalf of various departments of the Dominion Government were satisfactorily completed.

Patrol from Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. to Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T.

During November 1936 Father Delalande of the Roman Catholic Mission at Burnside, N.W.T. invited a member of the Force from the R.C.M. Police Schooner St. Roch to his Mission for the purpose of attending to police and general duties in that area. This invitation was accepted and Constable S. E. Alexander was detailed for the duty mentioned, being instructed to patrol the area as much as possible, to visit native camps, and to thoroughly investigate game conditions, particularly with respect to caribou and musk-oxen. Constable Alexander was engaged on these duties from November 16, 1936, to April 23, 1937, when he returned to Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

The patrol to Burnside, N.W.T. did not reach there until December 5, numerous storms delaying travel over an approximate distance of 270 miles. While storm-bound, advantage was taken to interview the natives, and various matters respecting Wolf bounties, Game Licences, Vital Statistics, etc., were dealt with. Enquiries were also made regarding a missing girl aged 14, Eskimo, and while a search was being conducted, another patrol of the Force proceeding to Wilmot Island, N.W.T. was met and advised that the missing girl had been located by them and was in safe hands. From December 5 until January 8, several local patrols were made. During this period some sixty-five Eskimo arrived from outlying points and information of value to other Federal Departments was obtained from them. A few cases of destitution were dealt with and the natives concerned assisted. From January 9 to 18 Constable Alexander patrolled from Burnside to various points in Bathurst Inlet district. On January 10 heavy winds forced the patrol to camp, and as it was found impossible to build a snow-house, a hole was dug in a snowdrift and the sled wrapper was fastened over the top. It was finally found necessary to tuck its edges under the sleeping bags to prevent it being blown away. The patrol remained in this condition until January 12th, consequently it was impossible to prepare food for the men or dogs. Upon leaving the shelter it was found that all the trail equipment was buried in the snow, but a primus stove was recovered and some dog feed, the remainder being left buried. When only five miles from a trading post the storm broke with renewed intensity and it was necessary to again camp in a hole made in the snow. The trading post was reached on the morning of the 13. A patrol was then made to a Schooner of the Hudson's Bay Company that was frozen in, and the patrol later commenced the return trip to Burnside, N.W.T., recovered the abandoned trail equipment en route, and arrived at its destination on January 18, after having covered a distance of 311 miles.

On January 23 a report was received from a trapper that had arrived at Burnside, N.W.T. for treatment for frost-bite, that his partner was missing. Arrangements were therefore made for a patrol to search for him and he was

located on January 25. It appeared that he had lost his way in the same heavy storm that had delayed the patrol made between January 9 and 18.

From January 30 to February 5, local patrols were made and information obtained from natives respecting caribou. Between February 6 and 14 a patrol was made to Wilmot Island, N.W.T. to meet the police mail patrol from Coppermine, N.W.T. to Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. Mail for the residents of Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T. was obtained, later being handed to the addressees. It was proposed to patrol to Red Rock Lake, N.W.T. to visit the winter camps of the natives, but as the condition of the trapper suffering from frost-bite was such that it was evident he would require medical attention, it was decided to extend the patrol to Coppermine, N.W.T. where arrangements could be made for his transportation outside.

On February 18 Constable Alexander left Burnside, N.W.T. in company with Father Delalande, and native guide, and encountered the first native camp at Lake Kathawachaga, where thirty natives were located. Two of these required first aid treatment which was rendered by Constable Alexander. Various other native camps were visited and it was found that the natives living near the edge of timber line lived in caribou skin tents, while those at a distance from timber lived in snow-houses. At one of these camps no less than seven Eskimo required first aid treatment.

After a short stay at Red Rock Lake, Father Delalande returned to Burnside, N.W.T. while Constable Alexander continued to Coppermine, N.W.T., arriving there on March 3, when arrangements were completed with the Canadian Airways Limited for a 'plane to proceed to Burnside to take the injured trapper to hospital. A 'plane arrived at Coppermine on March 13, and as the pilot was not familiar with the Burnside district, Constable Alexander accompanied him to that district, where the injured trapper was picked up for further attention.

On March 17 Constable Alexander left Burnside on patrol to Hood River and district, and returned on March 29, after having covered some 370 miles. During this patrol, careful note was made of the route covered and the topography of the country, very little information having previously been obtained regarding same. During this patrol the killing of caribou by natives, in excess of their needs, was thoroughly investigated.

From March 30 to April 18 Constable Alexander was engaged in local patrols of native camps in the vicinity of Burnside, N.W.T. recording vital statistics, obtaining details of game killed, attending to cases of destitution, etc. On April 19 Constable Alexander left Burnside, N.W.T. for Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. arriving there on April 23.

The general information obtained by Constable Alexander during the various patrols performed by him during his tour of duty at Burnside, N.W.T. has been of particular interest, as information concerning the natives and the district generally has been hitherto somewhat meagre.

It is estimated that this Constable travelled 1,583 miles from November 16, 1936 to April 23, 1937.

Patrol from Cambridge Bay to King William Island and Return, March—April 1937

On March 17, 1937, Sergeant H. A. Larsen, with Special Constable Mark Luke, left the R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch*, which was then wintering at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., to patrol by dog team to King William Island. They were accompanied as far as Melbourne Island by Constables Douthwaite and Moore, with one dog team, whose work was to transport part of the patrols' supplies to that point; this assistance was necessary owing to the rough sea ice between Cambridge Bay and Melbourne Island, over which the teams had to travel. From Melbourne Island, which lies southeast of Cambridge Bay in Queen Maud

Gulf, Sergeant Larsen proceeded southeast across the Gulf to White Bear Point on the mainland of the Northwest Territories. Here he found a native camp of seven families. The natives reported that the number of caribou killed by them during the Winter had been just barely enough to live on, but, as Sergeant Larsen remarks in his report, they nevertheless looked very healthy.

Leaving White Bear Point the party proceeded eastwards to Perry River, arriving there on the 22nd of March. They stayed for two days at the trading post there and then continued their patrol in a northeasterly direction towards Petersen Bay and King William Island, travelling between O'Reilly Island and Adelaide Peninsular. They arrived at Petersen Bay on March 31, 1937, having covered approximately 350 miles since leaving Cambridge Bay. With the exception of those at White Bear Point, no other natives were seen until reaching Petersen Bay, and no game was sighted. For the greater part of the way the ice was very rough.

Upon arriving at Petersen Bay, Sergeant Larsen found that the white men attached to the two trading posts there were living in snowhouses, instead of in their buildings; the reason for this being that having received no supplies by boat during the previous summer, owing to an exceptionally bad navigation season, they had decided to save what little coal they had so that they could use it in the spring in order to dry out the fox pelts they had traded in during the Winter.

It was Sergeant Larsen's intention to proceed eastward from Gjoa Haven to Boothia Peninsular, so as to visit the natives living there, but owing to bad travelling conditions in that direction, he abandoned this plan. After staying in the Petersen Bay district for fifteen days, during which time he visited all the natives in the vicinity, as well as investigating the suicide of Native Neovitchek and the alleged murder of Native Kayachloo, he proceeded to Cape Francis Crozier on the westerly point of King William Island, in order to cross over Victoria Strait and so reach Victoria Island, by way of the Royal Geographical Society Islands. However, after passing the latter islands, where he stopped to do some mapping, he found the ice in the Strait so rough and dangerously broken up, that he was forced to travel south to Lind Island and from there cross over to Kean Point on Victoria Island.

The patrol arrived at Kean Point on April 21. This point is approximately 75 miles east of Cambridge Bay, but instead of returning immediately to Cambridge Bay, Sergeant Larsen decided to visit Gateshead Island, which is situated approximately 150 miles north of Kean Point in M'Clintock Channel. Accordingly he continued north to Taylor Island, where he found several families of Perry River natives. These natives were well supplied with meat and fish. Leaving Taylor Island the patrol reached Admiralty Island, where they found more Perry River natives.

The patrol continued on in the direction of Gateshead Island. This place is known to the natives as the island of the musk-oxen, and it was Sergeant Larsen's intention to ascertain whether or not the musk-oxen still inhabited the place. Some of the older natives told him that they used to hunt musk-oxen there about twenty years ago. For some unexplained reasons the natives now never go farther north than Cape Alfred, which is situated on Victoria Island about twenty miles north of Admiralty Island, and is about 80 miles south of Gateshead Island. None of the younger natives have ever been to Gateshead Island.

On approaching Cape Alfred the patrol found very rough ice. To have travelled through this rough ice would have taken more days than the patrol had provisions for, and Sergeant Larsen was therefore forced to abandon his intention to reach Gateshead Island. He turned back over the route he had taken from Kean Point, and continued on to Cambridge Bay, arriving there on April 30, after having covered approximately 904 miles since his departure on March 17.

Patrol from Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T. to Repulse Bay and Return, March-May, 1937

On March 15, 1937, Corporal W. G. Kerr and Special Constable Nietock, with a team of nine dogs, left Chesterfield Inlet to patrol to Repulse Bay, N. W. T.

The start of the patrol was hard, as for the first three days the weather had turned mild, resulting amongst other inconveniences in melting the mud and the ice off the runners of the sled, which had been put there to make easier hauling. Head winds and drifting snow occurred during most of the time spent on the trail. The hauling was particularly hard for the dogs, and to add to their hardships the patrol ran short of dog feed, whilst they were still half-way between Chesterfield Inlet and Repulse Bay, at the entrance to Water Inlet. They were forced to turn from their direct course and travel west to the trading post at the extreme end of Wager Inlet, in order to obtain dog feed. This made the trip 300 miles longer than it otherwise would have been. Owing to the severe hauling the dogs had become worn out during the first few days of the patrol, and when feed became scarce their strength almost gave out completely, so that they could just stagger into Wager Inlet post. They rested for a few days at Wager Inlet before continuing the trip to Repulse Bay. But the rest was not sufficient for the dogs, and five of them gave out before the entrance to Wager Inlet was again reached. Corporal Kerr was fortunate to find a native camp here, and more fortunately still, was able to effect a temporary exchange of his five lame dogs with five of the natives' dogs, and was thus able to continue on to Repulse Bay, which they reached on April 12, after doing approximately 532 miles since leaving Chesterfield Inlet. The worst feature of the trip had been the exceptionally deep snow over most of the route.

The patrol rested at Repulse Bay for five days and secured enough dog feed for the return trip. Corporal Kerr also purchased five new dogs from the natives here. A number of the Igloodik natives were at the post here. They had been in contact with the Police patrol which reached Igloodik in March. All the natives at Repulse Bay were in good health, and they reported an average fur catch for the past winter. Game had been fairly abundant, and so they were all in good circumstances.

On the 18 of April the patrol commenced the return trip to Chesterfield Inlet. Although the same deep snow was encountered on the return trip, the travelling was somewhat easier than it had been on the outward journey, owing to sufficient dog feed being on hand and also owing to the five new dogs that Corporal Kerr had purchased.

The patrol arrived back at Chesterfield Inlet on May 2nd, after having covered approximately 967 miles in 49 days since their departure on March 15.

General Patrol from Pangnirtung, N.W.T. to Frobisher Bay and Return—March-April, 1937

On March 10, 1937, Constable E. E. Muffitt and Special Constable Kooneloosee, with a team of sixteen dogs, left Pangnirtung Detachment to patrol to Frobisher Bay. They were accompanied by Doctor T. J. Orford, the Medical Officer stationed at Pangnirtung, and also by Mr. Trevor Harwood, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company at Pangnirtung. Dr. Orford was accompanied by his employed native who was driving a team of fourteen dogs. The object of the Police patrol was to make a routine visit to the natives living in Cumberland Sound and Frobisher Bay, and also to connect, if possible, with the Police patrol from Lake Harbour, that usually touches Frobisher Bay every winter. It was very convenient for both the Police patrol and for Dr. Orford to travel together, as their respective duties cover the same district. The company of Mr. Harwood, whose work also covers the district, was very welcome.

About two weeks previous to the commencement of the patrol, Special Constable Kooneloosee had been sent from Pangnirtung Detachment as far as Keemulksoon (a three days trip) with a large part of the dog feed and provisions required for the Frobisher Bay Patrol. After caching these supplies at Keemulksoon, he returned to Pangnirtung. The effect of this was to considerably lighten the sleds of Constable Muffitt and his party at the commencement of their patrol, which made travelling easier and quicker for the first few days, and conserved the strength of the dogs for the hardest part of the trip which would commence after leaving Keemulksoon.

After two days travel the patrol reached a native camp at Imogen on Cumberland Sound, where they were joined by a native guide named Illeahling, who was hired to guide the party over the land crossing between Cumberland Sound and Frobisher Bay. The population of the camp at Imogen consisted of from 40 to 50 natives. They were well supplied with meat and were all very healthy.

The patrol continued east, travelling on Cumberland Sound, and came to the native camp at Keemulksoon. This is the largest camp in the district and contained over 70 natives, all living in skin tents or in snow houses. The natives here were not in very good circumstances. They complained of a shortage of meat and it was necessary to issue them with what rations that could be spared from the patrols' supplies. The conditions in the camp appeared to be the result of a lack of leadership, rather than a shortage of game in the district. The head man of the camp was old and appeared to have lost his authority, whilst no other native had yet taken his place. As Constable Muffitt remarks in his report, there are always a number of lazy natives who are content to live upon the hunting activities of their more industrious brothers; but where the head man of the camp, who himself is usually one of the best hunters, enforces his authority and has his hunting plans carried out, the lazy ones are forced to exert themselves, and should game conditions be normal, there is usually prosperity and happiness amongst the people.

On March 13, the patrol left Keemulksoon and commenced the crossing of the land separating Cumberland Sound from Frobisher Bay. They hired two natives and their dog teams for two days to assist them up to the steep ascent commencing from the sea and terminating at the height of land. They followed a frozen water course for three days, and had some hard work getting around such obstacles as frozen water-falls, and large falls of rocks and boulders in the bed of the stream. Also in places there were overflows of water, which made things uncomfortable. They reached the height of land after three days travel and made camp on a large lake.

The route of the patrol now lay over flat, rolling, land, on which the snow was packed hard, which made ideal running conditions for the sleds. There were no landmarks of any kind, so they took their direction from the sun, travelling first for two days in a southerly direction and then southeast. They reached the Frobisher Bay side of the land and then commenced their descent to the sea. Their descent followed a valley down which a small stream flows in Summer, broken by waterfalls sometimes 100 feet in height, and by rock falls. This valley was known to the guide. He had made the trip in previous Winters and had found the waterfalls covered by snow-drifts, which had presented no difficulty for the sleds. However, on this patrol not all the waterfalls were covered by snow, and where it was not possible to detour around them, the sleds had to be lowered over them by the use of ropes, carried for such emergencies.

On March 14, the party reached sea level, and here they met the Reverend G. Neilson and his natives, who were travelling from Lake Harbour. Mr. Neilson was just commencing the ascent from Frobisher Bay when the patrol met up with him. He had been sick during the Winter, as the result of an

injury, and was still in a poor physical condition. He was on his way to Pangnirtung in order to obtain medical treatment from Dr. Orford. He was delighted to find Dr. Orford with the Police patrol.

On March 19, the party, now joined by Mr. Neilson and his natives, arrived at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Ward Inlet in Frobisher Bay. They stayed here for three days. During this time Constable Muffitt visited all the natives in the immediate vicinity, carrying out routine Police duties, and he also accompanied the Medical Officer in his rounds of the native camps. He found that game is scarce in the Frobisher Bay district, compared with the Cumberland Sound district, and a number of families had moved to the latter place in recent months. An epidemic had occurred in the Frobisher Bay district a year ago, which carried off the lives of fifteen or more natives, a high mortality rate amongst such a comparatively small number of people. As Constable Muffitt states, this epidemic would have the effect of inducing some natives to shun their old hunting grounds and move elsewhere.

On March 22 the party left Frobisher Bay on the return trip to Pangnirtung, returning over the route they had come. The ascent to the height of land from Frobisher Bay was much more difficult than the descent had been, owing to the sleds and supplies having to be carried by the members of the party around the waterfalls in the valley. However, after three days' hard work they reached the height of land, and from there to Pangnirtung the travelling conditions were the same as those encountered on the outward trip. They arrived back at Pangnirtung on April 3, after having covered approximately 766 miles during the trip.

Patrol from Pond Inlet, N.W.T. to Foxe Basin and Arctic Bay, and Return, February-April, 1937

The longest patrol made in the Arctic by members of the R.C.M.P. Police during the winter of 1936-37, was that accomplished by Constable J. W. Doyle and Special Constable Kilikti with a team of fifteen dogs, who left Pond Inlet on February 22, 1937, to patrol to the district adjacent to the northeast coast of Melville Peninsular in Foxe Basin, and from there to Arctic Bay situated on Lancaster Sound on the north of Baffin Island. A total distance of between approximately 1,050 and 1,200 miles was covered by this patrol in fifty days.

Leaving Pond Inlet on February 22, the patrol travelled west on Eclipse Sound, then south down Milne Inlet to the head of Philips Creek, then approximately south overland to Jorgensens Fiord on Foxe Basin, thence west via Murray Maxwell Bay to Igloodik Island and south to Ooglit Island. From Ooglit Island the patrol headed north past Igloodik Island to Gifford River on Baffin Island; from Gifford River overland to Berlinquette inlet, thence to Admiralty Inlet due north to Arctic Bay on Lancaster Sound on the north coast of Baffin Island. From Arctic Bay the patrol retraced their steps south down Admiralty Inlet as far as Adam's Sound, thence east overland to Eclipse Sound and from there to Pond Inlet, where they arrived on April 13.

Constable Doyle reports that, with the exception of the land crossing between Phillips Creek and Jorgensen's Fiord where snow was scarce, and in the vicinity of Murray Maxwell Bay where the sea ice was rough, travelling conditions over the route of the patrol were very good.

The patrol visited ten native camps in all, with a total population of 391 persons. With the exception of the camp at Murray Maxwell Bay where there were eleven families, all had had good hunting during the winter. The natives at Murray Maxwell Bay had had a hard time, owing to a scarcity of game in the vicinity of their camp.

12. The Officer Commanding, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—Assistant Commissioner M. H. Vernon

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE SEIZURES

Other interests at Cape Breton tried to break in on this traffic last spring, when the motor vessel *Isabel H.* sailed for the West Indies and returned off Cape Breton in April, 1937, after some delay in the southern waters, with a cargo of rum. Information is to hand that only one landing was made from the cargo; the rum was reported to be sour and eventually was sold to the Halifax interests who disposed of it by mixing with it a quantity of good rum, consequently the Cape Breton interests lost so much money over their venture that their activities trying to land rum have ceased.

The French Island of St. Pierre et Miquelon was as as in previous years, used as a storage place for alcohol, and other liquors. In the good weather an unceasing flow comes from this Island. Under cover of darkness cargoes of alcohol and mixed liquors are illegally loaded on schooners and motor boats that dispose of their cargoes all the way from east side Cape Breton, Northern Coast of New Brunswick and Quebec, and the Bay of Fundy shores.

The twelve-mile limit for vessels registered in the British Commonwealth outside Canada has not as yet been agreed upon with the Imperial Government, but it is understood that the matter is still under discussion. As the majority of vessels used in smuggling of liquors are registered outside Canada, the non-enforcement of the twelve-mile limit affords great assistance to them in disposing of their cargoes.

From the previous year one more Squad was added to those employed almost exclusively on Preventive Service work. This new squad used St. Peter's Detachment, Cape Breton, as a base. Seven squads were used throughout the Division on Preventive Service work. The province is divided into six areas with a P.S. Squad in each area, with the exception of Area No. 6, Cape Breton Island which as aforementioned had another squad. In that area the smugglers were more active in landing liquor.

These squads were effective in this particular branch of the work and several good seizures were made by them, but their numbers should be added to before any great result will be obtained in suppressing the smuggling of liquor. It may be said that there is the Detachment personnel to give assistance in this work, but the Detachment cannot always be relied upon for such assistance, for the reason they are so often away on other duties when called upon to render assistance. The smugglers have been known to alter their orders to make a landing two or three times on the same day, and the final landing instructions do not leave too much time to get Detachment personnel working, more so when the landing district is not definitely known.

Of the seizures of rum vessels there were three of any consequence in this Division. Briefly commenting on them, the motor boat *Marelton* belonging to the smugglers' fleet was one of their speedy landing boats, was seized 20 miles off Cross Island, Lunenburg County, N.S. after a spectacular chase from 1½ miles off shore by the cruiser *Laurier* on night of July 25, 1937. The *Marelton* had a cargo of contraband rum.

The Glace Bay Detachment was successful in August, 1937, in seizing the auxiliary schooner *Two Brothers* loaded with an assortment of liquors not described in the manifest. The master, Phil Harvey, was charged under the Customs Act and convicted, but a jury disagreed when the crew of two were placed on trial.

The large motor boat *Ted*, loaded with 245 five-gallon kegs rum was seized by the *Acadian* off Cape Percy, Cape Breton, in December, 1937, The master, Charles Bragg, was tried for violation of Customs Act at Spring session of

Supreme Court at Sydney, N.S. in 1938, found guilty and sentenced to twelve months in jail. The capture of the *Two Brothers* and *Ted*, also the presence of our fast cruiser the *Detector* appeared to have a salutary effect on the landings made in Cape Breton.

Some large seizures prosecuted under the Excise Act were—June 8 to 12, Preventive Squad No. 2 from Bridgewater, N.S., seized 262 cases or 1,310 gallons alcohol from one *James Miller*.

The co-operation of Dartmouth Detachment and P.S. Squad No. 4 seized 279 five-gallon kegs rum at Pleasant Point, Halifax County, N.S. from George Slaughenwhite on September 1.

P.S. Squad No. 3 seized 131 cases or 655 gallons alcohol at Mount Hanley from Frank Mosher.

Meteghan Detachment on January 14, 1938, at Bear Cove, Digby County, seized 199 five-gallon kegs rum, two pair oxen, and two waggons. The landing party vanished on approach of Police.

Reports released in the Provincial Legislature in March, 1938, from the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission show that Department having increased their sales of liquor which include rum, far in excess of the total of the previous year. For this large increase of sale it may be deducted that the Preventive Forces on sea, air, and land, were responsible because industrial conditions were excellent in both years.

Thirty-four automobiles and four trucks were seized during the year carrying contraband liquor. These vehicles are sold to the public by tender.

As in previous years the Island of St. Pierre et Miquelon was used extensively by smaller schooners for obtaining cargoes of alcohol and assorted liquors in cases or bags. Notwithstanding the regulation in force in St. Pierre against liquors being exported without payment of bonds—there appears to be a steady stream of alcohol and liquor surreptitiously loaded on these schooners, the cargoes of which find a market in the Maritimes and Quebec.

This winter the stock of alcohol in St. Pierre was reported to be low and the known principals of this traffic in that island—Edward Folquet and Henri Moraze—went through Halifax in January, 1938, en route to the Netherlands where they purchased large stocks of alcohol. On March 18, 1938, a vessel from Europe landed 3,000 cases of alcohol, part of the Folquet purchase, at Marigot, St. Martin, F.W.I. This is the same island that the Demerara rum is shipped to from the British West Indies. It remains to be seen how this alcohol will be handled from Marigot.

From January 25, 1938, to March 31, 1938, no rum vessel has been hovering off the Atlantic seaboard. Since the advent of rum running, which is a good many years now (1921) this is the longest period the coast has been free of smuggling vessels. Information came in that the Halifax interests were dissolving partnership, and the smuggling of rum was to end. However, about the middle of March all such rumours were knocked on the head by the sailing of two vessels of the rum fleet *Reo II* and *Standard Coaster* from Lunenburg, N.S. to Liverpool, N.S. where full cargoes of five-gallon empty kegs were loaded—more than 6,000 kegs in two cargoes. Although these vessels took a clearance for St. Pierre, they both sailed south, no doubt for Marigot, F.W.I. to have the kegs filled with rum.

The practice of vessels engaged in smuggling enterprises of taking clearance from a Canadian port to St. Pierre, then sailing to another foreign port for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of liquors that are smuggled into this country, should be stopped by making the definition of voyage in Customs Act "the round trip"—making it possible for the master to be subjected to an examination of his voyage by the Customs Collector under oath.

On the afternoon of January 14, 1938, the Patrol Boat *Ellsworth* (attached to Yarmouth Sub-Division Headquarters) was on patrol off Green Island, Yarmouth County, looking for a missing fishing boat. In the course of this patrol

the motor vessel *Frederick H II* was encountered—15 miles W.S.W. of Green Island. This vessel—a rum runner—had for some time been standing off the coast of the other end of the province. Upon the *Ellsworth* returning to harbour, having located the disabled fishing boat, the master reported the presence of the *Frederick H II* to Sub-Division Headquarters and it was decided that a landing of rum was contemplated. Instructions were given to shore detachments accordingly, that a night patrol was to be carried out, checking wharves and coves, etc., around the shore. About 11 p.m. that night Meteghan River Detachment personnel arrived at what is known as Pleasant Cove, on the French shore of Digby County. Just as they were proceeding towards the cove, which is a semi-circle of high cliffs, an ox-cart was noticed to the southward, in the next field (it was a moonlight night) so the police car was stopped and one member ran to the cart and the other towards the cove, to the accompaniment of shouts of "Mounties," "Mounties," from several directions. They simultaneously observed the presence of a large rum running vessel some little distance off shore; the member proceeding to the cove climbed down the cliff directly opposite the vessel and saw two dories being rowed towards the vessel; shouted orders to them to "Stop," etc., were unavailing, so the member proceeded on the rocks—it was about half-tide—around the jutting corner of the cove, and on to the cove beach where he noticed several men at the other side, too far away to follow, climbing up the cliff. The constable then ran up the beach-road, after noticing several piles of rum kegs on the beach, and just as he got up this beach-road (which is very steep) he observed an ox-cart just ahead of him, loaded with rum kegs, and a man running away from the cart. He chased the man, keeping him in sight, for about 180 yards, when the other Constable jumped from behind the ox-cart first mentioned and seized the man, who was identified as John Thibodeau. Instructions have now been received to prosecute this man (he admitted ownership of the rum loaded ox-cart at the top of the cliff road) and hearing under the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act has taken place, decision at present being awaited.

It was unfortunate that the other smugglers were not apprehended, but it is considered that Meteghan River Detachment did very well to apprehend the one man, in view of the system of look-outs employed by smugglers at the time of a landing. The seizure consisted in all of 199 five-gallon kegs of rum, two ox-carts, and two pair of oxen. It should be remarked that this seizure resulted in a very noticeable scarcity of contraband liquor in western Nova Scotia for a period of about three months; bootleggers "complained" to the police that they could get no liquor to sell, and reports and information were to the effect that rum was unobtainable until just recently. Sales of rum at the government liquor stores increased considerably. The vessel, unfortunately, could not be positively identified, although there is no doubt that she was the *Frederick H II*.

COASTAL PREVENTIVE SERVICE—MARINE SECTION

In the course of the period under review patrols were carried out by vessels of the Marine Section from the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the American boundary adjacent to the Bay of Fundy. The more favourable ice conditions which prevailed at the commencement of this period enabled the despatch of vessels to the gulf and upper St. Lawrence at a somewhat earlier date than that of the previous season.

As in the past the rum running activity on the Atlantic coast and in the waters adjacent to Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island was mostly confined to motor vessels. A number of schooners, however, were active in the gulf—for the most part in the vicinity of the north side of Prince Edward Island and the Bay Chaleur. Most of these schooners were of the type of the seized *Geneva Ethel*, and it is believed are more or less on their own, though

possibly with some outside financial backing. The rings behind the fleets of motor vessels, however, are extremely well organized, and have brought the smuggling of contraband to a high state of efficiency. The methods employed are similar in most details to those outlined in previous reports.

With the addition to the fleet of the two new speed-boats *Arresteur* and *Detector*, the shortage of vessels is somewhat less acute, although the service is still short of the requisite number of ships. Due to the practical cessation of activity during the past several months, however, it has been possible to accelerate refits to the point where most vessels will be ready for patrol before required. This represents a distinct improvement over previous years.

Excellent co-operation has again prevailed between the R.C.M.P. Marine Section and the U.S. Coast Guard. Much useful information has been exchanged daily between Halifax and Boston, and some considerable traffic has been handled between ships of the two services. Opportunities have presented themselves from time to time whereby officers have visited ships of the other service, to their mutual advantage.

During the winter months a large number of officers and ratings of the Marine Section received a certain amount of training. Instruction was given in Foot and Arms Drill, 3-Pounder Stripping and Drill, Machine Gun, Seamanship, Signals, P & R.T., First Aid, Interior Economy, Duties of Constables, Rules and Regulations, Customs Act, and other allied subjects. The members of the service who received this instruction have definitely been benefited, but it is difficult to obtain the desired results in a course lasting only three weeks.

Rum Running Vessels

The greater difficulty encountered from a marine preventive standpoint under this heading was provided by the speed-boat *Liberty* operating in conjunction with several well-known rum runners, such as *Florann*, *Frederick H II*, *Standard Coaster* and *Reo II*. *Liberty*, with a reputed speed of some 25 knots loaded, has up to the present eluded capture, although on three occasions during the past year her escapes were purely fortuitous. These three occasions are mentioned briefly.

- (a) R. C. M. P. *Ulna* located *Liberty* loading kegs from *Florann* on July 14, about 23 miles off Cape Stanhope, P.E.I. The Birmal speed-boat was launched from *Ulna* and commenced chasing *Liberty*. Unable to escape in daylight, *Liberty* hove to until dark, when the chase again got under way. After a chase of some several hours, trail finally was lost off Tignish, P. E. I. This was the longest chase ever experienced by *Liberty*, and is remarkable in that the Birmal speed-boat—a high speed open boat of 16 feet in length—held the trail in a heavy sea for over 40 miles.
- (b) On September 1, R. C. M. P. *Tenacity* an old motor-boat, located *Liberty* heading into Halifax Harbour. When fired upon, *Liberty* escaped seaward, using all the advantage of her superior speed.
- (c) November 14, R. C. M. P. *Acadian* located *Liberty* off Petrie Ledges, entrance to Sydney Harbour. A chase ensued in the course of which *Liberty* lost one propeller and one rudder, knocked off by machine gun fire.

Assistance to Vessels in Distress

On the many occasions on which R.C.M.P. vessels have rendered assistance to ships in distress, those listed below have been selected as being of more general interest.

- (a) *Schooner Dot and Hellie*.—On February 18, advice was received that this schooner was disabled in a position 80 miles S x E Sambro Light Ship. R. C. M. P. *Fleurdelis* immediately was despatched. The fol-

lowing morning, *Dot and Hellie* was located by *Fleurdelis* which managed in spite of heavy seas, to make fast a line and tow the disabled craft to Halifax.

- (b) *M. V. Kristane M.*—On July 16, R. C. M. P. *Alachasse* was dispatched to render assistance to the above motor vessel, which had been reported, disabled. When located by *Alachasse*, the engine of *Kristane M.* had broken down and the craft was drifting towards the rock at Cape La Have, N.S. The vessel was safely docked at Lunenburg, N.S., where her master stated that in the preceding few days his ship had been completely disabled and had drifted from George's Bank off the U.S. Coast to the position where located by *Alachasse*.
- (c) *Schooner Ella Marie.*—R. C. M. P. *MacDonald* located the above schooner off Ingonish, N.S. on the 27 August. When located by *MacDonald* the schooner was badly disabled and was drifting seaward in a strong wind. The schooner was towed by *MacDonald* to Ingonish, where she was safely berthed.
- (d) *Barge Foundation Scarboro.*—On the 30th October, the barge *Foundation Scarboro* broke adrift from her tow at the height of a gale off Canso, N.S. Several men were on board. R. C. M. P. Cruisers *MacDonald* and *Alachasse* commenced a sweep in company with C. G. S. *Lady Laurier*. The barge was located by *MacDonald* on November 2, some 40 miles east of Sable Island. When located, the M. V. *Florann* had placed a line on her, but found it impossible to tow. C. G. S. *Lady Laurier* was advised by W/T and later towed the barge to Sydney.

AEROPLANES

38,457 miles were flown while the base was at Moncton, N.B., and 48 identifications made of rum vessels. When spotted the position was sent in to the O.C. Marine Section, who in turn would direct a Cruiser to cover the vessels if a Cruiser were available. The information would also be dispatched to other Divisions of the Force where it was considered it would be of greater value.

CRIMINAL CODE

It will be noted that under the above heading three cases of murder are quoted. One of these is the Everett Farmer, referred to later; one a case where an inmate of the Pictou County Asylum murdered another, the offender now being confined in the Nova Scotia Hospital and it is not considered likely that he will ever be mentally capable of pleading; there is also the case of Ennis Ross which is of interest. Attempted murder cases are also noted, in one of which Ralph Fredericks was sentenced to Two Years in Dorchester Penitentiary. In another case, that of Arthur Kelsie, the Crown Prosecutor advised against laying a charge.

Fifteen cases of manslaughter are again reported, the majority of these arising from motor vehicle accidents.

Some of the more important criminal cases handled are mentioned hereunder:—

The Markadonis Case

Nicholas Markadonis whose case has been carried forward in reports for the past three years, is still confined in the Nova Scotia Hospital at Dartmouth and it is not considered likely that he will ever recover sufficiently to be capable of pleading or to stand trial.

The Donaldson Case

John Donaldson who was fully reported in last year's report as being charged with "Manslaughter" was tried at Port Hood on May 13, when he was acquitted.

Ennis B. Ross—Murder

On January 4, 1938, Ennis Blanchard Ross, of Stony Island, Shelburne County, shot one Warren Hudson Brown of the same place, with a shot-gun, inflicting wounds of such a serious nature that Brown died as a result of them on January 7, after languishing in Yarmouth Hospital in the meantime. The circumstances of this affair are, briefly, as follows:—

The deceased was a married man, his wife being around his own age (forty years), and conducted a small store in the fishing village of Stony Island which is part of Cape Sable Island, Shelburne County. His wife had for some time been carrying on an affair with Ennis B. Ross, which naturally led to quarrels in the Brown family. Brown forbade his wife to see Ross and on the evening of January 4, when Brown was working in his store, Ross purchased a number of No. 3 shotgun shells at another store and then secreted himself in a plot of land which separates Brown's store from the Brown dwelling house. In due course Brown left the store, heading for his house and Ross fired the shotgun at him, the shot mostly centering around Brown's stomach. Brown fell, then managed to get into the porch of his house, where he received a little attention and a doctor was called (eventually resulting in Brown being conveyed to Yarmouth Hospital.) After shooting Brown, Ross apparently returned to his own home, left the shotgun there and made a trip to a little store, where in his conversation he made incriminating remarks about his shooting Brown. Brown's son also saw Ross leaving the Brown premises. Ross was placed under arrest that same evening, the police having been called from Barrington Passage Detachment, and after Brown's death, the charge against Ross was made of "Murder."

Preliminary Hearing has been held and subject committed for trial which will take place in June. It is confidently expected that a conviction will result and Ross pay the penalty for his cold-blooded act.

Everett Farmer—(Coloured)—Murder

On August 2, a request was received from the Chief of Police of the Town of Shelburne for assistance in investigating a suspected case of murder. It appeared that one Everett Farmer had reported to the Chief that he had shot his half brother, Zachariah Farmer. Our Shelburne Detachment worked in collaboration with Chief Mitchell of the Shelburne Police and it was ascertained that Everett Farmer, his wife Margaret and several children had been living at the home of one, Mrs. Anna Wilson for a number of years.

On the night of the shooting Zachariah visited his brother, Everett Farmer, and stayed at his house for the evening. One or two other coloured men, local residents, dropped in during the course of the evening, but after they left Zachariah remained with Everett. They were consuming home brewed beer made by Everett Farmer. At about 10 p.m. the women and children of the household retired and Everett and Zachariah apparently got into an argument which became heated and violent. Everett alleged that Zachariah sprang from his chair, grabbed a glass and "made for him." Everett got his 12 gauge shot gun loaded with ball, and stated that he shot Zachariah in self-defence. He admitted, however, that Zachariah was sitting down when he fired the shot. An investigation was made and there is no doubt that the true version of the accident is that Zachariah remained sitting and may even have dropped off to sleep momentarily, for a cigarette was found in his lap, the end of which had been wet. Zachariah was shot through the neck, death being instantaneous.

The case went to the Supreme Court on September 29, 1937, when Everett Farmer was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was carried out on December 15, 1937.

Harvey William Margeson—Manslaughter

On June 6, 1937, the body of James A. Isenor was found on the highway near Elmsdale, Nova Scotia, battered beyond recognition. Inquiries elicited the fact that one, Harvey William Margeson had driven his car over the road at the time of the accident. Margeson states that he read of the accident in the press in Prince Edward Island and he immediately returned to Truro and surrendered himself at our Truro Detachment. Examination of the car he was driving showed traces of blood, brain tissue and a piece of black yarn. The undergear of the car was spattered with blood, brain and hair.

Margeson's defence was that he had seen an object in the road which he took to be a "heap of stuff." He straddled the object and heard a slight bump at the rear end of his car and further questioned he stated that the object looked like a buffalo rug or bearskin and bore no resemblance to a man. Asked why he did not stop he replied that it was a lonely road and he was afraid of a hold-up.

The exhibits taken from the car were submitted to the Provincial Pathologist who stated that he was prepared to swear that the car operated by Margeson had adherent to its undersurface human flesh, chiefly brain tissue, human blood belonging to Group IV (O) and dark brown hairs which were similar to those obtained from the cap and garments of Isenor. He also stated that the blood on Isenor's garments was of the same blood Group, namely IV (O), as that on the car.

Margeson was charged with "Manslaughter" appeared before Mr. Justice Carroll and Jury at Halifax on September 22, but was acquitted. The argument relied on by the defence was that the Crown had not proven that there had been any negligence on the part of Margeson and that Isenor might have been dead before Margeson's car passed over him.

Cyril Richard—Manslaughter

On May 2, a report was received by our Bridgewater Detachment that a lady had been seriously injured and was lying on the roadside at La Have. It appeared that one, James D. Getson on his wife failing to return home at 10 p.m., had gone out to look for her and found her unconscious in a ditch. After considerable enquiry suspicion rested on one, Cyril Richard who had been driving in the vicinity at the time of the accident. His car was examined and small particles of blue felt were recovered from the door hinge projections and other places. These were submitted to the Provincial Pathologist who stated that the blue woollen fabric on the hinge of the car door was similar in colour and character to that obtained from Mrs. Getson's blue hat.

Mrs. Getson died on May 16 and a charge of "Manslaughter" was laid against Cyril Richard on August 31. On October 29, Richard was found guilty and sentenced to Three Years' imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary. This decision has been appealed and a new trial has been ordered.

Wilfred Keddy—Manslaughter

The most serious motor vehicle accident reported during the year occurred near Middleton on the morning of February 27, 1937. This accident resulted in the death of the following persons:—

	Age
Arnold Keddy.. . . .	19 years
Harold Hatt.. . . .	7 years
Agnes Eisan.. . . .	7 years
Mary Eisan.. . . .	6 years
Georgina Eisan.. . . .	3 years

Serious injuries were also incurred by Mrs. Evelyn Eisan, mother of the three Eisan girls, Miss Mary Noble, age 36 years, Wilfred Keddy, age 22 years, Boyd Hudson, aged 16 years, Willoughby Hatt, age 16 years, and Walter A. Hatt, father of Willoughby Hatt.

Walter A. Hatt was driving on the main road towards Middleton with Mrs. Eisan and her daughters, Miss Noble, Harold Hatt and Willoughby Hatt as passengers. The other car was driven by Wilfred Keddy who had as passengers Arnold Keddy and Boyd Hudson. Immediately following the accident and during the course of the subsequent trial, Wilfred Keddy maintained that his brother Arnold, who died as a result of the accident, had in fact been driving the car. Investigations showed that the Keddy car was being driven to the left of the centre of the highway at considerable speed and that the cars met on the crest of a hill. Mr. Hatt seeing the other car coming straight for him, endeavoured to pull to the left in order to avoid collision, but was unsuccessful and the cars struck practically head-on.

A charge of "Manslaughter" was laid against Wilfred Keddy who pleaded "Not Guilty" in the Supreme Court at Bridgetown on May 4, 1937. The case was strenuously defended, but Keddy was found guilty and sentenced to Five Years' imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Hugh Hunter—Robbery with Violence

On the night of September 18, an elderly miner, Angus Johnston of Dominion No. 6, was brutally assaulted and robbed of \$18. It appeared that Johnston had visited a store in order to get change for a Ten Dollar bill. Whilst in the store he noticed Hugh Hunter, son-in-law of the storekeeper, leaving the store shortly before he did. Whilst on his way home Johnston was attacked by two men, one of whom he thought was Hunter. The old man's face was battered, his nose broken and his mouth split open. He was then left lying in some bushes.

On the matter being reported to our Glace Bay Detachment Hunter was immediately picked up for questioning. He was found in bed at his home. A blue serge suit smeared with blood and trousers soaking wet from the knees down and a pair of wet shoes were also found. Under his mattress was a Five Dollar bill and three Two Dollar bills which were crumpled together and stuck in the spring; the bills were wet. Hunter's hands were cut and he bore evidence of rough treatment.

The blood stained clothing was submitted to the Provincial Pathologist who identified the stains as human blood, belonging to the same group as that of a specimen of Angus Johnston's blood.

Hunter was charged under Section 446 (a) of the Criminal Code, "Robbery with Violence," and was committed for trial on November 16. He was later released on bail and will appear at the next Session of the Supreme Court at Sydney.

Morris K. Ross—Armed Assault with Intent to Rob

On January 23, 1937, a phone call was received at Windsor Detachment from one Frank Gibson who stated that he had been held up by an armed man. Gibson operates a general store and gasoline station at Newport Station, Nova Scotia. He stated that after locking up his store the previous night, he entered the stormporch of his house and was immediately met with the order "stick your hands up." Mr. Gibson saw a revolver in his assailant's hand. Although hampered by a cash box which he was carrying, he hit the gun hand and the revolver exploded. The armed man then fled. Mr. Gibson with five or six men who had been attracted to the scene, followed his assailant for approximately half a mile, when he asked his companions to continue the chase whilst he went to call the Police. At this point the bandit was only two hundred yards ahead, but his companions abandoned the chase.

On arrival on the scene, our patrol from Windsor Detachment immediately took up the pursuit where it had been abandoned. Distinct tracks were discernible in the snow and after about a mile and a half stopped behind a barn

alongside an old buggy inside which a .32 calibre revolver was found. There were four cartridges in the chambers, two of which had been fired and the two remaining were blanks.

A good description of the culprit was obtained from Mr. Gibson and after eliminating certain suspects, Ross was closely questioned. He was later definitely identified by Gibson as his assailant on the night of the offence. This man is the son of James Ross on whose farm the footprints ended and where the revolver was found. It was ascertained that he had previously served a Penitentiary sentence and had left the vicinity immediately after the hold-up. He was eventually located at Port Williams, where he was arrested and returned to Windsor. In due course he was committed for trial and later appeared in the Supreme Court. Ross was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

William A. Goodhew—Obstructing a Peace Officer

On June 28, 1937, members of the Dartmouth Detachment were patrolling from Dartmouth to West Jeddore. Failing in their efforts to stop a truck which they suspected was transporting contraband liquor, they took up pursuit and followed the truck in the direction of Waverley, then on towards Truro. At a crossroad the truck slowed down and the occupant of a car parked at the junction shouted to the truck driver who at once accelerated. The driver of the parked car, No. 80-014, followed the police car and after several unsuccessful attempts finally succeeded in passing it and placing itself between the police car and the truck. He then dropped back alongside the police car and tried to force it off the road, eventually hooking his rear bumper in the front bumper of the police car. He then accelerated and in so doing forced the police car across the road and over a culvert. Extensive search was made for the car bearing this licence number—80-014.

The following morning William A. Goodhew reported to the Halifax City Police that his car had been stolen the previous evening. On being interviewed Goodhew denied that he had operated his car the previous night. Goodhew when questioned denied that he had worn a grey suit on the night of the offence and asserted that he did not own such a suit. On his room being searched a grey suit was found. Members of the Dartmouth Detachment patrol car later definitely identified Goodhew as the man who had forced them into the ditch.

The accused was charged under Section 167 of the Criminal Code, "Obstructing a Public Officer." He was convicted and sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

James L. Hubbard, et al—Breaking, Entering and Theft

In the spring of this year reports of a series of thefts of automobiles, breaking and entering stores and other premises, and thefts of gasoline were reported in Yarmouth district. On March 30 a complaint was received at Meteghan River Detachment that a store at Mavillette had been broken into in the early morning and a quantity of miscellaneous merchandise stolen. Shortly before this break a Plymouth car was stolen from the garage of a Yarmouth resident. This car was located not far from the scene of the break at Mavillette, where it had been abandoned. The car was found by a nearby resident who reported at the time that his own car, a Ford V8 had been stolen.

The Ford was located in Yarmouth by members of Yarmouth Detachment where it had also been abandoned. On the floor of this Ford car were cigar ends and considerable cigar ash. As a quantity of cigars had been stolen from the store at Mavillette it was considered quite possible that the cases aforementioned were inter-related.

In the early morning of April 3rd, Bridgetown Detachment notified Meteghan River Detachment that a gasoline station at Lawrencetown had been broken into and that a Chevrolet coupe registered in the name of a resident

of Lower Saulnierville had been found abandoned nearby. Enquiries showed that this car had been stolen the previous night but that its owner thinking some friends might have borrowed it, had not reported its loss until the following morning.

Bridgetown Detachment were advised by Meteghan River Detachment to endeavour to stop and question three rough looking characters whom they had seen walking on the main road towards Bridgetown on the 2nd. The three suspects were located as anticipated and were questioned by the personnel of Meteghan River, Bridgetown and Digby Detachments. Statements were obtained from them in which James L. Hubbard and Donald W. Morton admitted being involved in the theft of the Chevrolet coupe and the break into the gasoline station.

Informations were laid and the men were remanded to jail where further statements involved Vernon J. Morton, George M. Hubbard and others. There is no doubt that these men were responsible for thefts of gasoline, also two cases of Breaking, Entering and Theft. All the cars referred to were recovered abandoned, out of gasoline.

Charges were laid for the more serious offences against each of these men. Vernon J. Morton left the district and has not yet been located. The individuals charged elected Speedy Trial and were sentenced as follows:—

James L. Hubbard—Two Years on each of three counts (concurrent).

George M. Hubbard—Five Years on each of two counts (concurrent).

Donald W. Morton—Two Years on one count.

Wilfred Muise—Two Years on one count.

Reference to our Finger Print Section showed that the Hubbards and Morton previously served terms for criminal offences.

Frank Harold King, Theft of Post Letter—John Sutherland, Forgery

On January 20, 1937, a report was received from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, New Glasgow that they had cashed a Department of Highways cheque for \$81.00 in favour of one Charles Little, purporting to be endorsed by Little. Charles Little had complained to the Department that he had never received his cheque.

Investigation showed that three letters had been stolen at various times from a rural mail box and that each letter contained a Government cheque. These cheques were later cashed, two in New Glasgow, and one in Truro. After careful enquiry, suspicion was directed to one, Frank King, ex-convict, and on checking his movements useful evidence was uncovered. King was arrested and elected Speedy Trial. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to Four Years' imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

During the course of the trial it was clearly indicated that King had an accomplice who had cashed the stolen cheques at the Bank after the endorsement had been forged. After sentence was passed King made a statement to a member of the Force that after forging the cheques he had sent them to one, John Sutherland, an ex-convict, who had cashed them in New Glasgow. Sutherland when first questioned denied any knowledge of the transaction, but later admitted his guilt. He was charged under Section 468 (r) of the Criminal Code and sentenced to Three Years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Donald Richard Kirkland, Theft by Conversion

Donald Kirkland was employed in the early part of the year by the Electrolux Company of Canada selling vacuum cleaners. He appears to have been an efficient and successful salesman and sold large numbers of these machines in the Maritimes. Whilst he was operating in the Yarmouth district, several complaints were received both by the Town Police at Yarmouth and by

Yarmouth Detachment to the effect that certain individuals had made payments for vacuum cleaners with which they had not been credited by the Electrolux Company. An information was laid against Kirkland by a representative of the Electrolux Company and a Warrant obtained for his arrest. Enquiries extended throughout the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec. Kirkland was eventually located in Belleville, Ontario, where he was representing a rival Company under an assumed name. He was apprehended and escorted back to Yarmouth. Examination of his books showed defalcations in the vicinity of \$19,000.

On May 27, 1937, he pleaded guilty on four charges of "Theft by Conversion" and was sentenced to terms of Three Years' imprisonment on three charges and Four Years' imprisonment on the fourth charge, sentences to run concurrently.

L. St. C. Beals, Forgery, False Pretences and Personation

Representing himself as one Louis Stoddard of Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia, who is the owner of several large apple orchards, Beals approached George A. Chase, a Kentville merchant and apple buyer who owns several stores in Kentville and a large fruit warehouse at Port Williams. The first complaint was that on July 26th he offered for sale part of the Stoddard apple crop as security and obtained credit from the store. He repeated this manoeuvre twice in August and later again approached Chase at Port Williams when he made a bargain with him for one of his apple crops. Chase advanced several sums of money in order to bind the deals. Advances were made by cheque made payable to Louis Stoddard. These cheques were cashed at the Royal Bank of Canada. This process was repeated later in the season with the same result on each occasion, the last offence being committed on September 7th. In all Beals obtained some \$300 and the personation was not discovered until one of George A. Chase's buyers called upon Louis Stoddard asking him to deliver the apples. Stoddard, of course, denied having made any sales and the matter was reported to this Force for investigation.

Beals was located, arrested, and charged on sixteen counts in all. On October 28, he appeared before Judge Sangster at Kentville, pleaded guilty on all sixteen charges and was sentenced to Four Years' imprisonment on eight charges, and two years on each of the remaining eight charges, sentences to run concurrently.

Whilst four of these charges actually referred to offences which were committed within the incorporated town of Kentville, all were handled by this Force on account of the fact that so many other similar charges were outstanding under our jurisdiction.

NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Our work in the enforcement of the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act still continues to be a major portion of our duty in this province. A comparison of the penalties imposed and fines collected in the years 1936 and 1937, is given hereunder:

	1936	1937
Fines imposed	\$80,908 50	\$78,183 75
Fines paid	35,940 81	30,509 80
Jail sentences	105 years	91 years
(optional)	6 months	20 days
	15 days	
Jail sentences	48 years	59 years
	6 months	8 months

One thousand three hundred and fifty convictions were registered, with 104 dismissals. A total of \$30,509.80 in fines was paid and collected on behalf of the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission. Whilst a comparison with the previous

year shows a slight reduction in fines paid, a corresponding increase is noticeable in mandatory jail sentences served. This probably is accounted for by the fact that under the majority of the sections of the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act imprisonment without the option of a fine is imposed for all but first offences.

Eight padlock orders under the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act were granted this year. These orders are applied for in all cases where three convictions are registered with respect to the same premises within a period of twelve months. Whilst the granting of these orders imposes a penalty on the landlord of the premises rather than upon the individual occupant, they have been proven effective in the case of well known liquor dives and it is now not uncommon for property owners to enquire from the police as to whether or not any convictions are recorded against occupants of their premises.

In all 13,619 gallons of spirits were seized. This figure shows a slight increase over the total gallonage for 1936. Forty-three vehicles and 6 vessels were also seized and forfeited during the period under review.

The illicit liquor trade and consumption is no honest sport or adventure, it is a national illness with devastating results. Liquor can be obtained in Nova Scotia in a legal manner, and also consumed in a legal manner. Liquor is being obtained and consumed unlawfully. The demand is created by all sorts of people, including the educated.

Any one of the main categories of educated or professional men refusing to compromise on the question would strike a damaging blow to rum-running.

Unfortunately there are people all down the scale of position, education and social order who look upon the smuggling of rum and the use of smuggled rum as a right, a sort of glorified sport, a seal of good fellowship.

We would tell these people there are instances throughout the Dominion in which citizens of good position and standing, as well as those less fortunate, and government and company officials have been ruined. With their families they have been undermined and used by the illicit liquor traffic, and they should realize that their own compromise in such matters has contributed to such a state.

The police are trying to enforce the laws but they need the co-operation of the people.

There can be no question but that an honest desire to meet this problem now would do much to reduce crime, ensure greater prosperity and a higher standard of living for the rising generation.

No. 13. The Officer Commanding "J" Division, Superintendent W. V. Bruce

SPECIAL COURSE

Sgt. D. H. A. Tozer attended a finger print and photography course at Ottawa. This N.C.O. is now in charge of the C.I.B. Laboratory; he lectures the various classes, and is considered outstanding in this work.

A two weeks' special course in photography and finger printing, the first of its kind, was held at this headquarters, attended by six N.C.O's of this Division. The practical instruction given on this course is of great benefit and will no doubt be an asset to all who have the opportunity of taking it. It is intended to hold two similar classes during the month of April next, which will be attended by personnel of "H," "L" and "J" Divisions.

James X Lanteigne, Lower Caraquet—Customs Act.

On August 11, as a result of confidential information received by Caraquet Detachment, a patrol set out in pursuit of a truck which was suspected to have loaded contraband liquor at a dock in Lower Caraquet. The truck, having gained considerable headway on the highway towards Bathurst, turned into

a side road and took cover behind a barn. The patrol followed the truck to the spot and found it abandoned, the driver having disappeared into the woods. There were 700 gallons of contraband liquor seized with the truck, the vehicle being confiscated eventually to the Crown in the right of the province. Continuing the investigation at Shippegan and Caraquet Detachments, James X. Lanteigne was arrested, following the seizure of 525 gallons of contraband alcohol on his property, which place was only a short distance from where the afore-mentioned truck was loaded. This liquor was found under a large quantity of hay in a loft, and it was evidently part of a consignment recently smuggled from the open seas. Dual charges were preferred against Lanteigne under Section 56-2 of the Intoxicating Liquor Act, and Section 217-3 of the Customs Act. He was found guilty of both offences, and on the liquor charge was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and fined \$500 and costs, and in default of payment, to two additional months. Under the customs charge, he was fined \$200 and in default of payment, six months imprisonment. A notice of appeal was filed against the sentence under the Customs Act, and this was finally heard on March 3, at Fredericton, before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, when the appeal was dismissed.

Jaddus Lanteigne, Lower Caraquet, N.B.—Customs Act

From information received in connection with the James X. Lanteigne case, search was conducted on the premises of Jaddus Lanteigne on August 17, and in this case, 152 gallons of contraband alcohol were found carefully concealed under the floor of a barn, and several bottles of liquor were discovered in the cellar of the house. Dual charges were preferred against this man under the Liquor and Customs Acts. Under the former, he was sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500 and costs, and in default of payment, to serve two additional months. Under the Customs charge, he was sentenced to a fine of \$100 and costs, and in default of payment, one month imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently. It is believed the contraband liquor obtained in this seizure, that of James X. Lanteigne, and the 700 gallons discovered abandoned with the truck, were landed from the rum vessel *Admiral Beatty*, as she was observed off Escuminac Point, N.B., by the aviation section several days prior to the seizure of the loaded truck. James X. Lanteigne is an uncle of Jaddus.

James Bellman, Partridge Island, Saint John County, N.B.—Customs Act.

On December 24, 1937, the above named, who is master of the *Admiral Beatty*, a motor vessel, which was seized in the vicinity of Partridge Island, Saint John County, N.B., and on which 3,920 gallons of alcohol were found, was charged under Section 208-3 of the Customs Act and five members of the crew were charged under Section 193. All were committed for trial. Captain Bellman eventually appeared before His Honour Judge J. Barry at Saint John, and on March 3, 1938, the case was dismissed. The contention of the defence that the Crown had not established sufficiently accurately the seizure was made in Canadian waters was upheld by the Trial Judge, who, during the course of a long trial, prohibited the introduction of Admiralty and Hydrographic charts during the hearing. An appeal has been taken by the Crown before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and the case is now pending. A charge under the Intoxicating Liquor Act has been laid against Capt. Bellman, and this will be disposed of after the Customs trial. This case created province-wide interest; however, as it is still before the Courts further comment here is unnecessary.

B. B. Belson, Edmundston, N.B.—Customs Act.

During the latter part of April, information was received by Edmundston Detachment that hair dressing equipment, believed to be smuggled, was in possession of a hair dressing establishment at Blackville. This was checked by Newcastle Detachment and seizure made of a permanent waving machine. Investigation showed that this machine was sold by B. B. Belson, who was located at Edmundston on May 26. His movements were kept under observation and on searching his car he was found to have in his possession another permanent waving machine and a radio which he admitted were smuggled. Two charges were laid against this man under Section 203 for smuggling, the hair dressing equipment and one under Section 217 for being in possession of a smuggled radio. On each charge he pleaded guilty when he appeared before Magistrate Hubert at Edmundston on May 27, and was fined \$50 and costs, or one month in gaol. The fines and costs were paid.

Patrick Tardif and Frank T. Tardif, St. Leonard, N.B.—Customs Act

While investigating the seizure of hair dressing equipment from Mrs. Rose Gaudreau, St. Leonard, N.B., it was found that the above named were responsible for the actual smuggling and arrangements therefor, and instructions were given for charges to be laid against them under Section 193-2. They appeared before Magistrate Soucy at St. Leonard on May 10, pleaded guilty, and were each fined \$50 and costs, or 1 month in default. They were given until June 1 to pay the fines and costs. Payment was made within the time set.

Georges Beaulieu, Manager, Atlantic Trading Co., Matapedia, P.Q.—Customs Act

On January 12, information was received from Edmundston detachment that shipment of ninety cases of prunes and forty-one cases of raisins had been smuggled into Canada and shipped via C.N.R. on January 5 to J. B. Caron, Matapedia, P.Q. Investigation was immediately made by members of Campbellton detachment and it was found that the goods had arrived at Matapedia addressed to J. B. Caron (which is a fictitious name), and had been taken delivery of by Georges Beaulieu, Manager of the Atlantic Trading Company, and taken to the company's premises. Search of the warehouse was carried out and the goods located and placed under seizure, brought to Campbellton, and turned over to the custody of the Collector of Customs. A charge was laid against Georges Beaulieu under Section 217-3 of the Customs Act which was eventually disposed of by Magistrate J. Bugeaud at New Carlisle, P.Q. Georges Beaulieu pleaded guilty and was fined \$200 and costs; this was paid a few days later.

Robert Michaud, Edmundston, N.B.—Customs Act

Information in the Georges Beaulieu case revealed that Robert Michaud had billed the goods in question from Edmundston to Matapedia. A statement was obtained from him in which he said two unknown men had called at his house and asked him to bring a load of merchandise to Edmundston some day when the freight would be leaving for Campbellton. He asked what the boxes would contain and was informed raisins, then understanding that the goods were of American origin. He was offered \$6 for the cartage which he accepted, and on January 5 he took two loads to the freight sheds at Edmundston, billing them to J. B. Caron, Matapedia, signing the shipping bill in his own name. Two or three nights later the men came to his house again and on January 10 he took another load to Edmundston. This load consisted of 3,900 pounds of raisins and it was seized by Customs Port Officers at Edmundston. A charge was preferred against Michaud under Section 193 of the Customs Act before Magistrate Hubert at Edmundston and on February 4 he pleaded guilty, being fined \$200 and costs and in default of payment 12 months in gaol. Fine and costs were paid.

Leo Dupré, Corner of the Beach, P.Q.—Excise Act

Information was received on July 19, 1937, by Cpl. St. Pierre of Gaspé detachment, which necessitated splitting his forces. Two men went to one part of the coast where a landing was expected, and he went in the opposite direction. Due to the movements of the police being watched, Cpl. St. Pierre was required to use other means of transportation than a police car to reach his destination and so confuse his comings and goings, until he finally landed at Corner of the Beach on foot. Part of his journey was checked by smugglers, but his arrangements were so complete that he was successful in covering his activities. He arranged for a car to join him later in the evening and with this he blocked the road between the sandbar where the landing was made and the highway. He proceeded down this road and intercepted a loaded car coming inland, the driver of which abandoned it and took to the woods. He was recognized as Leo Dupré, however. Still using the car with which he blocked the road, Cpl. St. Pierre drove down towards the beach in it and those there realizing that something had gone wrong, rushed for cover, leaving Cpl. St. Pierre in possession of two Ford cars, a Plymouth coupe and almost 250 gallons of alcohol. These seizures were eventually brought home. Leo Dupré appeared before Magistrate Bugeaud at Perce, on October 2, when he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and to one year's imprisonment, and in default of payment to one additional year. This conviction is being appealed and will eventually be disposed of at the Court of King's Bench in Perce, P.Q. Cpl. St. Pierre was commended by the Commissioner for his good work in connection with this matter.

Gerard Parise, Fred Huard and Camille Morin, Gascons, P.Q.—Excise Act

On July 1, at about 11 p.m. when returning from patrol, members of Chandler Detachment heard a motor boat off shore at Chandler, apparently proceeding in the direction of Gascons. The patrol was continued and as it is a known fact that small quantities of liquor were being landed by fishing craft, and if not brought ashore sunk in the bay before reaching the wharf, a motor boat was hired to meet the incoming boat. At about 5 a.m. the boat was met about 3 miles off Gascons, and signalled to stop. The above named men were on board and on search being made a quantity of contraband liquor was found. The boat and liquor were placed under seizure, and charges laid against the three men. Gerard Parise appeared before Magistrate Bugeaud at New Carlisle on August 4, charged under Section 169 of the Act and was fined \$100 and costs or 3 months in jail. Jail sentence was taken. Fred Huard appeared before Magistrate Bugeaud on August 14, charged under Section 169-B of the Act and sentenced to six months in jail and a fine of \$500 and costs, or in default to an additional six months. Camille Morin was charged under Section 169 of the Act and sentenced by Magistrate Bugeaud on August 14 to a fine of \$250 and costs or six months. The fine and costs were paid. For their good work in connection with this seizure L/Cpl Chapados and Constable Damp-housse were commended by the Commissioner.

Robert Robert, Gascons, P.Q.—Excise Act

This charge arose out of the seizure of a Dodge truck and 425 gallons of alcohol at Gascons, P.Q. On September 29, 1937, Chandler Detachment received information that a truck had over-turned near Gascons, P.Q., and that it was apparently loaded with alcohol. A patrol was immediately made and on arrival it was found that the alcohol had been unloaded and the truck driven away. Constable Damp-housse was left to guard the alcohol and L/Cpl. Chapados continued the patrol to locate the truck, which was reported to have gone in the direction of Matapedia. Eventually information was received that the truck had been left behind a barn on the property of John Roussy at Port Daniel West. Mr. Roussy was interviewed and stated that the truck had been

left there by an unknown party who stated that the police were after him, and ran to the main road where a black sedan was waiting. Mr. Roussy further stated that there were two men in the sedan and when the truck driver got into it the car speeded away in the direction of New Carlisle. No description of the man nor the car could be obtained. Further investigation on this point has so far been without result. Enquiries proved that the truck was owned and driven by Robert Robert, who was eventually located at Val St. Michel, P.Q., and placed under arrest charged under Section 169-B of the Excise Act. He appeared before Magistrate Bugeaud at New Carlisle on November 20, 1937, and was sentenced to a fine of \$100 and costs or 3 months in jail. Fine was paid.

Charles Ellis, Shanklin Post Office, N.B.—Excise Act

On January 4, 1938, as a result of information received, a search was conducted of the premises of the above named, and in the barn 810 Imperial gallons of alcohol were found hidden under some hay. Charles Ellis was Postmaster at Shanklin. Charges were preferred against him under the Intoxication Liquor Act and Excise Act, and in the former case he pleaded not guilty and satisfied Magistrate G. E. Logan that he did not know the cases found contained alcohol. He claimed that a man named "Hoyt" had called at his home one morning and asked if he could store some merchandise, to which he agreed; the case was dismissed. He was arrested on the Excise charge and on being charged, pleaded guilty. He was fined \$100 and costs; fine was paid.

Ophe Gallant, Devon, N.B.—Excise Act

On August 26, 1937, a member of the Force while checking cars in Devon, noticed the above named in charge of a Terraplane coupe and as the Constable recognized him as a bootlegger, his suspicions were aroused. When he went behind the car to examine the trunk on the rear of it, the driver drove away at a fast rate, and after a chase of approximately 25 miles, the coupe was discovered in a field, partly concealed by bushes. The Constable had requisitioned the services of a taxi driver to make the chase. The driver of the car and his companion managed to get away. In the trunk at the rear of the car, fifty-nine two and one-half gallon tins of contraband alcohol were discovered. A description of Gallant was circularized without results. However, on November 9, in Devon, he was recognized and arrested. On appearing before Magistrate W. A. Haines, he pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$100 and costs with three months in goal, and in default of payment to three additional months. Gallant was also charged under the Liquor Act and for resisting arrest. He was found guilty of both offences and sentences imposed were concurrent with that imposed under the Excise Act.

CRIMINAL CODE

The presence of patrols throughout the country, night and day, goes a long way in preventing crime, particularly that class of offence committed by idle youths who congregate at recognized meeting places in small towns and villages. There have been many important investigations undertaken, and on the whole, I consider our efforts have proved quite successful. Undernoted are a few cases of interest.

Thomas Galley and William Prevost, Escaping from County Gaol at Dorchester, N.B.—Criminal Code

At about 9.30 a.m. on February 23, 1938, two prisoners escaped from the County Gaol at Dorchester, N.B. Moncton Sub-Division Headquarters being advised at about noon, immediately dispatched Constable Swaney and Constable Lilly with Police Dog *Black Lux* to the scene by car. On arrival at Dorchester, misleading reports were received indicating that the fugitives had started towards

Moncton. The dog was given scent from the blankets recently used by the fugitives, which led to their trail being picked up on the C.N.R. tracks leading towards Nova Scotia, which is in the opposite direction to Moncton. By this time they had a four-hour start and since a freight train was expected along, travelling in the same direction, the patrol lost no time in proceeding along the highway to a point some four miles further along the railway. *Black Lux* again picked up the fresh trail going in the same direction. With this knowledge another jump of about four miles was made. *Black Lux* was on a leash and soon picked up their trail again and on going around a bend the fugitives were seen about half a mile ahead still hiking towards Nova Scotia. At this point the highway runs more or less parallel with the railway approaching Sackville, N.B. The railway is flanked on both sides with heavy brush, which afforded the fugitives protection from being seen from the highway. As soon as they saw the police with the dog on their trail they stopped and made no further attempt to escape. They were both placed under arrest and escorted back to the gaol where they were handed over to the Deputy Sheriff, to be dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code. When these prisoners were questioned as to why they had not made a run for it in the heavy bush when they saw the patrol, they both stated they had intended to and then thought better of it when they saw the dog's nose down on their trail, rapidly covering the intervening distance. They decided then that there was no further escape for them. Both the men had heard something of the reputation of *Black Lux* from other prisoners confined in the County Gaol at Dorchester, N.B. They were both charged under Section 189-a C.C.C. before Police Magistrate Gass at Dorchester, eventually appearing before Judge A. W. Bennett when they were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Dorchester Penitentiary.

Cecil Wright, Hampton, N.B., B. E. and Theft—Criminal Code

This man was arrested in St. John on April 12, 1937, together with his two brothers, Robert and Jonas. They were charged with breaking, entering and theft from the store of W. Bovaird of Hampton, N.B. Preliminary enquiry was heard before Magistrate Parlee, at Hampton on April 15. He was subsequently sent up for trial and held in the County Jail at Hampton. During the night of May 2, Cecil Wright and his two brothers escaped from custody and for some time were the subject of a wide search. They committed a series of car thefts while at large. On May 13, 1937, information was received from the Quebec City police told that two men bearing descriptions of Cecil and Robert Wright were under detention in that city. They were later identified and an escort returned them to New Brunswick. Cecil Wright appeared before His Honour Judge L. P. D. Tilley on July 6, on a charge of breaking, entering and theft, and was sentenced to five years and six months in the penitentiary at Dorchester.

Jonas Wright, St. Almo, Victoria Co., N.B., B. and E. by Night—Criminal Code

The circumstances in this case are the same as for Cecil and Robert Wright. During the course of their travels throughout the Province, the premises of H. Beveridge of St. Almo, Victoria County, N.B., were broken into on May 8 by Jonas Wright, who stole \$180 in cash. He was arrested in Edmundston on May 9 and while attempting to make a break from custody, was wounded in the leg by a shot fired by Cpl. A. T. Faulds. The cash box in which the money had been placed was found later in the woods, broken open, the cash consisted of one \$20 bill and the remainder \$10 bills. Jonas had worked for Beveridge at one time for a period of two years and he knew where the money was kept. Toed-in tracks leading away from the scene were identified so far as was possible by Mr. Beveridge as being those of Jonas Wright and on his arrest at Edmundston, he was found in possession of \$99.75, which consisted of one \$20, seven \$10 bills and change. After further investigation, additional

circumstantial evidence was obtained and on his release from hospital he was tried before His Honour Judge M. L. Hayward at Andover N.B., on June 12, on counts of breaking and entering by night, and theft of \$180. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years and three years in the Dorchester Penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently. The money was returned to Beveridge by order of the Court. Due to satisfactory sentences imposed, the charges of breaking, entering and theft and the escape from custody at Hampton, were not proceeded with.

Frank Owens, Fredericton, N.B., Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm—Criminal Code

On the night of May 9, 1937, Const. F. de Miffonis, who was attached to Fredericton Detachment, was in the city at about 11.30 p.m. He was on his way to barracks after spending the evening with friends and was dressed in civilian clothes. As he was about to cross one of the streets, he was attacked by three men and very badly beaten. He managed to make his way to the barracks afterwards. All he could recall of the assault was that one of his assailants was coloured and the other two were white. A very close investigation followed, which revealed that Frank Owens, an ex-convict, together with Richard Atherton and John Eatman (coloured) were the men involved. All three were charged and they elected speedy trial. Owens pleaded guilty and he exonerated his two companions. His Honour Judge A. R. Slipp, in sentencing Owens to three years in the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester, passed the remark that had the Constable been in uniform at the time of the assault, he would have had no hesitation in sentencing him to ten or twelve years.

Harold Tremaine Earle, Kars, Kings Co. N.B., B. E. and Theft of Fox Pelts—Criminal Code

On December 16, 1937, Mr. Archibald Sprague reported to Sussex Detachment that six silver black fox pelts had been stolen from his residence the previous evening while he had been absent. He stated all the pelts were marked. Later in the evening, while on his way to Kars to investigate the complaint, Cpl. E. H. Jones noticed a car stuck in a snowdrift. On approaching it the driver appeared to be very nervous and on looking inside the car, Cpl. Jones noticed a bag in the back and on examination he discovered it contained the stolen fox pelts. Earle admitted the crime and Mr. Sprague identified his property later. A charge was preferred against Earle, and on December 30 he was committed for trial. He finally appeared before His Honour Judge L. P. D. Tilley at Hampton, on January 12, where he entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to four months in the County Jail with hard labour. The stolen pelts were returned to the owner.

Leo Hache, Point Canot, N.B., Manslaughter—Criminal Code

On August 7, 1937, a Ford truck which was being operated by Leo Hache struck one Edouard Blanchard, who was riding a bicycle in the opposite direction at Robichaud's Plain, Shippeagan Island, and he did not stop until he had gone a distance of approximately 170 feet, and apparently only on being shouted at and informed that he had struck a man. Blanchard was severely injured and he was rushed to the hospital at Tracadie at which place he died on the morning of August 7. An inquest was held as a result of which a charge of manslaughter was preferred against Hache. He appeared before Magistrate G. H. Willett at Bathurst, on September 10, when he was committed for trial. He eventually appeared before Mr. Justice LeBlanc and Jury at Bathurst, on March 23, 1938, and was found "Not Guilty." This case has been referred to the Attorney General's office by the Clerk of the Peace for the district concerned, who contends that the Trial Judge in his address to the Jury, told

them that if they could not find the accused guilty of manslaughter, to acquit him, as they could not reduce the charge. The Attorney General's Department has the matter under consideration as to further action, if any.

Clarence J. Desprey and Edgar J. Thibodeau, Amherst, N.S.—Breaking, entering and theft from N.B. Liquor Control Board Store at Memramcook, N.B.

On the morning of May 2, the Manager of the Provincial Liquor Store at Memramcook, N.B., reported that a forcible entry had been made into the store during the night and a quantity of assorted liquors stolen. The case was investigated by members of Moncton Detachment. This was a somewhat daring break considering that the Manager's residence is situated within a few feet of the store, and other houses in close proximity. After an unsuccessful attempt to enter by breaking and prying a window in the rear of the building, the culprits wrenched a heavy metal hasp off the front door and forced a yale lock. It was evident that a vehicle had been used to convey the liquor away, yet no sound was heard by any of the neighbours during the night. Plaster casts of a foot print and an auto tire impression were made, a careful examination for finger prints brought no definite results, although portions of broken glass had apparently been handled. Surrounding detachments were notified at once, and after a complete stock-taking, it was found that one hundred and thirty-one bottles of liquor of various brands valued at \$282 were missing. On May 4, Amherst (N.S.) Detachment reported the finding of a stolen Ford coupe abandoned on the outskirts of that town, and that Clarence J. Desprey and Edgar J. Thibodeau were under suspicion. Two members of Moncton Detachment proceeded to Amherst under-cover and made a careful investigation during the following week while the Amherst Motor Show was in progress. It was found that the stolen liquor was being disposed of by the bootlegging element and several empty N.B. Liquor Control Board bottles were obtained with the assistance of members of Amherst Detachment. After a week of painstaking observation of the movements of the above named men and several others who were thought to be implicated, it was known within a confined area where the stolen liquor was hidden. Desprey and Thibodeau were then detained and taken to the detachment where they were subjected to a thorough questioning. It was not until after that they were confronted with certain exhibits, including a large screw driver which was found in the abandoned car which fitted exactly with impressions left in the liquor store window, that they made a full admission and exposed the location of the remainder of the stolen liquor, which was carefully buried under the basement of a house. They were charged before Magistrate W. F. Lane, Police Magistrate of Moncton, N.B., under Section 460 C.C. of C., to which they pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at the County Gaol at Dorchester, N.B. The stolen liquor recovered was valued at \$152. Through the willing and persistent co-operation of Amherst, N.S. Detachment, the case was brought to a successful conclusion. R. G. Fulton, Esq., Chief Commissioner of the N. B. Liquor Control Board, expressed his appreciation of the efficient work of the members of Moncton and Amherst Detachments.

Leonide Vautour, Shediac, N.B.—Indecent Assault

July 2, 1937, a complaint was received by Shediac Detachment from Mrs. Rhoda Gough of Dorchester Road that she had been indecently assaulted by an unknown man while she was picking blueberries on the property of Ward Crossman, near the railway track, and that the man had fled. Constables Kent and Lilly of Moncton Detachment with police dog "Black Lux" went to the scene of the assault and the dog picked up the trail and followed it for about a mile and a half around in the bush, but seemed to lose the scent when he came to the railway bridge. He was tried several times but with the same

results which indicated that the person responsible for this assault had obtained a ride in some kind of vehicle at this point. In the meantime, members of Shediac Detachment were busy checking up on points of this investigation and as a result, Vautour was questioned and admitted that he was responsible. He told Constable Pelletier the route he had followed in making his get-away after this assault and it was identical with the one followed by "Black Lux." Vautour stated that he had obtained a ride on a truck from the railway bridge, which is the place where "Black Lux" lost the trail, showing it was followed correctly. Mrs. Gough laid a charge against Vautour under Section 292-a; he appeared before Magistrate W. E. Atkinson at Shediac on July 21, was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the county gaol with hard labour. This accused is only sixteen years of age, and had been previously convicted on July 3, for a similar offence, at which time he was only sentenced to two days in gaol as it was his first offence and due to his age.

Edward Hachey, Newcastle, N. B.—Robbery with Violence

On August 20, 1936, Michael Richard of Brooklyn, N. Y., complained that he had been attending a dance at Red Bank on the evening of the same date where he met a man who asked him to have a drink of liquor. In company with this man, Richard started down a road and after walking for about a quarter of a mile, Richard was grabbed by the throat and choked into a stupor. When Richard recovered, he found his wallet containing approximately \$60 had been stolen. He found his way back to the dance hall as quickly as possible after recovering, and reported the matter to the police. He stated he did not know the man as he was a stranger to the district, but he furnished a good description of him and as a result, Hachey was apprehended later and charged. On August 28, 1936, R. T. D. Aitken, police magistrate, committed him for trial. The case came up before His Honour Judge C. D. Richards in the Supreme Court at Newcastle on May 27, 1937. After hearing the evidence the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Richards then sentenced Hachey to serve three years in the Dorchester penitentiary.

Percy Barnaby, Lewisville—Furious Driving

On the evening of June 23, 1937, while members of Moncton Detachment were directing traffic in the Memramcook woods re the opening of the dance pavilion, "Neil's Folly," they heard a car coming at a terrific rate of speed. An endeavour was made to get to the end of the parked cars and signal the driver to slow down but before this could be done, a crash was heard and on arriving at the scene of the accident, a Ford Coach was found in the ditch in a badly wrecked condition. Percy Barnaby was standing beside this car and stated he had been the driver and was alone, but shortly after, Miss Jennie Vautour came out of the woods in a badly shaken condition and stated she had been with Barnaby in the car. On investigating, it was found that Barnaby's car had sideswiped a Dodge car driven and owned by A. Temple Doyle of Moncton, doing considerable damage, and Mrs. Doyle, who accompanied her husband, received injuries consisting of a broken nose and cracked jaw besides bruises and scratches which necessitated her being confined to the city hospital and her home for some time. As a result of this, information was laid against Barnaby before W. F. Lane, police magistrate at Moncton, under Section 285-1 of the Criminal Code. He was remanded for trial on 29-6-37. On August 8 he appeared before His Honour Judge A. W. Bennett, was found guilty, sentence being suspended for two years, on his entering into a recognizance, himself in the sum of \$2,000 and two sureties of \$1,000 each.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR ACT

Our efforts in seeing that the provisions of this Act are observed have been very successful, and this is reflected by the fact that sales of liquor through the Commission stores were 31 per cent higher than for the corresponding period last year. The Commissioner of the Liquor Control Board expressed the view that the increased sales were largely due to law enforcement, and it is interesting to record that prices were not increased to the general public. In his Annual Report he states,—

"As in previous years, we would express our appreciation of the excellent work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the enforcement of the Intoxicating Liquor Act. Daily reports are furnished by this force to your board, and when the occasion demands, a special report is made covering any subject upon which information, not furnished in routine reports, is required."

and also,—

"A general observation of the province would lead your commissioner to believe that the terms of The Intoxicating Liquor Act are well observed, and that with the continued co-operation of those charged with the administration of the various laws of the province we can deal effectively with the problem of intoxicating liquor."

Hereunder are a few cases of interest:—

Aquila Gallant, St. Anne, N.B.—I.L.A.

This man was arrested on October 26, 1937, as he was transporting a large load of contraband liquor up the Chockpish River. Observations had been made at a bridge quite close to the coast line in the district and it soon became evident that activities were contemplated by smugglers. The patrol therefore took cover and watched. After watching a short time a large motor boat was seen heading in direction of the river, and when it got to about 300 yards from the shore, it stopped. Immediately 5 large dories left the beach some distance from where our men were concealed. After the dories had reached the motor boat, loading started, they then proceeded up the Chockpish River. Four of them were permitted to pass in order that the success of the smugglers efforts could be frustrated later. Our men then left their hiding place and proceeded to the bridge where they observed a man apparently on watch. He had a flashlight in his hand, obviously to signal a warning should one be necessary. This man was attended to and a report covering the incident states "we immediately took the flashlight from him and removed him quietly to a remote spot." The fifth boat eventually came up the river and as it was about to pass under the bridge the occupants were told to halt, but they did not comply. As the boat was passing out from the bridge up stream, Cpl. Pettigrew jumped into it from a distance of approximately 10 feet. There were two men in this particular boat and as Cpl. Pettigrew landed, both of them jumped overboard into about 15 feet of water and swam to the shore. The dory contained 245 gallons of alcohol in cans. One of the men, who turned out to be Aquila Gallant, was captured, but his companion escaped. He appeared before Police Magistrate N. J. Ross at Buctouche and pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to six months, fined \$500 and costs and in default of payment two additional months. The previous loads which had gone up river were later found.

Ernest Bowen, Cocagne, N.B.—I.L.A.

While members of Buctouche and Moncton detachments were returning by police transport to Buctouche, in the early morning of November 16, 1937, after placing a blockade on the highway where rum runners were suspected of transporting liquor, a Ford V-8 car was stopped and searched near Cocagne, N.B. When the above named who was driving the car was interrogated, he

stated that he had been visiting with his wife and children who were in the car, and was returning to St. Emile D'Auclair, P.Q. As the door of the trunk of the car was being opened, Bowen attempted to make a get-away. However, one member had the presence of mind to jump on the rear bumper and signal through the rear window for Bowen to stop. Some headway was gained before the police transport was driven alongside. The trunk of the car was then found to contain 50 gallons of contraband alcohol in 2½ gallon tins. Bowen who was making his second trip from the province of Quebec for contraband, had brought his wife and five young children to misguide the police as to his real purpose. He pleaded guilty to the offence and was sentenced by Magistrate W. F. Lane, Moncton, N.B., to six months in the county gaol and a fine of \$500 and costs, with an additional two months in default of payment. The car, a 1936 Ford V-8 coach, which was equipped with special rear springs and tires, was confiscated to the Crown in the right of the province. As the result of this seizure and statements made by Bowen after he was convicted in regard to the persons from whom he received the contraband liquor, charges were laid against Hilaire Girouard, Buctouche, N.B., on whose premises the liquor had been stored, and also against Charles Michaud, Buctouche, who actually sold the liquor to Bowen. They both were convicted on November 18, 1937, by Magistrate W. E. Atkinson at Shediac, N.B., and each received the same sentence as Bowen did. Girouard and Michaud are both old offenders and are known to be connected with a smuggling ring operating on the Kent County Coast, New Brunswick, under the direction of a notorious bootlegger, who in this instance could not be directly implicated.

14. The Officer Commanding "K" Division—Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Four convictions occurred under this Act during the year, one of which is worthy of mention. Investigation disclosed that one C. E. Carter, a negro railway porter, engaged between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and a resident of the former city, was transporting heroin to Edmonton for sale, contained largely in 1 grain capsules. Found in possession of heroin on arrest, his conviction was followed by an appropriate sentence in police court. Correspondence found in his possession indicated his source of supply to a United States city, and United States authorities were duly advised of the matter by the Department.

Indian Hemp was found growing in a garden in Edmonton, the owner being totally ignorant of its narcotic qualities, etc. On being advised thereof, he assisted in its destruction forthwith. Conditions, generally, remained very quiet throughout the province during the year.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT

Convictions under this Act numbered 310, of which 34 covered contributing to delinquency by adults. The majority of offences consisted of petty thefts of the type common to youthful offenders.

CRIMINAL CODE

Grain stealing

Four hundred and nine complaints were registered during the year for theft of grain, resulting in 153 convictions being recorded. This is an increase of 112 cases over last year and is no doubt accounted for by the increase in the price of grain generally, combined with the ease with which grain can be stolen on the prairies. As mentioned last year, granaries are often located a considerable distance away from the farm residence. During the winter they

are frequently not visited for weeks at a time and it is thus a comparatively simple matter for thieves to drive their trucks or sleighs right up to the granary at night-time, haul the wheat to some distant elevator, or, if they live nearby, mix it with their own grain, and dispose of it later. It will be realized that these conditions make the investigation of grain thefts an exceedingly difficult matter, as apart from the delay which usually occurs between the commission of the offence and the registration of the complaint, the matter of identifying the grain is frequently almost insuperable, even to an expert. Despite these obstacles, however, it will be noted from the synopsis of cases that exceedingly clever and painstaking work has frequently been done by members of this Division.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

Automobile Traffic Acts

There were 1,835 cases entered under the Traffic Acts, which includes Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1,516; Public Service Vehicles Act, 223; and the Public Highways Act, 96. This shows an increase of 710 cases over last year, which is due chiefly to more efficient traffic supervision.

SYNOPSIS OF IMPORTANT CASES

Edward Gougeon, Girouxville—Murder

On the morning of October 3, 1937, Mrs. Alma Gougeon died in the Sacred Heart Hospital, McLennan, Alberta, as the result of bullet wounds and injuries about the head, inflicted by her husband during the early hours of October 2, 1937.

Mrs. Gougeon was able to give a dying declaration, in which she named her husband as her assailant, and ascribed the cause to jealousy on the part of her husband, and his belief that she was unfaithful to him. The deceased was the mother of six children, three of whom witnessed the tragedy.

The couple had been separated for some time, due to domestic differences, and Gougeons' doubts as to his wife's fidelity. However, at the time of the tragedy, they had been living together for some two months, and all past differences seemed to have been forgotten, until the late afternoon of October 1, when three young men called at the farm requesting gasoline. Same was supplied by Edward Gougeon, and immediately following their departure he began to quarrel with his wife, with the result as stated.

Gougeon appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Tweedie and jury at Peace River, Alta., on January 18, 1938, and on January 19 was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to hang on March 30, 1938.

On March 8, 1938, His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council was pleased to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment in Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Harvey Leroy Thompson—Whitelaw—Murder

On December 4, 1937, after numerous family quarrels, Harvey Thompson struck his wife over the head with the leg of a chair, poured gasoline over her body, and then set fire to the house. He then proceeded to kill his pets, following which he journeyed to Whitelaw, Alberta, where he telephoned Constable Walker at Fairview, to whom he afterwards surrendered voluntarily.

It developed at the trial, which was held at Peace River, Alberta, on January 19, 1938, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Tweedie, that the deceased, Mrs. Bertha Thompson, had been an invalid for many years, and was of the nagging type. Thompson had done everything in his power to alleviate her condition, but they quarrelled frequently.

During the quarrel which took place the day preceding the murder, Mrs. Thompson threatened to kill her husband. Thompson kept watch throughout

the night, and during the early hours of December 4 discovered his wife reaching for a knife. He then struck her, and carried out the actions as described above.

The jury found the accused guilty of manslaughter, and made special recommendations for mercy. The sentence of the court was five years imprisonment in Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Mrs. Jennie Robertson, Whitelaw—Murder

On the morning of September 2, 1937, word was received at our Fairview Detachment from Alice Burns, niece of Mrs. Jennie Robertson, to come at once to their place, as her aunt had shot Mr. Ira Robertson.

On the arrival of Constable Walker with Dr. McFayden, Robertson was found to have been wounded in the right side of his neck. He was taken to the Fairview Hospital for treatment. The attending doctor deemed an operation futile due to multiple fractures of the vertebrae and shock to the spinal cord, and Robertson lingered on until November 24, when he died, directly due to the effects of the injury.

Following the admission of Robertson to hospital, Mrs. Robertson voluntarily surrendered herself and gave a statement of particulars surrounding the offence. Accused had obtained a judicial separation from her husband, and the shooting was the climax of continual quarrelling over a period of some eight years.

She was committed for trial on a charge of "Attempted Murder," but, as Robertson's death was inevitable, the hearing of this charge was postponed until his death.

On January 17, 1938, Mrs. Robertson appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Tweedie, at Peace River, charged with murder, when a verdict of "manslaughter" was brought in, with recommendations for mercy. Accused was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Ignace Kaszas, Rosedale—Murder and Suicide

On September 1, 1937, our Drumheller detachment reported that Mrs. E. Zambo and Ignace Kaszas had been found in the Canadian National Railway water tower at Rosedale, dead, as a result of bullet wounds. Investigation showed that Kaszas, an Hungarian, married, 40 years of age, and resident with his wife in Rosedale, had become infatuated with Mrs. E. Zambo, 30 years old, of the same nationality and residing with her husband also in Rosedale. Documentary evidence tends to support the suggestion that Mrs. Zambo had accepted money from Kaszas on several occasions on the understanding she would be friendly with him, but apparently she did not keep her part of the bargain. This undoubtedly preyed on Kaszas' mind and he was heard to utter threats to kill. Mrs. Zambo complained to her husband and begged him to leave the district, which he refused to do. On the morning of September 21, 1937, Kaszas hid in the water tower, knowing that Mrs. Zambo would eventually come there to obtain water. Upon her arrival he fired four shots into her body and then turned the gun on himself. The coroner deemed an inquest unnecessary.

Conrad Carlson, Sedalia—Murder and Suicide

On April 1, 1937, Constable McPhedran of the Oyen Detachment received word that a murder and suicide had taken place north of Sedalia, in which Conrad Carlson, Gordon Murray, and Mrs. Ruth Carlson were involved.

Investigation disclosed that Carlson and Murray were business partners. Murray had become friendly with Carlson's wife, which apparently worried Carlson. On the night of March 31, just as Murray was saying good-night to Mrs. Carlson, Conrad Carlson fired a shot at Muurray from which he died almost instantly. He then turned the gun on his wife but fortunately she was only wounded and managed to escape to the safe custody of friends. Carlson then returned to the kitchen of his house and committed suicide.

The story as told by Mrs. Ruth Carlson was such that it left no doubt in the mind of the coroner other than it was a case of murder and suicide.

Wilfred Potter, Ponoka Mental Hospital—Death of

On the morning of July 9, 1937, Wilfred Potter, attendant at the Ponoka Mental Hospital, sat down at one of the sewing machines in the tailor shop of the institution to make a repair. Patient A. C. Engel was busily engaged beating a newly made mattress with an improvised beater about 2 inches by 2 inches by 4 feet, made out of a mop handle. For no apparent reason Engel turned on Potter and clubbed him about the head, succeeding in striking him three or four times before other patients could come to his rescue. Potter was immediately rushed to the University Hospital in Edmonton, but died on the operating table. The coroner's jury made certain recommendations regarding the supervision of patients of the institution but no charge was laid owing to Engel being a confirmed lunatic.

Hartvig Holmberg, Hardisty—Manslaughter

On May 21, 1937, our Camrose Detachment reported that a man had been killed near Daysland, Alberta, as a result of a collision between two cars. Andrew B. Anderson, his wife, and two nephews, had been travelling in a Ford touring car in a westerly direction, when he had a blow-out in the right rear tire. He pulled his car to the extreme right-hand side of the road and prepared to change the tire. Mrs. Anderson stayed in the car while the two boys played near the roadside. Mrs. Anderson saw a truck approaching from the rear and apparently travelling at a terrific rate of speed. She called to her husband to watch the children. The truck did not deviate from its original course and it struck Mr. Anderson, inflicting fatal injuries, and finished up in the ditch. Mrs. Anderson stated she had noticed the driver, Holmberg, in Daysland, Alberta, just before they left, at which time he was very intoxicated. Further, that he appeared intoxicated at the time of the accident and she had difficulty in impressing upon him the urgency of calling a doctor.

Following investigations at the scene, Holmberg was located and placed under arrest, and at this time he was still under the influence of liquor. The accident occurred in broad daylight and there was no apparent excuse for the wanton killing of Anderson.

The truck was in excellent condition and following the accident was driven away under its own power. A charge of manslaughter was preferred against Holmberg and on September, 20, 1937, he was found guilty and sentenced to one year with hard labor in the Fort Saskatchewan Provincial Gaol.

Hugh Oren Switzer, Edmonton, and Guy Hilts, Edmonton—Breaking, entering and theft.

In the early hours of November 12, 1937, our Hanna detachment received word that two men had been surprised breaking and entering the store of George Scram, Sheerness, Alberta. Immediate steps were taken to cut off all avenues of escape, and a car leaving similar tire tracks to those found at the scene of the offence, was sighted. A chase took place, and the car, subsequently identified as being stolen, upset in the ditch while being followed. Members of this Force then commenced to follow tracks leading from the car. These tracks led to a barn from which it was learned that two horses had been stolen.

Members of the Force then obtained horses and continued the chase, resulting in the capture of Switzer and Hilts, who later pleaded guilty to each of the following charges: breaking, entering and theft, theft of horses and theft of car. As both men are reputed safe-blowers and had previous records, they were sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

William Hall and Harvey Roulier—Breaking, entering and theft

On the morning of November 7, 1937, A. Hanson, Post-master and proprietor of the Buffalo lake store in the Peace River district, complained that his store had been broken into, and the safe and contents, among which were Post Office moneys, stamps, grain tickets, etc., had been stolen, in addition to merchandise from the store. This information was broadcast over the radio, with the result that the safe, completely demolished, was found in the bush, some five miles from the scene of the offence.

With the finding of same, suspicion centred on the occupants of a shack in the same district. Under cover of darkness, this shack was raided, and on Hall and Roulier being found in possession of the major proportion of the stolen goods, they were taken into custody.

Two days following the commission of the offence, each was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Albert Lardner, John Lardner, Kenneth Harrington, Bert Harrington, Gordon Orser—Breaking, entering and theft and robbery with violence

On October 17, 1937, the residence of the Agent of the Searle Grain Elevator at Gunn, Alberta, was broken into and approximately \$1,400 in cash stolen.

During the course of the investigation, Albert Lardner, a former resident of the Gunn district, was questioned but sufficient evidence could not be obtained to warrant placing him on his trial.

On January 12, 1938, Raymond Yates of Rich Valley was held up and robbed of \$15, while on the 19th Geo. Reynolds and E. Billington were tied up and robbed of about \$75, a coyote skin, shot-gun and shells by four men. A partial description of the four men and of the Ford car in which they were driving was obtained, and the following day the car containing the coyote skin was located in the possession of John Lardner, who, on being questioned, made a statement which eventually led to the arrest and conviction of the four other accomplices, who received sentences ranging from one to four years imprisonment.

Swan Magnuson—Theft and illegal branding of horses

On September 15, 1937, Corporal Crump and Special Constable Crockett of our Medicine Hat detachment, were patrolling the Howell district, in the vicinity of the farm of one Bud Brehmer when they surprised Swan Magnuson and Brehmer chasing five head of horses by car in Brehmer's fenced pasture. As Magnuson was known to have a criminal record and had been under observation for many years in connection with the theft of cattle, he was questioned regarding the ownership of the horses which comprised a grey gelding, a brown mare, branded $\overline{\text{T}}$ (Rt. Th.) a bay mare, branded $\overline{\text{E}}$ (Rt. Th.), and two black yearling colts, unbranded. Magnuson stated he owned the grey gelding but that he did not know who owned the others except that he believed the brown mare belonged to Ed. Boschee of Tilley. The rest were strays which had drifted in from the west.

An inspection of the corrals satisfied the patrol as to Magnuson's criminal intent but due to lack of evidence he could only be warned to release the strays immediately.

Enquiries were instituted regarding these horses but nothing developed until the 15 October, when word was received at Medicine Hat detachment that a carload of horses had been shipped via Canadian Pacific Railway from Howell to Calgary, the previous evening, the horses having been quickly loaded after dark and the car removed before daylight.

Prompt enquiry revealed that the horses had been shipped by one Joe Delinke, farmer and stock buyer of Howell and inspection of the shipping records disclosed that among the car-load were four of the horses referred to above, which Delinke showed as having been purchased from Swan Magnuson.

However, the two black colts were now bearing Magnuson's own registered brand NT (L. Sh.). Investigation at Calgary revealed that these horses had been consigned to one Joe Vellasselast, and an inspection of the two colts revealed that these brands had been recently applied and, in fact, were not yet properly healed.

It was learned in Medicine Hat that brand Ξ (R. Th.) was registered in the name of Ivor Eskestrand, a farmer of Seven Persons district. Upon this man being interviewed, he stated he had lost a mare answering the description referred to, along with several other horses the previous year. He also stated that Magnuson had resided with a neighbour of his for a period of seven months, during the winter of 1936 and knew his horses and brand as well as he knew them himself.

Further enquiries revealed that the two black colts belonged to one U. G. Mumert, who had moved out of the Seven Persons district in 1925 and left some of his horses on the open range at that time. Delinke, referred to above, was finally located in Calgary, and interviewed relative to the transaction which gave him possession of the four head of horses; and the Bill of Sale tendered him by Magnuson in connection with the deal was voluntarily given into our keeping temporarily. Charges were now laid on the 26 November, against Magnuson, who, on the following day, was taken into custody and, in due course, committed for trial; in the meantime, however, being released on bail.

Much work remained to be done, however, for when the time became ripe to produce the dams of the two black colts, (and this was imperative since only through them could the relationship, and incidentally ownership, of the colts be proved), it was discovered that they and the remainder of the Mumert band of horses were missing from the home range. This was most significant as it is most unusual for a band of horses such as these to stray from their home range. A thorough search was made for these mares but it was not until December 4 that they were finally located on their old range west of Seven Persons. The dams of the two colts were immediately removed to Medicine Hat and placed with their colts. It was quite obvious that these mares had been hidden away and had only been released when it was learned that the Police were looking for them. An examination of the two mares proved disappointing as only one of them bore the Mumert brand, the other bearing the brand of an individual who had at one time owned a farm in the Seven Persons district, but who had died in the spring of 1931.

In consequence, numerous other enquiries had to be made to establish ownership of this particular mare and the difficulties of these may be imagined when it is realized she had passed through the hands of some eight persons since the death of her original owner, finally becoming the property of one Emmanuel Koenig, a farmer of the Robinson district, who identified her and stated he had lost her in 1934.

In the meantime, Delinke, who was supposed to have purchased the horses from Magnuson, had apparently vanished after being interviewed in Calgary and, as he was, of course, a most material witness, wide enquiries were necessary before he was finally located in Vancouver, B.C., on the 24 January, 1938, and served with a subpoena. Apparently he had become alarmed at the turn of events and had removed to another Province in the hope we would be unable to locate him.

At the Supreme Court Sittings at Medicine Hat, between March 7 and 9 inclusive, Magnuson appeared before Mr. Justice Tweedie and, after being found guilty on three charges of horse stealing and two charges of illegal branding, was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Prince Albert Penitentiary. In passing sentence, His Lordship remarked, "I would like to pay a tribute to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in connection with the cases heard against the accused on Monday. They made out a complete

case, and the evidence was in perfect shape. I think the Police are to be congratulated for the manner in which they have tracked down the offender guilty of the horse thefts in this district.

As a slight indication of the ground that had to be covered in connection with this investigation, it is estimated that more than 2,500 miles were travelled by the Medicine Hat detachment alone, during the course of these investigations.

Mike Garrick and Harry Hughes—Horse stealing—14 charges

During the months of March and April, 1937, several complaints were made by ranchers in the Lethbridge district, in respect to the sudden disappearance of numbers of horses from the range where their owners had allowed them to run.

In only a few instances were the owners able to give any information as to suspected parties who might have had a hand in the disappearance of these horses. One rancher, W. B. McNair of Turin, reported that 33 head of horses belonging to himself had disappeared.

On April 15, Constable Shaw of the Bow Island detachment was detailed to investigate the complaint of Mr. McNair, who, on being interviewed stated that he was certain his horses were not in the immediate district as he had travelled approximately 1,000 miles in search of them. Mr. McNair was of the opinion that the horses had been trailed into Montana.

Constable Shaw made inquiries in a large area of the district covered by the Lethbridge subdivision, for six days. He checked horses on the range, interviewed farmers, ranchers, and travellers he met with, but without result. On April 23, inquiries were made at Cut Bank, Montana, of the local sheriff. Brands and other records of horses of Canadian origin were checked and assisted by one of the deputy sheriffs, Constable Shaw made inquiries over a large area in Montana, enlisting the efforts of law enforcement officers in that state towards getting trace of the missing horses, without, however, securing any lead. Constable Shaw then returned to Coutts, and, having thoroughly discussed the matter with Special Constable Crockett, it was decided to make close inquiries into the activities of every suspicious character in the district who was known or suspected to be interested in horse stealing. At this time, information was received from one Melvin Letchfield, whose father had previously complained of the suspected theft of horses, that two riders had been seen with the Letchfield horses in March, about the time they had been missed and that one of the riders had been found to be one Mike Garrick, who lived north of Wrentham. The other rider was unknown but could be identified by a sheep herder at a house where the two riders had stopped for a meal.

The sheep-herder referred to was interviewed and confirmed that Garrick had been seen gathering horses off the range about the time that the Letchfield horses were missed.

Inquiries were made for Garrick and on being located at Wrentham on April 28, he was taken to the police automobile and closely questioned. At first he would admit nothing but afterwards he informed the members of the force that on or about the 15th December, 1936, he had stolen 23 head of McNair's horses. These horses had been sold to one Reinhold Sievert, who had disposed of them in the Edmonton district. On the same date, Garrick pleaded guilty to this charge before the police magistrate at Bow Island and was sentenced to three years and six months in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

It will be noted that while McNair complained of having lost 33 horses, Garrick only admitted stealing 23. Actually, this was correct as the remaining 10 subsequently returned to their home pastures, having apparently strayed away.

Following this conviction, Garrick made what appears to have been a clean breast of his horse stealing activities and was subsequently convicted of stealing 52 other horses from 12 different individuals. In all, this man

pleaded guilty to the theft of 75 horses from 13 individuals and received sentence which involved his being committed to the penitentiary for 5½ years.

After the convictions against Garrick were secured, investigations were renewed by Constable Shaw and Special Constable Crockett as to the identity of the rider who had been seen with Garrick at the time the Letchfield horses were missed. It was discovered that this man was one Harry Hughes of Taber. Hughes was located and questioned. He admitted complicity in the theft of the Letchfield horses only and as there was no evidence forthcoming to the contrary, Hughes was charged before Magistrate Hyland at Bow Island on May 5, 1937, with fraudulently taking horses under Section 392 (a) of the Code. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 12 months in the Lethbridge gaol.

Practically all the horses stolen by Garrick were located by this force. The owners were notified and, in the majority of cases, were able to arrange terms for their recovery with the parties to whom they had been sold.

Ned Isaacs, Sunnyslope—Theft of Wheat

On June 30, C. H. McBratney of Sunnyslope, telephoned the Trochu detachment that 20 bushels of wheat had been stolen from one of his granaries and that there were some faint tracks to be seen near the scene of the theft.

Unfortunately, owing to other duties, this matter could not be investigated by the Trochu detachment until July 6, and in the meantime rain had obliterated the tracks.

Mr. McBratney said that he believed the wheat had been carried a quarter of a mile from the granary to the road and placed in a truck.

Believing that the thief would return for some more wheat, the constable investigating placed some marked cigarette papers rolled into small balls, in the wheat, distributing them well.

On July 7, Mr. McBratney again advised that another load of wheat had been stolen from the granary. An immediate patrol was made to the McBratney place, and this time distinct tire marks were noticed near the granary. These tracks were followed a distance of twelve miles to the farm of Ned Isaacs.

Isaacs was at home and, on being questioned, denied the theft of any wheat. A number of sacks of wheat were found in the granary and after a search of four of the sacks one of the marked cigarette papers was found amongst the wheat.

Isaacs then owned up to the theft of the wheat on both occasions. He was arrested and two charges of theft were subsequently laid against him. Two sentences of three months each, to run concurrently, were awarded Isaacs, who pleaded "guilty."

Emil Matschuk—Theft of Wheat

On January 4, 1938, our Whitecourt detachment was advised by a farmer living near Greencourt that some wheat had been stolen from his granary. On a careful search being made at the scene of the offence the tracks of a sleigh were located measuring 2 inches, which is half inch less than the usual width of sleigh runners in the district.

The tracks of this sleigh were followed to a point about a half mile from the granary where it was noted that the sleigh had struck a stump, resulting in a wooden cross brace being broken from the bottom of the sleigh box. The end of this brace was found in the snow, its size being 2 inches by 4 inches by 4 inches. Measurements were taken from the sleigh tracks to the dent on the stump and at this point, footprints were found, the dimensions of which were noted.

The trail was followed for four miles and led to the farm of the above named, in the driveway of which was found two kernels of wheat. Matschuk was away from home at this time, so the investigating constable returned to Mayerthorpe, secured search warrants and in company with the constable from Rochfort Bridge, returned to the Matschuk farm. Matschuk, on being interviewed, denied all knowledge of the theft. A search of his granary, however, disclosed a bin containing three bushels of wheat, a bin of oats and two bins of barley. Either of the latter could have held all the barley and as this appeared somewhat odd, some of the barley was shovelled to one side, when wheat was found below. Matschuk explained this by stating that the barley was placed there to help dry his wheat.

The sleigh was next examined and found to have 2 inch runners, also a new brace, the latter being the same distance from the ground as the dent was on the stump referred to above. On being asked where the broken parts were, Matschuk stated that he had burned them as they contained nails which he did not want around his yard. Quick thinking and action on the part of one of the investigating constables resulted in the conclusion of this investigation, for the constable immediately ran to the house saying he was going to have a look around, and re-appeared in 30 seconds with a piece of burning wood he had taken from the stove and covered same with snow. The wood, although scorched, on both sides, was still in such a condition as to enable it to be positively matched with the piece of wood found at the stump.

Matschuk was arrested and on the following morning, after pleading guilty to the theft of wheat, was sentenced to 6 months in Fort Saskatchewan gaol.

Jack Revege, Didsbury—Theft of wheat

On December 16, 1937, T. A. Richardson of Lyalta, Alberta, reported to our Irricana detachment, that 125 bushels of wheat had been stolen from his granary. He stated that on December 11, he had examined his granary and that all was in order but he now found the tracks of a dual-wheel truck in front of the granary.

Upon investigation, it was found that the four rear wheels of the truck had left very good impressions, the two left treads being of Dominion Peerless tires, the inner right being that of a Seiberling Special Service tire, and the extreme right that of a worn Dominion Knobby Traction tire. The truck had evidently been driven up to the granary with its right side toward the building and on that side of the granary a very light scratch in the red paint covering the granary was noted at a height of 5 feet 2 inches from the ground where the truck had been standing. A Plaster of Paris cast was made of all four rear tire impressions and in the case of the two left tires, it was noted that the tread of one pattern was advanced half an inch in relation to the other. The piece of board containing the scratched paint was removed from the granary. No foot prints were found near the building, but a search of the field revealed a most peculiar set of tracks. The stride was noted to be short and the right foot pointed straight ahead while the left foot pointed to the left at an angle of about 30 degrees.

During the course of investigation, one Jack Revege, who had been hauling coal to a neighbour, was suspected and when his truck was examined in Didsbury, it revealed tires of similar make and pattern in their respective positions, with the exception of the inner right tire, which was new and of different make than that shown in the impressions. On examining the spare tire, it was found that the tread was similar to the impressions taken of the inner right rear tire, as left in the track at the granary. The end gate bolt of the truck protruded about two inches from the side of the box and on the right side of the truck. It appeared to have a slight stain of red paint on the end of it so it was cut off and held for further analysis by an expert. When the truck box was empty, this bolt measured 5 feet, 7½ inches from the ground.

The bolt and piece of board were handed over to Mr. J. W. Young, City Chemist of Calgary, and from micro-chemical tests, he found the paint identical on both exhibits, same being a ferric oxide type of paint. Microscopic examination indicated that both were matched in colour.

While examining Revege's truck at Didsbury, it was driven over some snow and plaster casts were made of the impressions left by the tires. These were similar to the impressions obtained in front of the granary, except for the new tire. Parts of the cast were measured with callipers and corresponded perfectly. A glass plate was placed over the cast of the tire impressions of the two left rear wheels found in front of the granary, that is, of the Dominion Peerless make, and the pattern was traced on the glass with paint and a small brush. When this plate was superimposed on the "Peerless" case made at Didsbury it fitted perfectly and clearly showed that the pattern of one tire led that of the other by half an inch on both casts.

While interrogating Revege, it was learned that no other party had driven his truck while the wheat was being stolen. On checking his walk, his stride was found to be similar to that of the person whose foot prints were found in the field near that granary. He told of having his left leg broken and since that time his left foot had remained at that angle. As an alibi, Revege stated that he had used his truck to haul a load of coal to Maudee's farm, a neighbour of Richardson, on the 15th and had gone to Calgary that night and registered at the Imperial Hotel. On checking this alibi, it was learned that Revege had not registered at the Imperial Hotel until around midnight of the 16th.

Every effort was made to locate the stolen wheat or the place where it had been disposed of, but with no results, although a complete description of Revege, his truck, and the wheat, had been furnished to nine detachments in the surrounding country and all had made a thorough search.

On December 28, 1937, Revege appeared before His Worship A. E. Miller, Police Magistrate, Calgary, and entered a plea of "Not guilty." Owing to the stolen wheat not being located, a difficult case was presented to the Court by the Crown Prosecutor. Briefly, the evidence submitted by the Crown was as follows:

- (1) Wheat had been stolen from the granary of the complainant between December 10 and 17.
- (2) The truck of the accused had been at the granary during that time.
- (3) No other vehicle had been there.
- (4) At the time of the theft the truck had been driven by the accused.
- (5) There was a difference of 24 hours between the alibi of the accused and the evidence of the Clerk of the Imperial Hotel, Calgary.

The defence contended strongly that Revege had been at the Imperial Hotel on the night of December 15, and that an employee, Sam Slater, knew he was there at that time. After an adjournment, Slater was called in rebuttal by the prosecution and testified that Revege had not been there until almost midnight of the 16.

The Magistrate found the accused "guilty" as charged and in summing up, stated that he probably would have dismissed the charge on the circumstantial evidence, had it not been for the evidence of the prosecution in establishing the variation between the alibi of the accused and the rebuttal evidence of Slater. A sentence of six months at hard labour in the Lethbridge Gaol was imposed.

Mike Kulasa, Fred Kulasa, Alexander Kosoway, Amelia, Alta.—Robbery with violence

At 7.00 A.M. of August 12, 1937, an eighty year old man named John Pich complained to our Thorhild detachment that, during the previous night, while crossing a field he had been stopped by three men who, after demanding money from him, had beaten him, tied his hands and feet to a fence and

robbed him of \$66. He also stated that, on the 9th August a new Firestone tire, distributor cap, rotor pump and tools had been stolen from his 1928 Ford car. Investigations disclosed tire tracks at the scene of both offences and it was established that the same car had been used on both occasions.

Information was obtained that Mike Kulasa, previously convicted of theft, had been seen in the district on the nights in question. Kulasa was contacted and, upon examination of the Ford car driven by him, it was ascertained that it had a new Firestone tire, distributor cap and rotor, answering the description of those stolen from the Pich car. Previous to contacting Mike Kulasa, his brother Fred had been interviewed and questioned and as the stories of the two men did not jibe, they were placed under arrest. Later, John Pich and his two sons positively identified the distributor found in Kulasa's possession as the one stolen from the Pich car. On a search being made of the farm occupied by Mike Kulasa, a broken distributor cap, rotor and some tools were found, the latter also being identified by John Pich as his property.

In his statement admitting the offence, Mike Kulasa implicated his brother Fred and Alexander Kosoway, a juvenile, who, in being arrested also admitted his guilt. Mike Kulasa was sentenced to seven years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary while Fred Kulasa was sentenced to two years in Fort Saskatchewan Gaol. Alexander Kosaway was sentenced to three months in the Fort Saskatchewan Gaol.

This case is of particular interest inasmuch as only four days elapsed from the time the offence was committed until sentences were passed on the accused.

Walter, Serge, Nick and Anna Zukowski, Wildwood—Arson, false pretences, fabrication of evidence and attempting defeat course of justice

In June, 1936, the Edmonton agent for the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau advised us that, over a period of years extending from 1932 to 1936, members of the above family had had the following fires on insured property:

Location	Insurance Collected
House at Wildwood.. . . .	\$1,209 87
Bungalow at Wildwood.. . . .	1,053 45
1928 Chevrolet Coach.. . . .	200 00
Bungalow in Edmonton.. . . .	1,067 60
1935 Dodge Sedan.. . . .	1,005 00
2 Barns and Implement shed, burnt.. . . .	Not Paid
In May, 1936.	

It was this last fire that was the cause of a thorough investigation being requested by the underwriters of it, and of all the previous fires. In the investigation of this last fire, it was found that the Zukowski's were indebted to the Swanson Lumber Company to the extent of slightly over \$3,000, and that the Swanson Lumber Company had offered to wipe the debt out, upon payment of one-third of the total sum; which meant that if the Zukowski's could raise slightly over \$1,000, they could pay off their \$3,000 debt. It was found that Walter and his brother Nick, particularly Walter, had made several attempts to obtain insurance during the closing months of the year 1935 and early 1936, and that each time they had made application and had paid a deposit on the premium, their application was refused when it reached the insurance company's head office, and the policies were never issued.

It would seem that Walter Zukowski decided to "pull a fast one," when, on April 28, 1936, he went to Bagley and McManus, and obtained insurance protection for all his farm buildings. The fire occurred a few days later, May 1, 1936, before the insurance agents had time to have the applications forwarded to their company's head office, where applicant's record could have been checked.

During the investigation which was carried on for several months, evidence was secured that Serge, Walter and Nick Zukowski had misrepresented the valuation of numerous articles destroyed, had sworn to articles being destroyed

which, in fact, were not, had claimed one of the houses was painted white when it was not painted at all, etc. It was in an effort to prove that this house was painted that the mother, Mrs. Anna Zukowski approached various people whom she asked to swear to this effect and that the house had double windows when it only had single ones. For her efforts in this connection, she was charged with fabricating evidence and attempting to defeat the course of justice.

In November, 1936, the above named were arrested, being brought to trial in April, 1937, and sentenced as follows:

Walter Zukowski—Arson and false pretences—5 years and 6 months.

Serge Zukowski—Arson and false pretences—6 months on three charges.

Nick Zukowski—Arson—3 years.

Anna Zukowski—Arson, fabricating evidence and attempting to defeat justice—30 days.

Iwashige Oishi, Raymond—Carnal Knowledge

This case is interesting not from the point of view of the investigation carried out, but on account of the unique disposition of the accused by the parties concerned.

A complaint was received at Magrath detachment on October 22, 1937, that the above, a Japanese farmer, of Raymond district, had been indulging in sexual intercourses with a young Japanese girl, Sachike Kawasaki, aged 15 years. The complaint was received from a citizen of Raymond, not a Japanese.

A discussion took place between white members of the Raymond community and representatives of the Japanese Association and the latter organization proposed as follows:

1. That Iwashige Oishi pay to the said Association \$1,500 for use in providing medical treatment, hospitalization and care of Sachike Kawasaki and her unborn child, of which I. Oishi admits being the father.

2. The Association admits that \$1,500 is not sufficient money for the purpose, but that Oishi is unable to pay more and the said Japanese Association agrees to make proper provision for Sachike Kawasaki and her unborn child to see that they do not become a public charge.

3. The said Japanese Association does not favour criminal prosecution of Iwashige Oishi for carnally knowing Sachike Kawasaki but agree that he is an undesirable person to have in the community and agree to arrange to see that Oishi leaves the district and returns to Japan forthwith and that his farm be taken over by his brother, who will and has agreed to pay any monies to the Association that Iwashige Oishi has agreed to pay and may fail to do.

The above procedure was considered highly irregular and was not concurred in by the police and file was forwarded to the Deputy Attorney General for instructions, together with a recommendation that Oishi should be charged under the code and proceeded against according to the laws of Canada. This recommendation was concurred in and instructions were issued to proceed against Oishi, but previous to these instructions being received, it was learned that Oishi had left Canada for Japan.

No guarantee was given that Oishi would not return to Canada at a later date, therefore, steps have been taken to have him listed with the immigration authorities as an undesirable subject. In addition a warrant has been issued for his arrest should he return.

The apparent desire on the part of the Japanese Association to avoid the publicity which would be caused by the prosecution of one of their race on a charge of this nature is a matter of interest at this time.

Ernest C. Graham—Mischief under Common Law and Theft by conversion

On October 2, 1937, Ernest C. Graham, collection agent for the John Deere Plow Co., working out of Regina, Saskatchewan, reported to our Cardston detachment that, whilst proceeding along the highway some three miles from Cardston, a car came up from the rear, crowded him to the side of the road, and forced

him to stop his car. Before he could start up again, two men came running toward him, one of whom had a gun in his hand. Graham was ordered to get out of the car and being a little tardy in so doing, the man grabbed him by the vest, tearing off three buttons, one of which was found later, on the running board. \$711.50 in cash and a cheque for \$448.68 was taken from him after which his car was put out of commission. Graham stated there were three men in the party and was able to give a fairly accurate description of them.

Investigations disclosed that, during the day's business, Graham had collected a sum of money which included \$20 Bank of Montreal bills from a Mr. Swallow, who in turn had obtained the money from the Whiskey Cap Trading Co. This company at our request, had made a practice of noting the serial numbers of bank bills when they had a large number on hand, hence we were able to obtain the serial numbers of a large number of the bills allegedly stolen. During the subsequent investigation, Graham received word from Regina, Saskatchewan, that his mother had died and requested permission to leave Alberta, by train. However, he left by bus, which made investigators suspicious that he was unduly anxious to leave the vicinity. The bill with which he purchased his bus ticket was checked and it was found to be one of the bills allegedly stolen. An immediate check was then made of other purchases by Graham and it was found that he had used other bills of which we had the serial numbers. As it was obvious that his story of a hold-up was concocted to cover a shortage of company money, he was apprehended and, after being charged with "Effecting a Public Mischief" and "Theft by Conversion," pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months and eighteen months, respectively.

BUREAU OF RELIEF AND PUBLIC WELFARE

We assist the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare in the administration of relief in Local Improvement Districts throughout the province.

Applications for direct relief are taken from all persons requesting it; the original being forwarded direct to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare; a copy sent to "K" Division Headquarters, and a copy retained on detachment file.

When an application is being taken, the applicant is closely questioned and his statements checked as far as possible. As many applicants request aid before they actually need it, accurate information as to their resources has to be assured.

It occasionally happens that an applicant makes a false statement as to income for the previous year; either by wilfully misrepresenting returns from crop or stock sold, if a farmer, or by concealing part time employment. When this is discovered, a prosecution usually follows.

Of 98 R.C.M.P. detachments in Alberta, 62 are handling relief, ranging from a few cases per year each, to several hundred. A large percentage have to deal with from fifty to over 300 cases per month.

Most relief recipients ask for clothing at least twice a year, spring and fall. With the fall application, particularly, an enquiry usually is necessary before clothing can be recommended.

15. The Officer Commanding, "L" Division—Inspector J. Fripps

PATROL BOATS

During the open season the *Islander* was based at Souris, with Reg. No. 12176 C. P. O. Hyde in command; the crew consisting of an engineer and an able seaman. This patrol boat is forty-six feet in length, and has given good service patrolling the Eastern coast and a portion of the north shore. At the close of navigation this boat was hauled out of the water and stored at Charlottetown, where the engines were overhauled by the engineer, and the hull of the boat put in good condition for the coming season.

The *Alarm* with Reg. No. 12190, C. E. R. A. Frost in charge was based at North Rustico; he was assisted by an able seaman. Patrols were made from North Rustico east and west along the north coastline. This boat is thirty-four feet in length and has given very satisfactory service.

The *Alert* is based at Charlottetown with Reg. No. 12223 E. R. A. Gillis in charge as engineer and coxswain. When on patrol he is accompanied by a member of Charlottetown detachment. This is a speed boat and cannot withstand heavy weather.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Our duties as Provincial police consist of maintaining law and order by enforcing, on behalf of the province, under the direction of the Attorney-General, the provisions of the Criminal Code, also the Provincial Statutes, the most important of which are the Prohibition Act and the Highway Traffic Act.

Some of the provincial acts deal with similar matters to those enacted by the Federal Government, especially the Customs, Excise and Prohibition Acts, and it is very advantageous to have one Force enforcing the provisions of each, both in the interests of economy and efficiency. For instance, if we cannot catch a man illegally importing contraband liquor, or manufacturing it, we may hope by continuing with the investigation to find him or his associates contravening the provisions of the Prohibition Act. Similarly, with the Game Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act, and others.

There were twenty-one (21) sudden or accidental deaths investigated during the year, five of which were highway fatalities; a decrease of one from the previous year. Each highway fatality was thoroughly investigated, a coroner's inquest held, and where the finding warranted action, prosecution was entered and the case disposed of by the court.

Special attention was given to the enforcement of the Highway Traffic Act. An N.C.O. was placed in charge of the Highway Traffic Squad during the summer months. He was based at Charlottetown supervising patrols on the paved highways; members of the squad being on duty day and night. The various detachments also made special patrols.

The system of checking and inspecting cars, brakes and lights was carried out by the special patrol, and whenever it was found they were not complying with the regulations the operator of the motor vehicle was warned to have the car repaired and placed in good mechanical condition; in some cases it was necessary to enter prosecutions.

The Tapley Brake Testing Meter, which was purchased by the Attorney-General, greatly facilitated the work of the special patrol in testing the brakes of motor vehicles. Further, when it became known that we had this testing apparatus many owners of motor vehicles came to the barracks and had their brakes tested.

Two-hundred and fifteen (215) motor vehicle accidents were reported; this being an increase of thirty-five (35) over the previous year. However, seventy-five per cent of the accidents were of a minor nature.

It is our opinion that the greater percentage of accidents are avoidable and are due to careless driving; therefore, it was essential that a highway traffic patrol be maintained continually. Assistance was rendered by the press in giving publicity, by instructing the public to be more careful in operating motor vehicles.

This force investigated thirty-six (36) cases of "being in charge or operating a motor vehicle whilst intoxicated" which resulted in thirty-two (32) convictions; three dismissals and one withdrawn. The operator's licence of the person convicted was immediately cancelled for a period of twelve months.

The Department of the Provincial Secretary cancelled the operator's licence of eighty-eight (88) persons during the year. Included in this number

would be the thirty-two (32) convictions mentioned in the previous paragraph. The Public Works Department have again assisted in placing signs along the paved highway at points where we considered they were necessary.

The Prohibition Act is of great importance to the community, and we have a special squad who are detailed in the enforcement of same. The Customs, Excise and Prohibition Squad of this Force generally operate together. There has been an increase over the previous year in the amount of illicit liquor seized; this is due to the fact that our men have been available to concentrate in the enforcement of the acts, having been relieved of Highway Traffic Patrol as a special squad was detailed for that duty.

CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Again I have to report that this Branch of the Service is very important, as the shoreline of this province has so many bays and inlets which increase the difficulty of patrolling. We have approximately five hundred and fifty miles to cover. We have been successful in making a number of large seizures; also prevented the landings of smuggled goods by the persistent and constant manner in which the members have performed their work. Continued patrols are made along the shoreline, assisted by the patrol boats, when we receive information that suspected motor vessels and schooners are off our coast.

The three small patrol boats, *Islander*, *Alarm* and *Alert* have given satisfactory service in spite of the fact that they have a large area to patrol. An additional small patrol boat would be of great assistance in preventing the landing of smuggled goods.

The following is an outline of some of the seizures:—

On May 1, 1937, whilst members of Souris detachment, and a member of the Customs squad from Charlottetown, were on patrol in the Little Pond district they received information that there was liquor concealed on the premises of Vincent McDonald. A search of the premises was made, and in the sheep pen in one of the barns they located a hatch, which was covered with a large slab of stone; upon removing same it gave entrance to a cellar in the ground, which was full of water, there they found twenty-four (24) five-gallon kegs containing rum floating on the water; same was seized.

Vincent McDonald appeared before two Justices of the Peace, having been charged under the Excise Act (169). He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and costs, or in default to serve four months imprisonment in Kings County gaol.

On May 7, the Customs squad were on patrol in the Stanhope district and made a seizure of one hundred and ninety-four (194) five-gallon kegs containing rum. Apparently the landing had been made during the night and the goods seized were found in a small bush about one hundred and fifty yards from the shoreline. We were unable to obtain evidence to connect any person with the seized goods.

On May 8, a seizure of seven five-gallon kegs of rum was made from Unknown Parties on the shore of Tracadie Bay.

As a result of information obtained prosecution was entered against Aretas McKinnon under the Excise Act (169), which resulted in his conviction; he being sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs or serve three months imprisonment.

In the early a.m. of May 20, 1937, Constable Deakin and S/Cst. Jenkins made a seizure of a Dodge car and one five-gallon keg of rum from Aretas McKinnon on the highway in East Royalty, P.E.I. McKinnon was charged under the Excise Act (169), was convicted, being fined \$200 and costs or in default to serve five months' imprisonment. The car was made the subject of a Customs seizure. He was also charged and convicted under the Prohibition Act (52), and Highway Traffic Act (83).

On July 14, 1937, the Customs Preventive Squad of Charlottetown made a seizure of sixteen five-gallon kegs containing rum in the vicinity of McKinnon brothers' farm at Tracadie Cross. On the 17th and 18th of July a further seizure of one hundred and sixty-eight (168) kegs of rum was made at Blackbush Bar, Tracadie Harbour. The total gallons seized was approximately nine hundred and twenty. (920).

Apparently this smuggled liquor was landed from the motor vessel *Floran* which was off our shores on the nights of the 13th, 14th, and 15th of July. The motor boat *Liberty* was also working from the *Floran*. Our confidential information is to the effect that the liquor was landed for the McKinnon brothers, at Tracadie Cross. However, sufficient evidence could not be obtained to connect any one of the brothers with the seized goods.

On August 26, 1937, the members of Souris detachment were on patrol late at night in the North Lake district and they heard the motor engine of a boat at sea; also saw flashes being made with a flash light. They concealed themselves near the landing place at North Lake.

Whilst waiting, another motorboat put out to sea, and in a short while the motorboats returned to the landing. The members of Souris detachment then rushed down to the landing and a seizure was made of four cans containing two and one-half gallons alcohol and two quart bottles of whiskey.

Whilst L/Cpl. Heath was boarding the Jarvis' boat, Jarvis rushed to the locker of the boat and threw overboard a bottle similar to the quart bottles of whiskey seized.

Jarvis was detained and escorted to Souris detachment. His motorboat was placed under seizure and later during the night towed by the cruiser *Laurier* from North Lake to Souris.

Jarvis appeared before two Justices of the Peace and pleaded "guilty" to the charge under Section 217 of the Customs Act, and was fined \$50 and costs or in default to serve one month in Kings County gaol. Jarvis admitted to L/Cpl. Heath that he had transported liquor in his motorboat, and said liquor having been obtained from a schooner laying off North Lake. (We have good reason to believe that this was the schooner *Geneva Ethel*.)

On August 27, 1937, the Master of the cruiser *Laurier* seized the schooner *Geneva Ethel* which had a cargo of assorted liquors, and when boarded it was found that the liquor was not entered on the manifest carried by the Master of this schooner.

Lieut. Coffin and his Second Officer, Skipper McNeill, took bearings. When the *Geneva Ethel* was called upon to "heave-to" she did not stop, but continued until she got in a position three and one-half miles off shore, and by this time the cruiser *Laurier* had overhauled her.

The Master of the schooner *Geneva Ethel* was placed under arrest and the schooner placed under seizure and towed to Souris, P.E.I. Later the schooner and cargo were towed to Charlottetown.

The Master, John M. Fudge, and members of the crew William Myalls, Charles P. Blagden and James Rose appeared before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Georgetown, P.E.I., on the 3rd September, 1937, and were committed for trial, charged under Section 208 of the Customs Act.

On February 22, 1938, the accused parties came up for trial at the Supreme Court Sittings. The Grand Jury returned a True Bill and the evidence was placed before the Supreme Court Judge and Petit Jury, which occupied three days. The Petit Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the four accused parties were discharged. The immigration Department later deported them to Newfoundland.

A separate charge was preferred against the Master, John M. Fudge, under Section 257 of the Customs Act, and the Magistrate found the accused "guilty"

on September 18, 1937, imposing a fine of \$100 and costs or in default to serve sixty days imprisonment. Fudge was escorted to gaol and served his term of imprisonment.

CRIMINAL CODE

Very little serious crime is committed in this province, although the police are continually answering numerous minor complaints.

There were three (3) charges of manslaughter brought before the court during the year; two of these charges originated when persons were killed or died of injuries received in automobile accidents. These cases were thoroughly investigated by members of the force and all the facts available were brought before the court; however, all charges were dismissed.

James Patrick Burke—Theft

During the month of March, a complaint was received from Mr. Samuel Gregory, Charlottetown Royalty, to the effect that during the night his barn had been broken into and some poultry stolen. This matter was investigated and resulted in the arrest of James Patrick Burke. On appearing before Magistrate Tweedy, he pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to two years in Dorchester penitentiary. This man gave a statement to the police confessing to several other breaks in the city and Royalty, which cleared up several other complaints of a minor nature.

Atwood Thomas Bruce—Breaking, Entering and Theft

On July 4th the store of Samuel McLeod, Iona, was broken into during the night and goods to the value of \$18 stolen. Upon investigation Atwood Thomas Bruce was arrested and the goods recovered. The accused appeared before Magistrate Tweedy, pleaded "guilty" and was given two years suspended sentence.

Joseph Allen and Boyd Bernard—Breaking, Entering and Theft.

On July 12 a complaint was received at Alberton Detachment from the manager of J. H. Myrick's store at Tignish, reporting that the store had been entered the previous night and a large quantity of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, chewing gum and flash lights stolen; the cost of which would amount to about \$70. In addition cash to the amount of \$3 was taken.

Upon investigation it was found that the store had been entered by removing the lower pane of glass from the window, which allowed a person to enter and apparently the persons left the premises in the same manner with the goods. Suspicion was directed to two young lads, Joseph Allen and Boyd Bernard. They were questioned by members of the Force and admitted breaking and entering the store and stealing the goods.

The parents of these boys were notified and were present when they appeared before Magistrate Darby at Summerside. The defendants pleaded "guilty" and were sentenced to two years each in Dorchester penitentiary. It is felt that the sentence imposed will have a good moral effect, not only in the district from whence they came, but throughout the whole province.

James Aeneas Peters—Uttering.

In August James Aeneas Peters was charged before Magistrate Darby with "uttering a forged document" a cheque for the sum of \$9 in favour of Andrew Dorion and signed in the name of Austin A. Scales. This cheque was cashed at a store in Summerside. Peters pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to three years' "suspended sentence."

16. The Officer Commanding, "N" Division—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin**BARRACKS**

The new barrack building is in good condition and has been inspected on several occasions by yourself. Some parts, such as the kitchen, etc., will require to be gone over with paint to brighten same and from a vantage of cleanliness, this will be done by our own labour from time to time. Accommodation is available for 100 non-commissioned officers and constables and the men are very comfortable.

RECREATION

Considerable sports equipment is available for various classes of sport, such as tennis, badminton, volley and medicine ball. An ice rink has been maintained throughout the past winter and considerable recreation has been derived from skating and ice hockey. The gymnasium has been used considerably throughout for badminton and volley ball. In addition most members have participated in bowling in the City League during the winter months.

An almost new billiard table and accessories has recently been acquired and installed in the recreation room; this has proved a popular addition to the recreation of the Division during the winter.

FIRST AID

Forty-one members of "N" Division, as well as those taking part in the training courses, received instruction in First Aid and I am pleased to report that the following honours were obtained: Certificates 10, Vouchers 32, Medallions 8 and Labels 11. Only 2 members failed to qualify for advanced honours.

One member of "N" Division was also granted an Instructor's Certificate in First Aid.

A team was entered in the Elimination contest for a team to represent the R.C.M. Police in Ottawa in connection with various shields and cups awarded annually for First Aid Competition. Our team took second place in this contest against teams entered by "Headquarters" Sub-Division and "A" Division.

Whilst on the subject of First aid, it might be of interest to note that two members of the Division were instrumental in rendering assistance to injured persons; one a case of a fractured collar bone and the other severe lacerations of the face caused by a kick from a horse. In both cases those injured were civilians who were riding horses in the vicinity of the barracks. Reports were submitted covering these incidents.

TRAINING—R.C.M. POLICE RESERVE

For the first time since its inception eighty members of the R.C.M. Police Reserve reported for annual training at "N" Division barracks on July 1, 1937, and received continuous training throughout the months of July and August. They were quartered in tents on ground adjacent to the barrack block and their routine consisted of the usual syllabus of training laid down for recruits.

The progress made by these men was very satisfactory throughout and 22 of the best of them were selected at the termination of training for enlistment in the permanent branch of the Force, the remainder dispersing to their homes.

DUTIES

As in previous years a number of members of the Division were again detailed for duty in connection with the control of transients on the railways and reports in this connection were sent forward in the usual manner.

During April, 1937, 1 officer and 32 other ranks mounted and 16 other ranks dismounted were sent to Toronto for duty in connection with the strike at the General Motors plant at Oshawa, Ontario. However their services in this regard were not utilized.

One officer and 33 other ranks mounted were also detailed during the month of May, 1937, to take part in the Coronation celebrations which were held in Ottawa.

Following the practice as in previous years a mounted detail consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 24 other ranks took part in the Annual Horse Parade in Ottawa on May 24, 1937, acting as marshals to the procession.

During the summer of 1937 a number of musical rides were performed by the mounted section of this Division, the following points being visited: Sherbrooke, Que., Montreal, Que., Aylmer, Que., Toronto, Ont., and Ottawa, Ont. In addition to these the Ride was twice performed in the grounds of Rockcliffe Barracks. At every appearance the performances were well received and very favourably commented upon. A number of new and intricate figures had been worked out for these Rides and added materially to their appearance.

During the year the gun carriage and teams was provided by "N" Division for six military funerals, two of these being for the late Sir Robert Borden and the late Sir George Perley; in the first case a mounted detail of 1 officer and 33 other ranks ranks attended the funeral and in the latter case a mounted detail consisted of one officer, 1 non-commissioned officer and 16 other ranks.

An escort and firing party was also provided in the case of the late Constables Bartlett and Lindsay of this Division who unfortunately met their deaths as a result of a motor accident in May, 1937.

On November 11, 1937, a mounted detail consisting of 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer and 24 other ranks took part in the Memorial parade held on Parliament Hill, Ottawa.

In February of this year, 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 constables were detailed from this Division to attend the International Dog Races held at Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A., where they were very well received and entertained as guests of the city.

On March 8, 1938, a troop of 32 "other ranks" under the command of Inspector S. Bullard led the cortege at the funeral, on that date, of our late Commissioner, Major General Sir James H. MacBrien. "N" Division also furnished the firing party and gun carriage as well as 20 dismounted Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.

17. The Officer Commanding, "O" Division—Superintendent R. E. Mercer

SPECIAL COURSE

One member of "D" Division (Cpl. Lett, S. H.) is at present in Toronto where he is taking a course on "Questioned Documents." He will shortly leave here for Washington and Detroit to continue his studies.

CUSTOMS ACT

Frank Nash, Bertie Township, Ontario

The above named has been referred to in previous annual reports with regard to his smuggling activities. Nash has been a resident of Fort Erie for a number of years and is very well acquainted with both sides of the inter-

national line and the routine Customs procedure on both sides, the knowledge of which he utilizes in connection with his activities. On April 4, 1937, two United States manufactured automobiles were found in possession of Nash and placed under seizure. Considerable investigation was necessary to trace the origin of these cars, as an effort had been made by Nash to destroy serial and identification numbers, as well as substituting Canadian parts. Nash was charged under Section 217 of the Customs Act, and eventually came to trial on May 14, 1937, at which he was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of \$200 and costs and six months in gaol, and in default of payment of the fine and costs to an additional term of four months' imprisonment. An appeal was entered by Nash from this conviction, which came up for hearing on June 10, 1937; the appeal was dismissed and the sentence sustained, to commence from the date of the hearing of the appeal. Nash completed the compulsory term of six months' imprisonment; he paid the fine and costs and was eventually liberated.

Wallaceburg Sand & Gravel Company, Wallaceburg, Ont.

During April, 1937, it was ascertained that special equipment and fittings, together with lengths of cable for use in sand dredging had been purchased by the Wallaceburg Sand & Gravel Company, and installed on two of their barges. Careful investigation disclosed that equipment to the value of \$1,781.99 had been purchased in the United States and installed in these craft, without having been reported to Customs. Seizure action was taken and upon instructions from the department, the sand barges were released conditional upon payment of a penalty amounting to \$2,451.13.

Theodore B. P. Hubbell, Pelee Island, Ont.

It does not happen very frequently that the regulations concerning the Customs Act can be so distorted by a shrewd promoter to effectively mislead a Customs officer to enable the importation of dutiable goods as Settlers' Effects. T. B. P. Hubbell, an American citizen residing in Cleveland, Ohio, formerly an instructor in youth movements in that city, devised a scheme by which shares could be purchased in a syndicate, enabling the purchasers to have access to a summer residential resort on Pelee Island, and form a country club owned and operated exclusively for wealthy American business men. The club referred to had been vacant some three or four years previous to 1937, which necessitated repairs, decorating and furnishing, and Hubbell, with the knowledge of goods being admissible into Canada free of duty for intending settlers, took advantage of these regulations. He purchased his requirements in the United States, some on the time-payment plan, and had them shipped to Pelee Island on various dates, after declaring to the Customs officer a list of the goods that he intended to bring in. At that time, prior to our investigation, it was unknown to the Customs officer Hubbell had not already possessed the goods referred to the requisite length of time, before entering them into Canada. In addition to the goods irregularly imported under Settlers' Effects, Hubbell owned a cabin cruiser, which was allowed entry in Canadian waters under tourist's permit; this it was afterwards learned had been used for the purpose of transporting paying guests from Cleveland to Pelee Island. A considerable quantity of goods were placed under seizure, including provisions that had been smuggled. Prosecution action was entered against Hubbell, resulting in his conviction, a fine of \$200 and costs were imposed, which he paid. At the present time the goods have been offered for sale, but successful tenderers have not yet been ascertained.

SS. Pelee (Ralph Harris) Amherstburg, Ont.

Whilst investigating the smuggling activities of T. B. P. Hubbell, a check was made concerning the method of acquiring some of the goods found to have been smuggled, which lead to investigating the records of the owners of the

ss. Pelee. This vessel is engaged in carrying passengers and freight internationally. Careful perusal of the records disclosed that quantities of goods had been taken on the ship's manifest at Sandusky, Ohio, for which the master of the boat had received freight charges, but which had not been reported inwards. Further investigation divulged the fact that over a period of four years repairs had been effected to this vessel in the United States amounting to several thousand dollars, which also had not been reported to Customs. The vessel was seized, and demand was made for a penalty of \$400 for release, which was paid forthwith. A further demand was made for payment of \$2,883.19, representing the duty paid value of the repairs effected during the past three years, and of duty and taxes on repairs effected prior to three years. This demand was also paid forthwith.

SS. Georgian, Goderich, Ont.—Customs Act.

During the summer of 1937, it was reported that goods were smuggled by individual members of the crew of the *ss. Georgian* which plies between American ports and Canadian ports in the Georgian Bay area. An observation check was made on this boat upon her arrival at Goderich, which resulted in the following seizures:—

- (a) *John Joseph Sager, Midland, Ont.*—Sager was arrested when found in possession of four quarts of American gin and a quantity of American non-duty paid cigarettes. This man who was employed as a fireman on the *ss. Georgian*, was noticed leaving the boat, which was tied up after discharging passengers, with a parcel under his arm, and it is presumed that he intended to deliver these goods to some person or persons unknown, had he not been intercepted. Prosecution resulted in the imposition of a fine of \$100 and costs or four months' imprisonment. The fine and costs were paid forthwith.
- (b) *Alfred Kilmartin, Sudbury, Ont.*—Kilmartin, another member of the crew of the *Georgian* was also prosecuted for possession of smuggled goods under Section 217 of the Customs Act; a fine of \$50 and costs were imposed, or in default one month at hard labour. In this instance the fine and costs were not paid.
- (c) *Henry Hunfalvey, Goderich, Ont.*—Further investigation disclosed that a local resident of Goderich named Henry Hunfalvey, who had the contract for laundering the soiled linen from this boat, was also in possession of a quantity of American cigarettes, but in this instance the smuggled cigarettes were found concealed in laundry bags containing dirty linen. Although it could not be proved that Hunfalvey received the cigarettes for resale in Canada, he admitted that he had previously received quantities of the cigarettes in like manner with the knowledge of members of the crew from whom he received laundry. Hunfalvey was prosecuted and fined \$50 and costs or a month in gaol. The fine and costs were paid. The laundry truck was also placed under seizure, and released on a penalty of \$25.

Joe and Fred Maroon, Windsor, Ont.

The Maroons operate a fruit business in Windsor, Ontario. The major portion of their supplies is purchased in the Detroit wholesale market and transported in their own truck via the Detroit-Windsor Ferry to Windsor. Prior to this date Joe Maroon has been previously convicted under the Customs Act in connection with smuggling fruit, vegetables, etc. and also under the Customs Act for failing to keep record of his importations. Due to the previous activities of the Maroons, in October, 1937, it was decided to keep observation on their truck when importing fruit and vegetables. It was ascertained that a Dodge truck belonging to the Maroons was in Detroit on October 15; observation was kept for its return to Windsor, and it was observed at the Ferry

Customs being checked. After passing Customs it was followed and eventually when arriving at Maroons' warehouse, the load was checked with copies of the invoices and entry submitted to Customs. Whilst being checked, before the whole of the load was removed into the warehouse, it was noted that a considerable quantity of fruit and vegetables were contained in the load which had not been reported to Customs and the duty paid. At this juncture it was decided to place the whole of the load and the truck under seizure, and for this purpose the goods that had been unloaded into the warehouse were instructed to be reloaded, and when an attempt was made to do so, forcible resistance was made by Joe and Fred Maroon, who were assisted by a nephew John Maroon and two other relatives Cecelia and Louise Maroon, which resulted in the arrest of Joe, Fred and John Maroon, who were charged with obstruction. Upon checking the whole truck load it was found that a quantity of goods to the total duty paid value of \$220.40 had been smuggled. These goods, being of a perishable nature, were offered release upon payment of the duty paid value, and the truck upon a penalty of \$100; release was taken and the demand was paid forthwith. Charges under Section 203 of the Customs Act were laid against Fred and Joe Maroon, which resulted in the conviction of Fred Maroon and the imposition of a fine of \$100 and costs, which were paid. The charge against Joe Maroon was dismissed, on the grounds that Fred Maroon was responsible for presenting the false invoice to Customs on which the goods were cleared, and that Joe Maroon had no knowledge of what documents were presented to Customs. It may be mentioned here that the modus operandi of the Maroons was to purchase their commodities for cash in the wholesale market, and these invoices were presented in the name of the seller "Brown" and all the necessary Customs invoices were prepared in this name by Fred Maroon.

The charges for obstruction under Section 168 of the Criminal Code of Canada resulted in convictions against Joe and Fred Maroon, and the imposition of penalties of \$10 and costs each, which were paid. The charges against John, Cecelia and Louise Maroon were withdrawn.

EXCISE ACT

There has been a decline in the number of seizures effected under the Excise Act during the twelve months under review. Notwithstanding this decline, however, several important seizures of large commercial stills have been made. It is also gratifying to report that several well-known old offenders have again been convicted; some of them being unable to escape a gaol sentence by either paying the fine or introducing a substitute to plead guilty and stand the punishment. The total revenue collected under this Act this year amounted to \$17,853.46 as compared with \$14,320.87 in the last Annual Report period. Some of the most outstanding cases under the Excise Act are as follows:—

(1) *William Lavasseur alias William Wilson et al, Windsor.*

In the Spring of 1937 upon enquiries being made of wholesalers handling molasses, it was ascertained that 1,215 gallons of molasses had been ordered by an individual giving the name of "Martin," and in view of the suspicious circumstances connected with this order, it was decided to keep watch on this particular refinery in Toronto. In the meantime it was ascertained on investigation that Martin was really one Harry Feinberg alias Marks, who had been the subject of investigation previously with reference to his illicit alcohol operations, and since this molasses was no doubt intended for use in the manufacture of alcohol, it was decided to follow the load to its destination. On three different occasions a transport truck containing drums of molasses was trailed from Toronto to Windsor, members of the Windsor Detachment continuing the investigation to locate the still at that point. Finally by a process

of elimination, the attention of the members of the Windsor Detachment was directed to some old factory premises in Windsor, formerly occupied by the Windsor Bedding Company, which it was suspected was being used to house a commercial still. The necessary arrangements were made for a search of these premises which resulted in the discovery of a large illicit still. The following were found on the premises and placed under arrest: Sandora Yntorcecia and Jarvis McGhee. Another man by the name of Arthur Francesco was arrested later, and who it was ascertained had been working at the still a short time previously. Further investigation disclosed that one William Levasseur alias Wilson was connected with the still, he having rented the premises, giving the fictitious name of Wilson. The still had a capacity of approximately 1,000 gallons, and the exhibits seized in addition to the still included 544 gallons of illicit spirits, 5,100 gallons of mash, 900 gallons of molasses, and numerous other articles. Levasseur was charged under Section 164 (f) of the Excise Act; he was convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$100 and costs, or three months' imprisonment in default, which he paid. Charges were also laid against Sandora Yntorcecia, Jarvis McGhee and Arthur Francesco. A charge was also preferred against one Nathan Levitt, who was found occupying a room in a local hotel with one of the accused. As a result of these charges Yntorcecia and McGhee were convicted; Yntorcecia was fined \$100 and costs, and in default three months' imprisonment, which were paid; McGhee was sentenced to a fine of \$500 and costs, a definite term of three months' imprisonment, and in default of payment of the fine and costs to a further three months; the fine and costs in this instance were not paid. The charges against Arthur Francesco and Nathan Levitt who were not found on the premises at the time of the search, were dismissed, due to lack of evidence to establish identity by witnesses.

(2) *Paul Cornet, Welland, Ont.*

During the Summer of 1937, the N.C.O. in charge and members of the Niagara Falls Detachment inspected farm premises in the vicinity of Chippawa, Ont., which clearly indicated an illicit still had been operated there, which had been moved before the time of the inspection. Quiet enquiries were continued, which resulted in suspicion being directed towards what was locally known as the "Williams Farm" where it was believed a large still was in operation. It was also learned that one Paul Cornet, a notorious bootlegger of Welland, intended to visit the premises, and accordingly arrangements were made for a search at about this time. Upon the arrival of the party at the premises, sufficient men were placed in advantageous positions to intercept any one who might try to get away. The N.C.O. in charge was the first to go to a barn door, which was opened by none other than Paul Cornet. He was heard to greet the men inside with a parting salutation and immediately headed for a Durant automobile, which was parked close by. Cornet was followed; just as he was stepping into the automobile he was placed under arrest. The automobile was found to contain 40 gallons of alcohol. A large still of 440 gallons capacity, 3,400 gallons of sugar mash, and 255 gallons of spirits were found in the barn. The still was operated by an up-to-date coke furnace, and besides the exhibits mentioned other apparatus pertaining to the illicit operations was placed under seizure. Others found on the premises were: George Trache of Sudbury, M. Belinsky of Toronto and T. Cameron of Fort Erie, who were placed under arrest. Charges were laid against the four accused, and prior to them appearing in Court, identification was made of a steam gauge that was found on the boiler, by an independent witness from Toronto, from whom this steam gauge had been purchased by Paul Cornet. It may be mentioned here that two members of the Preventive Service in Toronto sometime previously, whilst cruising a certain neighbourhood, had noticed an automobile owned by Cornet parked outside a house, the occupant known to them as a runner

in Toronto for Cornet. Upon a favourable opportunity presenting itself, Cornet's car was looked over, and a brass steam gauge was found showing the maker's name Fairbanks-Morse on it. The two members of the Preventive Service scratched their initials on the brass surface with the possibility of identifying it at some future date. This same gauge was found on Cornet's still which, without doubt, positively identified Cornet with the still, as prior to his appearance in Court it had been the firm belief of Counsel for Cornet, that all his client could be convicted for was possession of illicit spirits. The charge against Cornet was proven for being in possession of a still and he was sentenced to a fine of \$1,500 and costs, or one year in gaol. Notice of Appeal was entered, but the appeal did not materialize, and Cornet at the present time is serving the term of imprisonment. The charge against George Trache for assisting to distil spirits, was also proven, and he was sentenced to a fine of \$500 and costs, and three months, and in default of payment of the fine to six months additional; the fine and costs in this case have not been paid and Trache is serving the additional term of six months. Belinsky pleaded guilty to a charge of assisting to distil spirits, and was sentenced to a fine of \$150 and costs, or three months; the fine and costs in this case were paid. Thomas Cameron, who although found on the premises, maintained that he and his wife were just living in the house and taking care of the property, was charged under Section 164 (f) of the Excise Act, and was fined \$150 and costs or three months; the fine and costs in this instance were also paid.

(3) *Jack Wortzman, Toronto, Ont. (Charge 2)—Gordon Wortzman, Toronto, Ont.*

The above named are father and son, both actively engaged in disposing of illicit alcohol in Toronto for a well-known relative, Max Wortzman. Early one September morning members of the Preventive Service staff had learned that the Wortzmans were delivering alcohol just about daybreak. Whilst being stationed at favourable points of vantage for observation, Wortzman's car was noticed to pass along the street. It was followed and came to a stop, when Jack Wortzman, the father, was seen to emerge from the car carrying a parcel under his arm. Two members on foot proceeded to close in on Wortzman from two different sides. Wortzman, taking advantage of a regular beggar's handcart standing on the opposite side of the street, walked over to it and deposited his parcel in the handcart. This was immediately recovered and found to contain a one-gallon tin of alcohol. In the meantime, two other members of the Preventive Service closed in on the car that was driven by Gordon Wortzman, and which was found to contain three gallons and one quart of illicit spirits. Charges were laid against Jack Wortzman as for a subsequent offence, and against Gordon Wortzman as for a first offence. Convictions were secured in both cases, resulting in the imposition of a fine of \$500 and costs and six months' imprisonment, and in default of payment, an additional six months against Jack Wortzman; the fine and costs have not yet been paid. The son, Gordon Wortzman, was fined \$100 and costs or three months; in this instance the fine was paid.

(4) *Joe LaFave et al, Toronto, Ont.*

Particulars of a rather vague nature were learned concerning an illicit still which was alleged to be erected in a private house in the Parkdale district of Toronto. A very lengthy investigation was made in this area, with an endeavour by the process of elimination to form an opinion as to the likely house where the still might be in operation. When it became known that certain work had been performed by an electrician, who upon being questioned, disclosed an address which he had worked in, and which upon further investigation and search resulted in the seizure of a large commercial still. At the time of the search the house was occupied by three men and a woman, namely: Joe LaFave,

Harry Stanley, George Kennell and Mrs. Ruth Owston. In addition to the still found on the premises, three large wooden vats were found in the basement which contained 4,500 gallons of sugar mash in various stages of fermentation. The floors, ceilings and walls of this house had been damaged considerably in erecting the still column, which extended from the basement to the third floor. An examination of the still disclosed that it had not been used for distillation of spirits at the time, but it had simply been tested with water to satisfy the operators that all joints and communications were in good shape for operation. In the rear of the building in a garage a 1937 Dodge coupe bearing Ontario licence No. 91-V-79 was found. In connection with this car it was ascertained that it was purchased and registered, as well as financed, in a fictitious name. It was placed under Customs seizure due to the fact that it had been returned to Canada on two different occasions without having been reported to Customs, and an endeavour is being made to establish that the columns of the still were smuggled into Canada from New York in this automobile. Joe LaFave endeavoured to take full responsibility for the apparatus found, but investigation disclosed that he was financially unable to purchase the equipment or rent the house, as he is an undischarged bankrupt. Mrs. Owston alleged that she was acting as housekeeper for Joe LaFave. Stanley and Kennell, while admitting they were United States citizens, alleged that they were on the premises for the purpose of visiting LaFave. Mrs. Rose Winger, mother of Mrs. Owston, signed the lease with the trust company, for the renting of these premises, putting forward the excuse that as she was a householder she signed the lease as an accommodation for Joe LaFave, whom she had known for a long time. Charges were preferred against the occupants found on the premises and Mrs. Winger, which resulted in the conviction of Joe LaFave on two charges: the first charge under Section 164 (e) resulting in a fine of \$1,000 and costs and six months' imprisonment, and in default of payment of the fine and costs to an additional term of six months; the second charge under Section 164 (a) of the Excise Act resulted in the imposition of a sentence of six months' imprisonment, to run concurrently with the gaol term imposed on the first charge; the fine and costs in the first charge were not paid. Harry Stanley was charged with assisting in setting up a still under Section 164 (d) of the Excise Act and was fined \$1,000 and costs and six months, and in default of payment, an additional term of six months; the fine and costs in this case have not been paid, and deportation proceedings will be taken at the expiration of the sentence. George Kennell was also charged with assisting in setting up a still, Section 164 (d), and was convicted. He was sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 and costs, and six months' imprisonment, and in default of payment to an additional term of six months. Deportation proceedings will also be taken against Kennell on the expiration of the terms of imprisonment. The charge against Mrs. Ruth Owston was withdrawn, as was that against her mother, Mrs. Rose Winger.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Cases of special interest are as follows:

James Pugliese et al, Toronto Ont.

Carman Chiovitti and Louis Spadacini, Toronto, Ont.

For a considerable period prior to June, 1936, there appeared to be very little heroin available in Toronto, but, during the latter part of that year, it became apparent large quantities of heroin were being brought into Toronto for illegal distribution. It was found that the majority of persons arrested by members of this Force and the Toronto City Police, with heroin in their possession, were prior to that time using codeine, but, owing to the new restrictions regarding the sale of that drug, had taken to the use of heroin.

Subsequent investigation traced the source of supply to two gangs, the heads of which were found to be Italians; the larger headed by James Pugliese, consisted of Sam Pugliese, Margaret Pugliese, Charles Mulligan and John Murphy; and the other controlled by Carman Chiovitti and Louis Spadaeni.

After a long and tedious investigation, sufficient evidence was gathered to warrant the arrest and prosecution of the heads and members of both these drug rings, with the following results:

(1) *James Pugliese et al, Toronto, Ont.*

On June 24 and 25, 1937, James Pugliese, Sam Pugliese, Margaret Pugliese, Charles Mulligan and John Murphy were arrested by us in Toronto. All five were charged jointly under Section 4 (1) s.s (f) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act with distributing drugs during the year 1937. Sam Pugliese, Charles Mulligan and John Murphy were also charged with illegal possession of drugs under Section 4 (1) s.s (d) of the Act.

The amount of narcotics seized was small, but the evidence was sufficient to show that James Pugliese had been one of the chief sources of supply for the heroin addicts in Toronto.

James Pugliese, Sam Pugliese, Charles Mulligan and Margaret Pugliese were also charged with conspiracy under Section 573 of the Criminal Code, and the final disposition of all charges against them is as follows:

James Pugliese—

Conspiracy. Sec. 573 C.C. of C.

Sentenced to 3 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Sam Pugliese—

(1) Illegal possession of drugs. Sec. 4 (d) O. & N.D. Act. Sentence—
Fined \$200 and costs, in default 6 months' imprisonment, and in addition to serve 12 months imprisonment.

(2) Conspiracy. Sec. 573 C.C. of C.

Sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. Sentence to run concurrently with that imposed on charge No. 1.

Charles Mulligan—

(1) Illegal possession of drugs. Sec. 4 (d) O. & N.D. Act. Sentence—
Fined \$200, in default 6 months imprisonment, and in addition to serve 6 months imprisonment.

(2) Conspiracy. Sec. 573 C.C. of C. Sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. Sentence to run concurrently with that imposed on charge No. 1.

John Murphy—

Illegal possession of drugs. Sec. 4 (d) O. & N.D. Act. Sentence—
Fined \$200, in default 6 months imprisonment, and in addition to serve 6 months imprisonment.

Mrs. Sam Pugliese—

Conspiracy. Sec. 573 C.C. of C.

Sentence suspended for six months.

The other charges preferred, were not proceeded with.

In passing sentence on Mrs. Sam Pugliese, His Honour Judge James Parker, in explanation for his leniency, stated that he felt sure she was an agent or tool for others higher up, and as her husband was serving a term of imprisonment and there were two young children to be looked after, he considered the ends of justice would be met by suspending sentence in her case.

John Murphy, who was depended upon to give evidence against James, Sam and Margaret Pugliese, and Charles Mulligan was only charged with illegal possession of drugs, and was sentenced to the minimum penalty under that charge, prior to the trial of the other accused; but, when called to give the required evidence, he refused to identify Margaret Pugliese as the woman who had delivered drugs to him on the day of his arrest, and altogether was an unsatisfactory witness as far as the prosecution was concerned. Consequently, it was necessary for us to disclose our informant, who gave satisfactory evidence. A charge of perjury was later preferred against Murphy in this connection, and in January last he was found guilty by a judge without a jury, and sentenced to a term of six months imprisonment, sentence to run consecutively with term he was already serving. His Honour Judge James Parker, in passing sentence, stated: "This sentence is not to be taken as a precedent. The offence of perjury is all too prevalent, and it is one difficult to prove. Had you been normal at the time you gave your evidence, I would have imposed a more severe sentence."

James Pugliese entered an appeal against his sentence. The appeal, however, was dismissed.

(2) *Carman Chiovitti and Louis Spadacini, Toronto, Ont.*

The activities of these men in connection with the illegal drug traffic were definitely established when it came to our attention in the middle of April last, that they were "cutting in on the racket of James Pugliese" and had supplied two local "runners" (Mulligan and Murphy) with heroin for distribution to known criminal addicts.

Extensive inquiries were carried out in endeavours to locate where Chiovitti and Spadacini kept their supply of narcotics, without avail.

However, during the time these men were being kept under observation, they were seen (May 15, 1937) leaving the premises at 584 College street, Toronto, and enter the Studebaker car which they owned, and were followed by plainclothes members of this Force in police car. As it was suspected Chiovitti and Spadacini likely had drugs in their possession, an effort was made to stop their car for the purpose of making a search. Chiovitti, who was driving the car at the time, realizing that they were being followed by the police, attempted to make a get-away, but after a considerable chase the culprits were overhauled and crowded into the curb, and at this time Spadacini was seen to throw a package out of the car window. This package was immediately recovered by a member of this Force, and was found to contain twenty-two capsules of heroin. Both Chiovitti and Spadacini were arrested and charged under Sections 4 (a) and 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and were subsequently committed for trial.

On October 18, 1937, this case came up for hearing before His Honour Judge James Parker and jury and, after a trial which lasted nearly three days, these men were found guilty of the charges as laid, and Chiovitti was sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary plus a fine of \$200, in default, an additional one month's imprisonment. Spadacini was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and fined \$200, in default, an additional three months.

Chiovitti entered an appeal against his sentence, but in January last the appeal was dismissed and he is now serving his sentence.

(3) *Claude Stevenson Pierson, Toronto, Ont.*

In the p.m. of June 25, 1937, information was received to the effect that the above named had left Toronto and gone to Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., for the purpose of obtaining a supply of heroin, and that he was driving a Studebaker Sedan bearing Ontario licence No. 62-13-89.

Members of Windsor Detachment, acting on this information, located the car described on a parking lot at 486-490 Goyeau st., Windsor, Ontario, which incidentally is situated directly opposite the tunnel bus exit. The car was

kept under continued observation until 9.45 a.m. the following day, when a person bearing resemblance to given description of Pierson, was observed to leave the bus exit and cross over to the parking lot; he entered the car in question, and was permitted to drive off the lot where he was stopped by plainclothes members of this Force, and when asked to identify himself gave his name as Claude Pierson. On a search being made, there were found in his coat pocket five packets containing approximately five ounces of heroin. He was placed under arrest and charged under Section 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

This accused elected speedy trial, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and fined \$200, in default, additional three months.

(4) *Jack M. Post, 889 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont.*

The above named retail druggist was arrested on August 18, 1937, he having sold illegally cocaine and heroin on four occasions to an agent, and cocaine, morphine and heroin on another occasion. He was convicted at Toronto in September before Police Magistrate R. J. Browne on six charges of illegal sale of narcotics. A sentence of nine months' imprisonment together with a fine of \$200 on each charge was imposed; in default of payment of the fines inflicted, Post will serve an additional six months' imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently, which means that Post will serve a total of fifteen months' imprisonment or else serve nine months and pay fines amounting to \$1,200.

A further investigation arising out of this case resulted in us learning that Post had obtained ten ounces of codeine from one J. Capell, who was the registered druggist in charge at the Kingston General Hospital, and the person making the delivery to Post from Capell of this codeine was one G. Oakley, an employee of a Windsor drug company. As a consequence, both Capell and Oakley have been discharged from their positions.

(5) *George Charboneau, 327 Bridge Ave., Windsor, Ont.*

This man was arrested by members of our Windsor Detachment when he was returning from Detroit, Michigan, on December 4, 1937. Two tobacco tins of marihuana were found in his pockets, gross weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces—approximately enough for one hundred and sixty marihuana cigarettes. He pleaded guilty to a charge under Section 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and on January 5 was sentenced by County Court Judge J. J. Coughlin to two years less one day determinate, plus one year indeterminate, plus fine of \$200 or in default one month.

(6) *William Debozy, Plymouth, Mich., U.S.A.*

William Debozy was arrested in Windsor by members of our detachment at that point on January 15, 1938. He was accompanied by a woman, who was later released. Both were in an automobile, a Ford Tudor bearing Michigan licence plates. A package containing twenty-five marihuana cigarettes was found under the dash, concealed in the panelling. A further thorough search of the car revealed eight tobacco tins filled with marihuana in bulk, approximate gross weight twenty-one ounces. This "plant" was in the rear of the trunk of the car and it was necessary to use a large hook to obtain same.

It is thought that Debozy grew the marihuana on his farm in Plymouth, Mich., and he is believed to be one of the main sources of supply for this drug in the Windsor district.

He pleaded guilty to a charge under Section 4 (d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act on February 2, and was sentenced by County Judge F. W. Willson to three years in Kingston penitentiary, plus \$200 fine or an additional six months.

13. The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division—Supt. T. H. Irvine

TRAINING

The training in "Depot" Division has been carried out for the last twelve months as laid down in the syllabus of training, and comprised a complete course in the following subjects:

Part I

Recruits: Foot and Arms Drill, Rules and Regulations, First Aid, History of the Force, R.C.M.P. Act, Constables' Manual, Musketry and Revolver Practice, Physical Training, Boxing and Jiu Jitsu.

Part II

Mounted Section: Equitation and lectures on Stable Management and Care of Horses, Physical Training and Criminal Code.

Recruits: Care and Operation of Mechanical Transport, Criminal Code, Federal Statutes, Detachment Returns, Typewriting, Practical Instruction to Improve Powers of Observation and Portrait Parle (Description of persons), Lectures on Scientific Aids to Investigation, Physical Training and Jiu Jitsu, Finger printing, Use of Gas, Oral practice and essay writing.

Instructional Classes: (additional) Lectures on Training and Care of Police Dogs, Photography and Finger printing, Forensic Medicine and scientific criminal investigation.

Mounted Section: The Mounted Section is divided into four troops with a total strength of 65 rank and file and three officers.

At the completion of Part I of the recruits training 50 per cent of the recruits were put through a Course of Equitation and given lectures in Stable Management and the Care of Horses, for a period of six weeks, when they were relieved by the balance of the recruits. This made it possible to relieve members of the Mounted Section for transfer to other Divisions for field work, at the same time maintaining the Mounted Section at its full strength; i.e. four troops. The personnel of the permanent Mounted Section has been specially trained in Instructional Rides, Squadron and Troop Drill, Ceremonial Drill, and the horses have received a continuous training in preparation for street demonstration. Lectures have been delivered to all members on Elementary Veterinary work, Shoeing, Feeding and Stable Management. All horses have been thoroughly trained and accustomed to noises and crowds and have responded marvellously to the training as it is seldom known for one of the horses even to attempt at kicking.

Most of the men transferred from "Depot" to other Divisions have been from the Mounted Section, during the past twelve months.

In the month of September, 1937, the Mounted Section went into camp at Lumsden, Saskatchewan, where the personnel was put through a vigorous course of Field Training, including Camps and Bivouacs, Patrols, and Mounted and Dismounted Service.

During the time they were at Lumsden many complimentary remarks were received from residents in the district upon the smart appearance and behaviour of the men, and the wish was expressed that the camp be held again this summer in the Lumsden district.

Toward the fall of the year a vaulting team was commenced to keep the men fit. Very good progress was made, but owing to the hardness of the ground, had to be discontinued when winter commenced. This will be started again in the spring as it is a change from the usual course of training.

Physical Training.—This part of the training is very carefully supervised by expert instructors, each individual member being studied as to his physical condition before being advanced from the elementary stages. With very few exceptions the Mounted Troops who had received the full recruits' Course, were given the Advanced Tables, whilst the recruits' classes were advanced through the Junior Tables and are now reaching the advanced stages and are capable of giving a good display of pyramid work.

The Instructional Classes received the Junior Tables only, which are given more as a recreational period, between lectures. Every consideration is given to them particularly considering the ages and stamina of the members, so that we find the old fear of having to enter the gymnasium has disappeared and requests are often made by members of these classes for extra hours in Physical Training, but, owing to the limited time allowed for these classes, no more time can be allowed, unless the course be extended.

Jiu Jitsu is now being given to the recruits as part of their course of training and also to the Instructional Classes.

The subject produces great interest among the members which increases as the class advances as the members realize the advantages of such training and its value to members of the Force engaged in general police duties, particularly the disarming of armed criminals and the manner of approaching the same. Members of the classes have shown a great keenness and exhibited splendid progress in this work.

Boxing is given as part of the training and many of the members engaged in this sport in their spare time. A special room for this purpose is set aside in the new gymnasium which has been very well used during this past winter and some of our men showed up exceptionally well in local competitions.

Musketry.—Training in musketry consisted of preliminary musketry, i.e. firing positions, care of arms, elementary mechanism and aiming instructions, progressing to firing on the outdoor ranges with rifle and revolver.

Instructional Classes were given complete courses, Nos. 17, 18 and 19, and the C.P.R. Class received a course in revolver instruction.

The Rifle and Revolver Ranges are in good condition.

In November, 1937, the new indoor range, in the basement of the new gymnasium was opened and has been in use every parade day. The accommodation is better, and after the stop butts have been completed it will be possible for eight men to fire at one time as against two men on the old range.

Competitions

Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association.—This Meet was held at Dundurn Camp from July 17 to 19. Two members from "Depot" Div'n. and two from "F" Div'n. attended the Meet. Sgt. D. B. McGibbon of "F" Div'n. won the Tyro Aggregate, Sgt. J. Leatham and Sgt. D. B. McGibbon were invited to attend the Dominion Rifle Association Meet at Ottawa as members of the Provincial Team. Small money prizes only were won and no Trophies this year.

Indoor Miniature Range

The New Range has been much used this winter, all squads getting plenty of practice. It is hoped that improved scores will be obtained when class firing is fired.

D.C.R.A. Winter Season 1937

22 S.M.L.E. Rifle Competition.—Three teams were entered in this Match, the first team being placed third. Nine individual spoons were won.

Revolver "A".—Two Teams were entered in this match, our No. 1 Team winning this with a score of 1,258 out of 1,350. Ten spoons were also won. This match is open to the Dominion.

Revolver "B".—Two Teams were also entered in this Match and again our 1st Team was placed first in the Dominion with a score of 1,264 out of 1,350. Ten spoons were also won in this match.

Regina Naval and Military Indoor League

Two Teams were entered in the Senior Division of this league and were placed: "A" Team 1st and "B" Team 2nd (one point behind "A" Team).

Dominion Marksmen—R.C.M.P. Championship

One Team was entered in this Match, returned a score of 1,349, and placed fourth.

Part II of Training

Care and Operation of Mechanical Transport.—A full series of lectures, practical demonstrations, were given to all members, including tests in driving a car.

Through the kindness of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, each squad of recruits was given a whole day's tuition and demonstration by a Ford Motor expert, on the care and upkeep of cars, with a stripped car before them. This was done at one of the Sales Houses in Regina, and was of benefit to the recruits during their lectures, and will be beneficial to them afterwards when in charge of cars on detachment.

Criminal Code

The study of the Criminal Code was done exhaustively to ensure a thorough grounding in Criminal Law, particular attention being paid to the searching of the Code for the various sections.

Full explanations were given where the Sections would be applicable on detachment duty, such as Chapters I to XII; XVI; XX and XXIV.

Federal Statutes

The following statutes received the chief attention:

Customs and Excise Act.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, with demonstrations of opium smoking apparatus, showing of samples of drugs, and a full demonstration of actual "Marihuana" in its various forms.

Juvenile Delinquent.

Indian Act.

Migratory Birds.

Explosive Act.

Lord's Day Act.

Selected Provincial Statutes.

Detachment Returns

These lectures have been found to be most beneficial to the recruits, giving them a good knowledge of the returns required while on detachment, and with this point in view the series of lectures is very comprehensive.

Typewriting

All recruits were given an elementary course in the "Touch" system. While not to be considered as a full course, this series gives the recruits a working knowledge of the machine which will be useful to them.

Finger printing

Each recruit is shown how to take a set of finger prints and actually demonstrates that he is conversant with the principles.

Gas

Lectures and demonstrations are given on this subject so that the handling of gas at any time will be done with the correct amount of care, and the fullest use made of its practicability.

Remainder of Part II

The recruits are now at the stage when the remainder of the training has to be finished off, when complete use will be made of demonstrations in court procedure, staging of crimes, portrait parle, essay writing, speech making and lectures on scientific aids to investigations.

Reserves

It was indeed a pleasure to me to have had the supervision of the training of the R.C.M.P. reserve of Regina this year. One hundred and fourteen members of the reserve were called in on the 1st of July, 1937, sworn in, equipped with the requisite kit, and commenced a two months' course of training which consisted of: Foot and arms drill, physical training, jiu jitsu, elementary musketry, rules and regulations and the first part of Constables Manual.

These men were recruited from the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and were as fine a type of young manhood as I have ever seen. They were keen to the n'th degree, each individual, without exception, putting his whole energy into the work with a view of gaining a permanent position in the Force, and it was with great difficulty and only with the greatest of care that the selection was made to fill our quota.

At the close of the training, the annual sports were held and in place of a musical ride the reserves put on a physical training display of marching and pyramids in physical training kit, of which the laudatory comments made by the spectators were most gratifying.

Their conduct during the period of training was exceptionally good and there was not one misdemeanor during the whole course.

There is no doubt that this is by far the best method of obtaining recruits for the permanent force. During their period of training the men can be watched, both at their work and play, and the best type suitable to our work can be selected.

Forensic Medicine and Scientific Investigation

Lectures setting forth the many aspects of the work done in the laboratory have been given to the 18th and 19th instructional classes, because by this means it is anticipated the officer at the scene will more readily understand the significance of the evidence recovered in the course of his investigation.

A concise review and description, along with demonstrations, whenever possible, was also given of instruments to be used in the various branches of study to be taken up in the scientific laboratory, viz:

- (a) Documents, Handwriting, Typewriting, Extortion Notes, Deciphering Codes.
- (b) Firearms Identification and Investigation.
- (c) Moulage and Plaster Casts.
- (d) Microscopy—Identification of Fibre, Hair, Finger Nail Scrapings, Analysis of Soil.
- (e) Serology—Blood Stains, Seminal Stains, etc. Tests for Pregnancy, Tests for Paternity, etc.
- (f) Toxicology—Science of Poisons, Their Isolation, Identification and quantitative Examination.
- (g) Photography—Infra Red, etc.
- (h) Histo-Pathology—Microscopic study of diseased tissue.

A full course of lectures covering the fundamentals of forensic medicine supplemented the foregoing, viz:

- (1) Medico Legal Aspects—Important things to do at the scene of suicides, homicides and accidental deaths.
- (2) Death—Simulation of; suspicion of.
- (3) Shooting by firearms in: Suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (4) Stabbings and cuttings in: Suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (5) Blunt crushings and miscellaneous instruments in suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (6) Asphyxia by hanging, strangulation and suffocation in suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (7) Asphyxia by drowning, gases and vapours in suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (8) Poisoning in suicidal, homicidal and accidental deaths.
- (9) Rape, sexual perversion.
- (10) Abortion and infanticide.
- (11) Toxicological examinations.

All of these lectures were enthusiastically received by members of the different classes. The keen interest was further manifested by the many questions advanced to the lecturer.

NEW BUILDINGS

A superstructure of two floors, was erected over the old boiler room of "A" block. These two floors are being used for additional office accommodation. They have been found to be very comfortable and well lighted.

A new gymnasium has been completed with interior dimension of floor space 110 feet by 55 feet, with full basement concrete floored. An Indoor Rifle Range has been provided in the basement.

Museum

The museum continues to be a source of interest to members and visitors.

During the past year a total of 356 persons has visited the museum and signed the Visitors' Book. Included in this number were several visitors from distant points of Canada and the United States.

Additions added during the past year to the already large collection of historical exhibits displayed have included many interesting and valuable exhibits.

Instructions have been received to house the museum in the basement of "C" block, which will give more space to the displaying of the exhibits in a more advantageous manner.

19. The Finger Print Section, Ottawa—Inspector W. W. Watson in Charge

Single Finger Prints

This Branch continues to function quite satisfactorily but should have a larger personnel. We were only able to add the prints of 700 individuals to this collection during the year due to the stress of other work, including examination of exhibits received from scenes of crime. Sergt. Barnett and Corpl. Mathews full time, with Const. Ashe part time, comprise the staff. Const. Ashe is to be detailed to this work permanently, as soon as further personnel is added. A fourth member would also be advisable for permanent assignment.

7,000 single prints were added to the collection which at the end of the year totalled 52,000, representing the ten digits of 5,200 gentry of thieving and other proclivities.

280 shipments of exhibits received during the year from all sources comprised 475 different articles.

222 photographic prints were received from all sources.

697 was the grand total of exhibits from all sources.

The R.C.M. Police forwarded 107 articles and 60 photographic prints.

All other sources contributed 368 articles and 162 photographic prints.

This represents a grand total increase of 131 over the previous report.

62 identifications were effected from finger impressions found at scenes of crime.

14 criminals were identified by means of search through the Single Print Collection and scenes of crime (previously unidentified prints) collection.

26 suspects were identified by reference to finger prints found at scenes of crime.

40 criminals were thus identified through this Branch during the year, just double the number so identified last year.

In addition there were 22 owners, employees, etc., identified as makers of prints at scenes of crime, for a grand total of 62 identifications by means of this system.

Interesting Identifications through Single Print System

On October 5, 1937, the Police Department of Peterborough, Ontario, forwarded a piece of glass from a Breaking and entering case. One good print was found, and identified as made by one Rollie Miles. Finger print evidence was prepared for court and Staff. Sergt. J. D. Graham proceeded to Peterborough. However, accused pleaded guilty to above charge and another one of auto theft.

On November 16, 1937, a photographic copy of an impression found at the scene of Breaking and Entering on Booth Street, Ottawa, submitted by the local Police Department, was identified as made by one Frank Frobels, who confessed the crime.

On November 15, 1937, Ottawa Police submitted a photographic copy of a fragmentary finger print taken from the cellophane wrapper of a packet of cigarettes, stolen when a store on Queen Street was entered. Comparison with the known impressions of several suspects resulted in identifying one Romeo Lanoue as the culprit.

Sub-Insp. Butchers was summonsed as witness for the Crown as Finger Print Expert. Accused was convicted and this Section was of material assistance therein.

On June 3, 1937, the Ontario Provincial Police at Brantford, forwarded a photographic copy of an impression found at the scene of Breaking and Entering the Farringdon Hill Post Office and Store. Being unidentified at the time, this exhibit was filed in the Scenes of Crime Sub-Collection for future reference. On January 7, 1938, this was identified as made by one Moran, then serving a term for another offence. Moran was brought from the Reformatory on April 1, 1938, and found guilty of this crime when he was sentenced to two months in the Ontario Reformatory, to run consecutively with his present sentence. We were thus instrumental in solving another case which, but for our Single Print Collection, might have forever remained a mystery.

On August 26, 1932, the Ontario Provincial Police brought in several pieces of glass in connection with the Breaking and Entering of the Canadian Pacific Railway Station at Vankleek Hill, Ontario. Several finger prints of identification value were found and photographed. At this time the Single Finger Print System had not been instituted and no search was therefore possible through the main collection, nor were names of any suspects furnished for comparison purposes. This collection was commenced in 1933.

On January 27, 1938, the finger prints of Arthur Beaudoin and Elphege Lecavalier were being filed in the Single Print Collection and, as it is our policy to compare all prints being so filed with those previously unidentified, these two men were definitely proven as the culprits in this case.

The Chief, Department of Investigation, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, was pleased to express appreciation of our assistance.

Photographic Section

This Department, in charge of Special Constable J. G. Dickson, since June 7, 1937, has functioned quite efficiently. 915 orders were completed, an increase of 126. These included photography of numerous impressions sent in from scenes of crime and the making of many new negatives and prints for Headquarters records.

597 orders for photostat work, copies of official documents, had to again be referred to the Department of Public Works.

A new large up-to-date camera and a Duophoto Machine for photostat work, now being electrified and put into commission, will enable us to do practically all work of this nature here.

Instructional Classes

Sub. Inspector H. R. Butchers, Staff Sergt. J. D. Graham, Constable J. Timmerman and Special Constable J. G. Dickson lectured Training Class No. 2 at "N" Division according to the Syllabus of Training re finger printing and its allied subjects.

Members of this class, in three groups, were welcomed at the Bureau for a personal inspection of its activities.

The under-mentioned were given a special two months' course in the Bureau last summer. They proved to be exceptionally good subjects and it is believed their instruction here has been of value to the Divisions concerned:—

Reg. No. 12071 Const. Petley-Jones, J. H. S.

"D" Division.

Reg. No. 12072 Const. Mallow, J. I.

"F" Division.

Reg. No. 11540 Const. Johns, F. B.

"K" Division.

Reg. No. 11455 Cpl. Tozer, D. H. A.

"J" Division.

Detective H. J. Kilpatrick of St. John, N.B., Police Department also completed a two months' course here.

Detective Green of the Ottawa City Police Department spent one week with us, receiving special tuition on scenes of crime finger print work.

Constable Norman McAskill of Sydney Police Department had a course of one month.

Constable Dollard Goulet of the Outremont Police Department, Quebec, also completed a two weeks' course.

Instruction to new personnel was given during the year by Sub-Inspector Butchers and older members were tested and also instructed in new revisions of classifications found necessary to cope with ever increasing receipts.

R. C. M. Police Gazette

The Finger Print Section receives a copy of each issue of this publication and the particulars published therein are carefully checked with our records.

The Finger Print Section has been of some assistance during the past year in identifying by name, photographs and other particulars, "wanted" persons shown in the Gazette.

Co-Operation

It is earnestly desired to thank all Canadian Chiefs of Police who have given full co-operation in transmitting finger print records and photographs to this Bureau during the past 12 months. International exchanges with Foreign Bureaux have been successful and cordially maintained.

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1938.

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																											
"I," Division—																											
Charlottetown.....					1				1	1	2	1	9			3			18						6	1	1
Alberton.....											1		1	1					2						1	1	
Borden.....													2						1						1	1	
Montague.....												1							2						1	1	
Souris.....																			2						1	1	
Summerside.....												1	3			1			5						2	1	
On Command.....													2						2								
Marine Section—																			1								
Patrol Boat <i>Islander</i>																	1		1								
" <i>Alarm</i>																	1		1								
" <i>Alert</i>																	3		1								
On Command.....									1	1	3	3	19			4	6		38						12	1	1
Totals.....					1																						
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																											
"H," Division—																											
Halifax.....			1		3					7	9	4	51	1					79						11	1	2
Amherst.....									3			1							2						1	1	
Antigonish.....													2						2						1	1	
Baddeck.....													1						1						1	1	
Barrington Passage.....																			1						1	1	
Bridgetown.....																			2						1	1	
Bridgewater.....											2		2						2						2	1	
Chester.....											2		1			1			4						1	1	
Cheticamp.....												1	1						2						1	1	
																			1								

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1938—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles		
New Brunswick—Concluded “J” Division—Concluded	Sackville.....										1		1					1							1				
	Shediac.....																		1										
	Shippegan.....												2						1										
	St. George.....												2						2										
	St. John.....								1	1	1	1	9						12						4		1		
	St. Leonard.....												1						1										
	St. Stephen.....											1	1						2										
	St. Quentin.....												1						1										
	Sussex.....												1						1										
	Woodstock.....											1		1					2										
	Marine Section—																		3										
	Patrol Boat Vigil II.....																		3										
	“ Alacrity.....																		3										
“ Protector.....																		3											
“ New Brunswick																		3											
Totals.....			1	5				2	9	19	8	81	3			4	11	143					1		53	1	3		
Quebec— “C” Division—	Montreal.....		1		1	1				7	5	4	51			3			73						4	14	2		
	Amos.....												2						3										
	Bedford.....												2						2										
	Bersimis.....												2						2										
	Cabano.....												2						2										
	Chicoutimi.....												1						2										
	Clarenceville.....												2						1										
	Coaticook.....												2						2										
	Freelightsburg.....												2						2										
	Hemmingford.....												2						2										

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1938—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
Ontario—Concluded "N" Division—					1	1			2	4	4	5	43			2			62	44	2		46	7		1	1	
	Rockliffe.....												2						8	1			1					
	On Leave.....										1		7						2									
	On Command.....																		2									
Totals.....				1	1				2	4	5	5	52			2			72	45	2		47	7		1	1	
"O" Division—					1	1			2	4	4	1	22						35							5	1	
	Toronto.....												2					2	1						1	1		
	Amherstburg.....												1					1	1						2	2		
	Cobourg.....										1		3					2	2						1	1		
	Fort Erie.....												1					3	3						2	2		
	Hamilton.....												3					4	4						1	1		
	Kirkland Lake.....												1					2	2						1	1		
	Lindsay.....												1					1	1						1	1		
	London.....												1					2	2						1	1		
	Moose Factory.....												1					3	3						1	1		
	Muncey.....												2					2	2						2	2		
	Niagara Falls.....									1			1					1	4						2	2		
	Ohswéken.....												1						2	2					1	1		
	Orillia.....													1					4	4					2	2		
	Owen Sound.....													2					2	2					1	1		
	Port Lambton.....													1					1	1					1	1		
	Sarnia.....													1					2	2					1	1		
	Sault Ste. Marie.....													2					3	3					1	1		
	Sudbury.....										1			1					4	4					2	2		
	Timmins.....													1					2	2					1	1		
	Windsor.....													3					5	5						2	2	
	On Command.....					1													1	1								
Totals.....		1	2						2	7	10	8	54			2	...	86					4		29	1	1	

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>																											
<i>"F" Division—Concluded</i>																											
Melfort.....										1			2						6						1		
Melville.....										1			6						1						1		
Milestone.....											1	1	5						1						1		
Moose Jaw.....										1			2						8						1		
Moosomin.....																			1						1		
Morse.....																			2						1		
Naicam.....																			1						1		
Nipawin.....										2	2	1	8			1			14						1		
North Battleford.....					1														1						1		
North Portal.....											1	1							1						1		
Onion Lake.....																			1						1		
Pelly.....												1	1						2						1		
Pontheit.....													1						1						1		
Prince Albert.....					1				2	1	1	1	10						15						4		
Punnichy.....																			1						1		
Radisson.....										1	1		1						2						1		
Radville.....																			1						1		
Regina Town Station.....									1	1	1	1	13						16						2	1	
Rosetown.....																			1						1		
Rosthern.....													1						1						1		
Saskatoon.....			1						1	3			11						16						4		
Shanavon.....										1			2						3						2		
Shellbrook.....												1							1						1		
Smeaton.....													1						1						1		
Spiritwood.....													1						2						1		
Strasbourg.....												1	2						2						1		
Sturgis.....													1						1						1		
Swift Current.....					1					2	2		7						13						3		
Tisdale.....													3						3						1		
Torquay.....													1						1						1		

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Totals.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1938—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
British Columbia—																											
"E" Division—					3				3	7	12	3	63	1		7		100	45			45			5	2	
Vancouver.....		1											3					3							1		
Abbotsford.....										1			3					2							1		
Cloverdale.....										1			1					2							1		
Cranbrook.....										1			1					2							1		
Creston.....										1			12					13							1		
Esquimalt.....													1					1							1		
Grand Falls.....										1			2					3							1		
Hazleton.....										1			1					3							1		
Kingsgate.....												1						1							1		
Merritt.....										1			2					2							1		
Penticton.....													3					4							1		
Prince Rupert.....													1					1							1		
Vanderhoof.....											1							2							1		
Vernon.....												1	2					3							1		
Victoria.....													1					3							1		
Williams Lake.....											1							1							1		
Schooner St. Roch.....										1		1	2					4							1		
On Command.....									1	1			9					11									
Marine Section—																	2	2									
Patrol Boat Imperator.....																											
Totals.....			1		3				4	14	15	6	104	1		7	2	157	45				45		18	2	
Yukon Territory—																											
"B" Division—				1	1					1	2	2	12			2		21		2			2	10	1	1	
Dawson.....													1					1									
Carcross.....													2					2									
Carmacks.....																											

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1938—Concluded

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Ast. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
"L" Division, P.E.I.					1				1	1	3	3	19			4	6	38							12		1	
"H" Division, N.S.			1	1	5				3	16	19	15	117	1		1	189	368							67		4	
"J" Division, N.B.				1	5				2	9	19	8	81	3		4	11	143							53		3	
"C" Division, Que.			2		2	1	1		2	12	9	10	100			3	22	164							4		1	
"A" Division, Ont.	1	1		5	8		4		17	25	40	23	218	12		9		365							12		6	
"N" Division, Ont.				1	1				2	4	5	5	52			2		72							4		1	
"O" Division, Ont.				1	2				2	7	10	8	54			2		86							29		1	
"D" Division, Man.			1	1	4		1		4	14	23	9	136			10		203							67		2	
"Depot" Division, Sask.				1	5			1	6	9	11	7	195	5	2	13		255							1		2	
"F" Division, Sask.				1	7				3	24	30	21	191	2		12		293							107		1	
"K" Division, Alta.			2	2	7	1			3	27	32	16	209	1		26		326							82		4	
"E" Division, B.C.			1	1	3				4	14	15	6	104	1		7	2	157							18		2	
"B" Division, Y.T.				1	1				2	3	3	3	26			4		40							3		1	
"G" Division, N.W.T.				1	2					4	5	17	32	1		26		88										
Totals.....	1	2	9	17	53	2	6	1	49	168	224	151	1,534	26	2	123	230	2,598	189	9	4	202	434		4	493	19	17

DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MARCH 31, 1938

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	1	4	6	3	3	14	14	14	15	13	61	13	13	7	7	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	3	19	.....	.....	4	3	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	3	16	19	15	115	1	.....	.....	1	190	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	1	4
New Brunswick.....	1	5	.....	.....	2	9	17	7	77	4	.....	.....	1	4	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	1	3
Quebec.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	12	11	11	105	.....	.....	.....	3	23	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	2	.....
Ontario.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	7	25	43	24	274	1	.....	.....	7	.....	392	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	3	7
Manitoba.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4	13	21	9	130	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2	.....
Saskatchewan.....	1	.....	3	12	.....	1	.....	9	32	41	28	383	4	2	24	.....	540	92	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	3	.....
Alberta.....	2	2	7	1	.....	.....	3	28	33	16	216	2	.....	26	.....	336	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	4	2
British Columbia.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	13	15	6	97	1	.....	.....	7	2	150	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2	.....
Yukon Territory.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	3	26	.....	.....	4	.....	80	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Northwest Territories.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	16	31	.....	.....	26	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Loan Quebec City Police.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attending Police Course, Wash- ington, U.S.A.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	2	9	17	53	2	6	1	49	168	224	151	1,534	26	2	123	230	2,598	189	9	4	202	434	4	493	19	17

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MARINE SECTION BY DIVISIONS

Division	Provisional Superintendents	Lieutenants	Skipper Lieutenants	Chief Skippers	Skippers	Cadets	Chief Engineers	Warrant Engineers	Chief Petty Officers	Petty Officers	Leading Seamen	Able Seamen	Ordinary Seamen	Boy Seamen	Chief Petty Officer Telegraphists	Petty Officer Telegraphists	Leading Telegraphists	Telegraphists	Chief Engine Room Artificers 1st Class	Chief Engine Room Artificers 2nd Class	Engine Room Artificers 1st Class	Engine Room Artificers 2nd Class	Enginemen	Leading Stokers	Cook Stewards	Ships Cooks	Mess Boys	Total
"L" Division— Prince Edward Island.....									1			2								1	1	1						6
"H" Division— Nova Scotia.....	1	1	4	5	13	1	5	8	14	7	6	31	14	1	7	2	8	2	3	5	5	12	9	1	11	8	5	189
"J" Division— New Brunswick.....									3		4										4						11	
"C" Division— Quebec.....				1	1			1	1	2	2	3	2		1		1		1		1	1	2		1	1		22
"E" Division— British Columbia.....									1														1					2
Totals.....	1	1	4	6	14	1	5	9	20	9	8	40	16	1	8	2	9	2	4	6	11	14	12	1	12	9	5	230

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC., FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1938

RECAPITULATION of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938.

	"Negative" searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>										
British Columbia.....	333	17	166	.....	4	591	29	11	50	1,201
Alberta.....	735	10	52	2	25	1,002	72	.....	61	1,959
Saskatchewan.....	956	13	363	1	25	465	20	6	69	1,918
Manitoba.....	283	36	102	2	95	663	109	12	67	1,369
Ontario.....	700	56	304	2	28	920	60	17	116	2,203
Quebec.....	1,260	15	599	4	30	856	113	47	131	3,055
New Brunswick.....	394	26	225	.....	1	144	6	12	86	894
Nova Scotia.....	1,369	3	164	.....	21	365	20	42	85	2,069
Prince Edward Island.....	335	14	59	.....	3	127	13	6	8	565
Yukon Territory.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	34	2	.....	3	46
Northwest Territories.....	8	1	11	.....	1	33	2	.....	10	66
	6,375	191	2,050	11	233	5,200	446	153	686	15,345
<i>Criminal Code—</i>										
British Columbia.....	.....	4	12	.....	1	37	1	8	8	71
Alberta.....	85	1,382	485	68	377	2,768	617	62	855	6,699
Saskatchewan.....	610	1,928	1,291	59	491	2,228	449	28	281	7,365
Manitoba.....	446	887	267	27	301	1,159	252	54	208	3,601
Ontario.....	9	55	41	2	16	76	20	13	31	263
Quebec.....	1	3	23	.....	6	91	22	28	12	186
New Brunswick.....	96	180	437	12	119	743	124	27	209	1,947
Nova Scotia.....	7	186	372	5	65	822	210	101	158	1,926
Prince Edward Island.....	46	58	70	3	23	218	42	3	6	469
Yukon Territory.....	1	2	16	1	10	26	4	1	12	73
Northwest Territory.....	6	2	15	.....	3	31	1	4	12	74
	1,307	4,687	3,029	177	1,412	8,199	1,742	329	1,792	22,674
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>										
Alberta.....	6	9	44	7	192	3,176	261	.....	121	3,816
Saskatchewan.....	289	56	866	34	141	2,231	119	9	107	3,852
Manitoba.....	114	140	874	8	262	1,891	102	23	61	3,475
Ontario.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	13	4	.....	.....	19
Quebec.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1,072	43	952	19	57	1,648	61	20	146	4,018
Nova Scotia.....	3,474	6	809	22	43	3,216	151	114	160	7,995
Prince Edward Island.....	3	2	379	2	32	690	62	3	1	1,174
Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
	4,958	257	3,925	92	728	12,868	761	169	596	24,354

NOTE:—The first column includes investigations instituted by the Police on suspicion, without result, and without having received any complaint and are known as "Negative" searches.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes and the Criminal Code, in all Provinces from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938.

	"Negative" searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces										Total	
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Yukon Territory		Northwest Territories
FEDERAL STATUTES—																						
Aeronautics Act.....			1			5	3		3	12	3	3			2	2	1				1	
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....			1			1	1			3			1		2							
Bank Act.....										1												
Canada Shipping Act.....			20			12			8	40	5			11	6	1	7	10				
Currency Act.....			1																			
Customs Act.....	2,079	46	693	1	13	613	22	54	190	3,711	259	37	148	109	442	474	617	1,491	134			
Dominion Forest Reserves and Park Act.....		1	1		2	72	7			83	1	58		23	1							
Excise Act.....	4,204	56	591	1	104	1,595	234	69	236	7,090	324	943	1,198	608	985	2,175	110	354	393			
Explosives Act.....	2		14			6			5	27				1	7	3	13	1				
Extradition Act.....					1	1				1				1								
Federal District Commission Act.....																						
Fisheries Act.....		8	1			108	3			120					114	6						
Immigration Act.....		1	14			68	12		8	91		73	2	5			3	7	1			
Indian Act.....	11	12	58	3	20	1,393	57	4	36	1,594	351	221	198	109	426	126	71	47	229	14		
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	11	17	214		42	756	59	8	31	1,138	409	409	275	347	10			96	1			
Livestock Pedigree Act.....		2							1	3					1	2						
Lord's Day Act.....	3	2	37		8	39	2		7	98		33	11	32			22					
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....																						
Naturalization Act.....	4	7	59		3	78	2	6	33	192	12		8	2	22	69	6	43	30			
Northwest Game Act.....		1								1					1							
Northwest Territories Act.....	3	1	4		1	12	2		6	29										29		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	5	7				8			2	22										22		
Post-Office Act.....	51	35	269	6	33	155	38	12	93	692	161	28	44	106	149	159	25	17	3			
Precious Metals Marking Act.....			2		1		1			4		1		1	1	1		1				
						1				1					1							

Radiotelegraph Act.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938.

	"Negative" searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Alberta—</i>										
Agricultural Relief Advances Act...			1			22	1		1	25
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act...						1				1
Amusements Tax Act.....						1				1
Auctioneers and Peddlers Act.....						1				1
Billiard Room Act.....						7				7
Boilers Act.....						1				1
Brand Act.....						1				1
Bread Act.....						1				1
Child Welfare Act.....			1		5	62	10			78
Children of Unmarried Parents Act...					2	7	5			14
Coal Mines Regulation Act.....						19				19
Dangerous and Mischievous Ani- mals Act.....					3	2				5
Debt Adjustment Act.....						1				1
Domestic Animals Act.....		1	3		12	70	23		3	112
Domestic Relations Act.....					1	2				3
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....					1	3	2			6
Fire Prevention Act.....						1				1
Fishery Act.....						6				6
Forest Reserves Act.....			1		1	2	1		2	7
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....			1		1	2	1		2	7
Game Act.....		1	9	1	11	111	11		21	165
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....						1				1
Income Tax Act.....						4	1		2	7
Insurance Act.....					2	8			2	12
Irrigation Districts Act.....						5				5
Legal Profession Act.....						2				2
Liquor Act.....	1	4	6	4	21	631	41		11	719
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....					2	11	1			14
Masters and Servants Act.....	1		1		46	175	30		32	285
Medical Profession Act.....			1			4				5
Mental Diseases Act.....			2		3	182	14		3	204
Minimum Wage Act.....					2		2			4
Noxious Weeds Act.....					1	27	3			31
Prairie Fires Act.....		1	2		3	75	8		3	92
Produce Merchants Act.....					1					1
Provincial Lands Act.....						1				1
Public Health Act.....				1	3		4			16
Public Highways Act.....						88	10		2	100
Public Vehicles Act.....	1		3		17	180	17		8	226
Public Works Act.....						3	1			4
Relief and Public Welfare Act.....					4		2			6
Restaurant Act.....						4				4
School Act.....							4			4
School Attendance Act.....					1	8			5	14
Security Frauds Prevention Act...						1	1		2	4
Slot Machine Act.....			4							5
Stallion Enrolment Act.....			2		2	34	2			40
Stock Inspection Act.....			2		1	32				33
Tax Recovery Act.....						2				2
Theatres Act.....					7	4			1	12
Threshers Lien Act.....			1		1	6				8
Trade Union Association Act.....						8				8
Travelling Show Act.....					1					1
Ultimate Purchasers Tax Act.....					1					1
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act...	3	2	6	1	36	1,339	66		19	1,472
Veterinary Act.....						4			2	6
Vital Statistic Act.....						2				2
Municipal Laws.....						3				3
Totals.....	6	9	44	7	192	3,176	261		121	3,816

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938—*Continued.*

	"Negative" searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>										
Animals Protection Act.....			3			1	1			5
Auctioneers Act.....			4			1				5
Brand Act.....					1					1
Child Welfare Act.....	2	2	23	13	19	39	8	4	22	132
Coroners Act.....					1					1
Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act.....			3		7	8	4		2	24
Education Tax Act.....	1		3			2				6
Fisheries Act.....	2					14				16
Fur Act.....	21	6	51		2	81			6	167
Game Act.....	10	5	31			32	1		1	80
Gasoline Tax Act.....	1		13			2				16
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....	10	3	53		2	56	3		3	130
Highways Act.....			3		1				1	5
Horse Breeders Act.....	3		9			3				15
Hotel Keepers Act.....			1							1
Injured Animals Act.....	1	1	34							36
Liquor Act.....	145	14	264	4	24	490	36	1	47	1,025
Marriage Act.....			1							1
Masters and Servants Act.....			3	2	14	32	10	1	2	64
Medical Profession Act.....		2			2				1	5
Mental Hygiene Act.....	20		38		7	175	17		4	261
Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act.....						2				2
Open Wells Act.....	4	1	3		1		1			10
Optometry Act.....			2			1			1	3
Pollution of Streams Act.....			1			1				2
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	5	16	43		9	44	7			124
Public Health Act.....	4		7			4	1			18
Public Service Vehicles Act.....	23	3	92		3	75	3	1	4	204
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.....			1						1	2
Rural Telephone Act.....		1				1				2
School Act.....			1		1	1	1			4
School Attendance Act.....			3			7	1	1	1	13
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				12					3	15
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.....			1		1	2				4
Slot Machine Act.....			18						2	20
Steam Boilers Act.....	2		1			1				4
Stock Inspection Act.....					2					2
Stray Animals Act.....	8	1	14		17	35	12			87
Temporary Seed Grain and Supply Advances Act.....	1		6							7
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....	2		17	1	10				1	31
Vehicles Act.....	19	1	105	1	14	1,104	11	1	2	1,258
Venerel Diseases Act.....			5							5
Veterinary Association Act.....	4		1	1	1	14	1		1	23
Village Act.....			1		3	3	1			8
Vital Statistics Act.....			2							2
Water Rights Act.....	1		5							6
Totals.....	289	56	866	34	141	2,231	119	9	107	3,852

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938—*Continued.*

	"Negative" searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Manitoba—</i>										
Amusements Tax Act.....			3							3
Animal Husbandry Act.....	6	7	20		8	26	7		1	75
Billiard and Poolrooms Act.....						1				1
Child Welfare Act.....	3		36	1	6	11	2	2	4	65
Crown Lands Act.....									1	1
Dental Association Act.....			1							1
Electricians License Act.....			1			1				1
Employment Bureau Act.....			1							1
Fires Prevention Act.....	1	15	1		1	7	1			26
Forest Act.....		1				4				5
Game and Fisheries Act.....	10	17	23		10	49	4		10	123
Gasoline Tax Act.....			1							1
Government Liquor Control Act...	50	67	55	3	68	245	13	17	12	530
Health and Public Welfare Act.....					2					2
Highway Traffic Act.....	29	23	686		116	1,248	39	1	30	2,172
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....			3		4	12				19
Medical Act.....					1		1		1	3
Mental Deficiency Act.....						1				1
Mental Diseases Act.....	8	7	9		2	123	2			151
Minimum Wage Act.....					8	9				17
Petty Trespasses Act.....	2	2	3	2	2	13	3	1		28
Public Health Act.....	2	1	28		2	6				39
Rivers and Streams Act.....			1							1
School Attendance Act.....						5				5
Security Frauds Prevention Act....	1					1				2
Slot Machine Act.....					1	1				2
Transient Traders Act.....	1				2	5				8
Veterinary Association Act.....					4	2	1			7
Vital Statistics Act.....			1						1	2
Wages Recovery Act.....			1		16	52	19			88
Water Rights Act.....					1					1
Wives' and Childrens' Maintenance Act.....	1			1	8	11	6	2	1	30
Municipal Laws.....			1	1		58	4			64
Totals.....	114	140	874	8	262	1,891	102	23	61	3,475
<i>Ontario—</i>										
Highway Traffic Act.....		1			1	9	2			13
Mental Hospitals Act.....						2				2
Petty Trespass Act.....							2			2
Venereal Diseases Prevention Act..						2				2
Totals.....		1			1	13	4			19
<i>Quebec—</i>										
Mental Diseases Act.....			1							1

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938—*Concluded.*

	"Negative" searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>New Brunswick—</i>										
Adultery Act.....	1				1	2	1	1		6
Children's Protection Act.....			1			11				12
Dairy Products Act.....	9		36		1	9	1			56
Dental Society Act.....			1				1		2	4
Deserted Wives' and Children's Act.....			1		1	1				3
Forest Fires Act.....		1	7			4				12
Game Act.....	3	1	2		3	21	3		4	37
Gasoline Tax Act.....	1		1	1		3			1	7
Highway Act.....						4			1	5
Illegitimate Children's Act.....	1		7	3	8	15	5		1	40
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....	1,050	23	806	14	24	841	37	18	95	2,908
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....	1						1			2
Motor Carrier Act.....			3		3	4			3	13
Motor Vehicle Act.....	4	1	66		15	720	11	1	35	853
Parents' Maintenance Act.....						1	1			2
Pawnbrokers' Act.....		1								1
Public Health Act.....		1	1							1
Sale of Securities Act.....	1	2	2							5
Schools Act.....			1			1				2
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act....		1	4		1	2				8
Slot Machine Act.....	1		6			7			2	16
Theatre and Cinematograph Act....		13							1	14
Transient Photographers Act.....			7			2			1	10
Trespasses, Fences and Pounds Act.				1						1
Totals.....	1,072	43	952	19	57	1,648	61	20	146	4,018
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>										
Lands and Forests Act.....	1	2	56		6	236	15	7	20	343
Liquor Control Act.....	*3,473		173	19	17	1,252	97	60	93	5,184
Mines Act.....			1			26		2		29
Motor Vehicle Act.....		4	577	2	18	1,638	39	37	43	2,358
Public Highways Act.....			2		2	64		8	2	78
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				1					2	3
Totals.....	3,474	6	809	22	43	3,216	151	114	160	7,995
*3,466 were "Negative" searches.										
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>										
Dog Act.....			83			2				85
Domestic Animals Act.....						4				4
Fish and Game Act.....			1		5					6
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....	2		23			1				26
Fur Farming and Fur Dealers Act...			1							1
Highway Traffic Act.....	1	1	12	1	4	229	6			254
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....			43							43
Peddlers Act.....			3		1	2	1			7
Prohibition Act.....		1	212	1	21	448	54	2	1	741
Public Health Act.....			1							1
Public Vehicles Act.....					1	1	1			3
Road Act.....						1				1
Slot Machine Act.....						1				1
Ticket of Leave Act.....						1				1
Totals.....	3	2	379	2	32	690	62	3	1	1,174
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>										
Municipal Laws.....						3	1			4

RETURN OF CASES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FROM APRIL 1, 1937, TO MARCH 31, 1938.

Num- ber arrested	Prose- cutions entered	Con- vic- tions	Num- ber sent to prison	Num- ber of fines paid	Amount of fines paid \$	Quantity of Drugs Seized								Quantity and description of paraphernalia, etc., seized	Race of those arrested	
						—	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Pills	Decks	Tablets			
131	238	155	118	104	515		Opium.....	62	.....	.....	10	69	58	Opium Pipes.....	5	White.... 93
							Opium Dross.....	.....	259½	.....	.....	2	.....	Opium Pipe Bowls...	12	Chinese... 31
							Heroin.....	13½	.....	170	1	.....	5	Opium Lamps.....	8	Japanese.. 1
							Cocaine.....	.....	82½	.....	.....	.....	.....	Opium Scrapers.....	5	Coloured. 3
							Morphine.....	.....	395½	28	.....	1	30	Opium Scales.....	3	Hindus... 3
							Liquid Opium.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Needles.....	59	
							Opium Water.....	60½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Syringes.....	3	
							Poppy Heads.....	76½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Automobiles.....	4	
							Codeine.....	1	44	1	.....	2	23	Misc. Items.....	710	
							Marihuana.....	26½	and	29	Cigarettes.	.....	.....	

SUMMARY of Fines Imposed in Group 1 Cases from April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938

British Columbia.....	\$ 31,137 73
Alberta.....	80,069 24
Saskatchewan.....	79,013 54
Manitoba.....	58,897 98
Ontario.....	60,604 10
Quebec.....	111,292 16
New Brunswick.....	102,261 82
Nova Scotia.....	116,982 85
Prince Edward Island.....	54,063 00
Yukon Territory.....	1,533 50
Northwest Territories.....	1,045 00
Total.....	<u>\$ 696,900 92</u>

APPENDIX D

Copy of the agreement for the policing of the town of Melville, Sask.

P.C. 3078

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th December, 1937.

Privy Council

Seal

Canada

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 2nd December, 1937, from the Minister of Justice, submitting as follows:—

During the summer of 1937 the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan appointed an Administrator for the Town of Melville, and later the Attorney-General of the Province requested the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Regina, Sask., to take over the policing of the Town.

The Officer Commanding at Regina forwarded this request to Ottawa for instructions, and later, correspondence ensued between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan. Finally, on the 16th August, 1937, an agreement was signed between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, which was also agreed to by the Administrator of the Town of Melville for the policing of that Town by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the 16th August, 1937, to the 31st July, 1942, upon the terms and conditions set forth below under the authority of Sub-section 2 of Section 19, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, Chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927—and amendments thereto—which empowers the Governor in Council to authorize arrangements for the use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in connection with the enforcement of municipal by-laws.

In the circumstances above related, the Minister recommends that the terms of the agreement previously mentioned which are set forth hereunder, be approved:—

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the next two immediately succeeding paragraphs:

(2) As and from the sixteenth day of August, 1937, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall undertake the policing of the Town of Melville in the Province of Saskatchewan, and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Municipal Police of that area, with the exception of the by-laws dealing with tax collections, impounding of dogs and cattle, sanitary inspections, lamp lighting, etc., which would be performed by the various municipal officials, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Administrator of the Town of Melville.

(3) The Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment in the Town of Melville, in carrying out this agreement, shall act under the direction of the Administrator of the Town of Melville, insofar as the enforcement of municipal by-laws and the Criminal Code within the boundaries of the Town are concerned, but it is understood

that the Attorney General of Saskatchewan will retain his jurisdiction with regard to all Provincial Statutes and such parts of the Criminal Code as he may consider necessary or in the public interest. The Dominion Government will also retain such control and jurisdiction as are set out by Statute.

(4) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will serve all summonses and will prosecute all cases in the local police court, including all those arising out of reports and complaints made by the various municipal officials referred to in the next paragraph; and it is understood and agreed that the Honourable the Attorney General of Saskatchewan may, if he so sees fit, take over the prosecution of any case.

(5) The Administrator of the Town of Melville will engage, direct and pay the necessary municipal officials to look after tax collections, impounding of dogs and cattle, sanitary inspections, lamp lighting, etc.

(6) All fines, which would ordinarily go to the Town of Melville, will continue to do so, but it is understood and agreed that in all cases where information is laid by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for an offence committed outside the boundaries of the Town of Melville, even though such information is heard and the case determined within the boundaries of the Town of Melville; that the whole of the fine or fines shall accrue to the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, or to the Dominion Government as the case may be.

(7) In the event of an occasion arising whereby the Administrator of the Town of Melville feels that it would be in the best interests of the Town of Melville that any member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, within the said Town, covered by this agreement, should be removed, it is agreed that the Administrator will make an official request for such removal to the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the Headquarters of the Division at Regina, or wherever it may be, giving the reasons for the desired removal, when it will be given full consideration.

(8) There will be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion, in the Town of Melville, for the purposes of this agreement, a detachment of three men. These are in addition to those members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police referred to in the agreement between the Dominion Government and the Province of Saskatchewan for the policing of the Province of Saskatchewan at large in the place of the former Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

(9) The Government of the Province of Saskatchewan shall pay the Dominion Government, on December Thirty-First, 1937, the sum of ELEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR DOLLARS and each year thereafter of this agreement the sum of \$3,000 annually, by equal semi-annual instalments on the 30th June, and 31st December of each year, and the payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to Consolidated Revenue.

(10) The payments referred to in paragraph number (9) of this agreement shall be the total contribution of the Province of Saskatchewan to the Dominion Government for the services to be rendered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Town of Melville, with the exceptions of the cost of any extra strength which may be provided, in accordance with the terms of the next succeeding paragraph, and the proportionate cost of rental (if any) referred to in paragraph numbered (12), and it is agreed by the Administrator of the Town of Melville that he will pay to the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan the amounts referred to in paragraphs numbered 9, 10, 11 and 12 of this agreement on the dates and times stated, during the life of this agreement, and also provide the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with the necessary means for the safe transportation and also the subsistence of prisoners (if any) in custody at Mel-

ville, prior to conviction, except those held on Federal charges. Subsistence and transportation expenses after conviction will be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but this will not include the maintenance of prisoners, if any, serving sentence in the Town Gaol of Melville.

(11) The agreed strength of three shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Administrator of the Town of Melville, through the Attorney General of Saskatchewan on one month's notice, and for any increase or decrease made there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province to the Dominion and by the Town of Melville to the Province on the basis of \$1,000 per man per annum, and in the event of the agreement being renewed, the strength required shall be reviewed and mutually agreed upon.

(12) The Administrator of the Town of Melville agrees to provide accommodation and quarters in the Town of Melville for the strength referred to in paragraph numbered (8), free of charge, and in the event of no satisfactory quarters being available, or should those members of the Force engaged in municipal duties be quartered with other Royal Canadian Mounted Police personnel in Melville, the Town of Melville will pay the Dominion Government, through the Province of Saskatchewan, its proportionate amount of rental covering the quarters of the men engaged in Municipal duties, up to an amount to be agreed upon, but in any case not to exceed the cost of similar accommodation provided in hotels in the Town on a monthly basis, and will provide office furniture and equipment now available at the Town Police Force Office or any part of such equipment as the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the personnel performing municipal duties may require, free of charge.

(13) The Administrator to the Town of Melville agrees to provide and maintain, at the expense of the said Town of Melville, during the term of this agreement, suitable and adequate gaol cell accommodation, together with maintenance charges and medical comforts and attention to prisoners.

(14) The Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Town of Melville will report to the Administrator weekly, or as often as desired by the Administrator, and give all information required by him on the subject of municipal law enforcement, and such parts of the Criminal Code as are referred to in paragraph (3).

(15) If desired by the Administrator of the Town of Melville the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Melville will assist in fighting fires, and will instruct all his subordinates available to give similar assistance. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Melville will also investigate cases requiring relief by the Town, and all indigent persons upon whom the Administrator may require information.

(16) The terms of this agreement will be from the SIXTEENTH day of August, 1937, to the 31st day of July, 1942, but the agreement may be terminated at any time by any party giving to each of the other parties six months' notice in writing.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval accordingly.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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A 56

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1939

To be purchased directly from THE KING'S PRINTER,
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada



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1939

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1939.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of
the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, April 20, 1939.

To the Right Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice,
(Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police),
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1939.

The report is of the same form as that submitted for several years, and, as usual, an appendix has been added containing items of interest from the reports of officers commanding the respective divisions, and also from officers on the Headquarters Staff, which could not very well be embodied in the report itself, but which are considered to merit publication.

SECTION 1

GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The amendments mentioned in my last report, and which were contained in Bill No. 40, were passed by Parliament and assented to on 25th May, 1938, and are now known as Chapter 24 of the 1938 Statutes. The principal amendment restricts the application of the R.C.M. Police Act to "Reservists" to Part I of the Act only, except in the case where a reservist is injured or killed in the performance of duty.

"Absence without leave" in future will make "stoppage of pay" an obligatory punishment.

A few other minor matters were clarified and a number of omissions rectified.

The first valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Dependents Pension Fund (Part IV of the Act) was due to take place on March 31, 1939, and we shall await the report of the Department of Insurance with much interest.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

At the risk of being tedious, it is considered of public interest to set forth below the dates upon which the agreements for the services of the R.C.M. Police now in force with the six provinces may be terminated:—

Alberta, May 31, 1940.

Saskatchewan, May 31, 1943.

Manitoba, April 1, 1940.

Nova Scotia continued on a yearly basis from June 1, 1935.

Prince Edward Island, May 31, 1940.

Copies of the agreements in question were published in my predecessor's report for the year ended March 31, 1937.

The agreement with each province provides for a stated strength at a fixed price. The strength may be increased upon request, but must be paid for by the Province at a fixed rate. At the present time, the Province of Alberta has an extra 25 men used solely for investigating and issuing relief.

It is essential to repeat that it is only possible to give the most efficient and economical service when long-term agreements are entered into. It is obvious that short-term agreements do not lend themselves to this.

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the Attorneys-General of the respective provinces in which this force serves during the period under review.

3. The Force at Large

The force at no time in its history has been better prepared to deal with its great variety of duties than it is to-day. It has rarely been as ready and able. This state of affairs is attributable to several causes, not the least of which is the excellent training which was instituted by my predecessor several years ago, and which has been steadily maintained and improved, and the determined adherence to the principles underlying it.

It has been possible during the past few years to create a training school or police academy at Regina, Sask., which has already definitely undertaken the work of a National Training Centre. The officers in charge have kept an open mind, and have ever been on the alert to embody in the syllabus any item which had proven its merit.

Officers commanding divisions, for the most part, have constantly endeavoured to raise the standard of efficiency throughout the force, and have at all times taken advantage of sending their personnel to the Training Centre for refresher courses.

The equipment and buildings at Regina have been much improved during recent years, and while we still lack certain important items, which will be referred to later, nevertheless the gradual advance has borne fruit, in the ability of the individual members of the force to readily cope with the modern criminal. The effects can be seen in the manner in which some of the outstanding cases have been handled, and which will be found in Appendix "A".

The duties of the force in the field and at this Headquarters have been heavy during the past year, but as the progress in training and experience with modern methods have grown the pressure has lessened.

Another factor which has greatly assisted in bringing the force to a high state of efficiency is the "age limit". A constant flow of comparatively young officers and men is essential, and the fact that during the past 6 or 7 years, we have been able to secure well educated personnel has been of great assistance.

In so far as the *National Training Centre* or Police Academy at Regina is concerned, the largest class from an outside source to be afforded instruction there during the past year again came from the Canadian Pacific Railway. We also have had members of the city police forces of Calgary and Vancouver, and also representatives from the British Columbia Provincial Police and the Legion of Frontiersmen.

For the first time 20 members of the Marine Section were sent to the Training Centre at Regina. With improved equipment and larger accommodation, we shall be able to accept larger numbers from other police forces in the Dominion.

The Police Crime Detection Laboratory referred to in my last annual report, and which was established at Regina under the care and charge of Dr. Maurice Powers, has continued to enhance its usefulness, and exhibits have been received from every division in the force. The Yukon subdivision has also utilized its services.

Another similar laboratory was recently built at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, and while this has not yet been equipped, it is hoped to accomplish this without undue delay.

Other aids in the detection and prevention of crime will be referred to in section 4.

The training of Recruits, Reservists and Refresher Courses will be dealt with under the heading of "Recruiting and Training—Section 3", as will the courses for the Marine Section and the Aviation Section.

Methods of Communication.

We have a definite need for more broadcasting equipment and also for wireless equipment in our motor cars. The services available in these directions, in view of the very definite advances made in those lines of communication within recent years, are a great boon in many cases, and there is no doubt that we might now proceed on a sufficiently large scale to enable us to be independent of private broadcasting stations. A survey is being made.

A considerable portion of the force is engaged in the prevention of smuggling and breaches of the Excise laws, and a few notes regarding the "Preventive Service" may be of interest.

4. The Preventive Service

A short general outline of the present situation is all that can be given here. Examples of the important cases handled during the year will be found in Appendix "A" of this report. Furthermore, extracts from the report of the Chief Preventive Officer have also been included in that appendix.

PROCEDURE BY CHARGES OF "CONSPIRACY"

We have again followed the procedure of invoking the sections of the Criminal Code referring to "Conspiracy" whenever it was found during the past year that serious infractions of the Customs and Excise laws had taken place.

Outstanding Features (Rum-Running, Nova Scotia)

The outstanding feature in this service during the past twelve months is the improvement in Nova Scotia. It will be remembered that rum-running on the Canadian Atlantic Seaboard was the subject of considerable discussion in the House of Commons during the 1938 Session of Parliament.

The Minister promised action and it was taken promptly, with the result that at the time of writing not one rum-runner is off our shores, and not one cargo has arrived from the French West Indies or other point this winter, carrying contraband rum, and the Government vendor in the Province of Nova Scotia has had to ship rum to Government stores where the sale of this article in the past had been unheard of.

Boats have been seized, many prosecutions entered, and a number of convictions obtained. All this has taken place as a result of systematic and thorough investigation covering a long period. The work is by no means finished, but it is having the desired effect.

Suggestion

The situation regarding the Customs and Excise Acts could be greatly improved by a reduction in Customs and Excise duties, and the Government sale of liquor at a much reduced price, which would largely remove the business of the bootlegger entirely.

LEGISLATION

No amendments with respect to the Customs Act were presented to Parliament at the 1938 Session, but an important enlargement of the Provisions of Section 151 of the Act was made effective by Order in Council and became law on the 1st of August, 1938. This provides that vessels registered in all parts of the British Commonwealth, other than Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire and India, will be subject to search within the twelve mile limit of the Canadian shore, which is known as "Canadian Customs Waters". If found hovering within that area, such vessels may be seized if goods are found on board in contravention of the Customs Act. Vessels exceeding 500 tons register are not subject to these provisions.

The new regulations were the outcome of lengthy negotiations between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada. They are very important to Preventive Service work since a large percentage of the larger vessels, engaged in smuggling, are registered in the British West Indies and Newfoundland, and were previously immune to search or seizure beyond the three mile limit.

It is hoped that it may be possible to bring about a similar agreement with respect to vessels registered in St. Pierre et Miquelon and the French West Indies.

EXCISE ACT

Several amendments to the Excise Act were passed at the last Session of Parliament, and these were, with one exception, variations of the regulations dealing with the operation of tobacco factories and licensed distilleries, and therefore not of direct interest to the Preventive Service.

The exception consisted of the addition of Section 169 C. This renders a person liable to the heavier penalties provided for second offences under Sections 164 and 169, if they have previously been convicted for any offence under either of these two sections. Previously an accused was not liable to second offence penalties unless he had previously been convicted under the same section and subsection of the Act.

CO-OPERATION

INTERNATIONAL

I am very pleased to be able to report that the Preventive forces have continued to function in close co-operation with the United States Coastguard Service and the Alcohol Tax Unit. The co-operative effort in exchange of information mentioned in my last report has been extended wherever possible, to the mutual benefit of both countries. A further reference to this will be found on page 42.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

I am also pleased to report that the congenial relations existing between this force and the Department of National Revenue have been maintained throughout the past year. Any suggestions by the police have been given every consideration and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have, at all times, afforded every possible assistance.

Other Federal Departments, including External Affairs and the Department of Justice and the Department of National Defence, have again rendered most valuable service.

PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

Our relations with other police forces, both provincial and municipal, in enforcing the provisions of the Customs and Excise Acts, have been well maintained on the basis of mutual assistance throughout the year. As mentioned

last year, in some provinces searches for violations of the liquor statutes are frequently carried out jointly by members of the Provincial Police and members of our detachments.

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

The aviation section of this force has again been very helpful to the Preventive Service, and the fact that our aeroplanes are on patrol no doubt had a great moral effect upon the rum-runners. During the season these aeroplanes were called upon to assist in locating missing vessels and crews, and on two occasions they were successful in locating the missing craft.

Our aircraft operations along the Atlantic seaboard and the lower gulf of the St. Lawrence were undertaken by three deHaviland Dragon-Fly land planes, based on Moncton, N.B. They commenced their operations on May 19, 1938, continuing throughout the season until flying conditions became adverse. They ceased flying on November 23, 1938. A total of 229 separate patrols were carried out involving a total flying time of 736 hours. The aeroplanes mentioned have radio connections with our control point at Shediac.

MARINE SECTION

RE-ORGANIZATION

The Marine Section as a whole has been subjected to a general re-organization. A senior ship's officer was appointed marine superintendent and the ranks and ratings were changed to bring about a more simplified system. Both large and small patrol vessels have been given a greater responsibility and brought in closer co-operation with the land force, in many cases working with them in effecting services and seizures.

ASSISTANCE FROM DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Director of Naval Engineering has acted as technical adviser to the commissioner, and it is desired to acknowledge the splendid assistance and co-operation extended by him and his staff during the past year. It is also desired to acknowledge the help given by the Director of Naval Stores and other officers of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Closer co-operation with the Naval Service has greatly improved our efficiency, and has been the means of expediting patrols and reducing our expenditure.

The bulk of the repair work and annual refits to the patrol vessels has been carried out by the staff of the Naval Dockyard at Halifax.

NEW VESSELS

A total of seven patrol vessels have been sold through the Salvage Department during the past year, these having reached the stage where they could not be economically operated due to depreciation of engines, etc. Additions consisted of the Cruiser *French* which was built by Messrs. Davie Shipbuilding Company of Levis, P.Q. This vessel was launched in July, 1938. The patrol vessel *D 2*, which was originally seized and forfeited under the Customs Act, was taken over and converted for use as a patrol boat. Two small vessels which have been named the *D 1* and *D 10* were purchased for inshore work in Prince Edward Island.

TRAINING

Training classes have been carried out in Halifax under officers of the Royal Canadian Navy by arrangement with the Department of National Defence, and a selected number of ships' officers and ratings attended a three months' training course at "Depot" Division, Regina, for the first time.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION (Marine Section)

The strength of the Marine Section has remained practically unchanged. Approximately 238 men of all ranks and ratings comprise the Marine Section. This Section has maintained continuous patrols during the past season on the Atlantic seaboard; also in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is considered that their efforts were made more effective last year by allotting the larger cruiser type vessels to six distinct areas. The smaller patrol vessels covered the inshore waters and acted as a second line of protection, maintaining close co-operation with land detachments.

On the British Columbia seaboard we have one small motor vessel, and this Coast has been entirely free from liquor smuggling on a commercial scale.

The personnel of the Marine Section has maintained its reputation of carrying out its arduous duty, often in the face of most difficult and dangerous circumstances.

5. Criticism of Police Methods

I should like to again warn the public that there is still a general tendency among subversive elements to immediately accuse the police of either unnecessary brutality, intoxication, or some similar offence, once they are called upon to take definite action in maintaining law and order.

All that the police forces in Canada ask is that the public analyse each situation very carefully before forming any opinion when such charges are made, and to keep in mind the causes which have led up to a clash between the police and any section of the populace.

The purpose of such critics in some cases is two-fold:—First, to entirely discredit the police, and secondly, to gain much publicity at no cost.

6. New Duties

In the ordinary course of our duties in the Provinces there has been practically no change, except for the new duties which will be referred to later. Each year there is an increase, large or small, in the services rendered the Federal Government.

There is a tendency now for towns in the Provinces with which there are agreements with the R.C.M. Police to ask for the services of the force to police such municipalities. On each occasion in which we have been requested to undertake municipal work we have asked for a tri-partite agreement, including the municipality, the provincial authorities and the Federal Government, and where this is not forthcoming or acceptable to all concerned, we have refused to enter into any arrangement for the policing of the municipality in question.

During the past twelve months, no new agreements for the policing of towns or cities have actually been entered into, although the matter has been discussed and considerable correspondence has been exchanged on the subject.

PUBLIC SECURITY

On account of the uncertain conditions in Europe, we have undertaken a good deal of new and important work in conjunction with other Departments of the Federal Government, principally with the Department of National Defence, in the preparation of measures all over the country to ensure the co-operation of Provincial Authorities and private corporations in the prevention of sabotage in the event of hostilities arising, and for the protection of the public utilities and the safeguarding of vulnerable points in connection with transportation and lines of communication.

The reception by the public, without excitement, that this work was being undertaken, has been a decided advantage to the police. The press has given valuable assistance in this matter, as the newspapers, for the most part, have carefully guarded against unnecessarily alarming the people.

Private Enterprise and large Corporations have entered into the realities at issue in a commendable manner. The work is proceeding as rapidly as possible.

SECRET SERVICE

Other important activities of a Secret nature for the information of the Government have also required much care and preparation.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES

The proposed visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to Canada in May and June, 1939, has entailed a good deal of preparatory and extra work. It is surprising how much ground has to be covered.

The goodwill and co-operation of all Police Forces throughout the Dominion are of course being sought by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police whose primary concern the safety of Their Majesties will be, and the response has been most willing and encouraging.

7. Health

It is a pleasure to report that during the year which ended on March 31, 1939, the health of the Force has been better than for several years past. There were no serious epidemics.

Influenza, fractures and injuries, tonsillitis, appendicitis and the ordinary cold appear more prominently in the statistics than other causes of illness, in the order named, and have accounted for a good deal of loss of time.

NUMBER SENT TO HOSPITAL

The number of members of the Force who were sent to Hospital during the past twelve months was 640, compared with 852 of last year, a decrease of slightly more than 22·5 per cent.

NUMBER LAID OFF DUTY FROM OTHER CAUSES

The number of members of the force laid off duty through illness decreased from 2,139 to 2,036, which is approximately 4·8 per cent.

TOTAL STRENGTH OFF DUTY THROUGH ILLNESS

During the year under review, therefore, there were 2,676 members of the force off duty through illness of one kind or another. The total last year was 2,991. A decrease this year of slightly over 10·5 per cent.

The daily average of men off duty through illness for the whole force for the twelve months ended March 31, 1939, was, therefore, 7·33, compared with 8·19 of last year.

With the strength of the force on March 31, 1939, at 2,603 of all ranks, the daily percentage of loss to the force on account of sickness during the twelve months ended on that date was, therefore, ·281. A daily percentage of one per cent would be equivalent to a loss of about 26 men.

NUMBER OF DAYS LOST

The actual number of days lost throughout the year through illness of all kinds, injuries, etc., was 17,212, made up as follows:—

	Days
In hospital..	6,919
Off duty from other causes..	10,293
	<u>17,212</u>

or an average of 6.38 days per member of the force. The average of the previous year was 7.52.

In other words, the total number of days lost through sickness, injuries, etc., in 1938-39 was 1.81 per cent of the total man-power days available.

From the figures which have been given, I am glad to note that the average absences from duty on account of illness is within reasonable limits, and compares most favourably with former years and with the averages of other units of like size.

RECREATION

It has not been possible to make much advance under this heading during the past year, but Officers Commanding and the men of their Commands have made the best of local conditions.

Games take the place of physical training at several points and where there are canteens the situation is satisfactory, as it has been possible to obtain extra equipment and facilities.

The majority of divisions have been able to organize dances and similar forms of entertainment, and the situation is gradually improving in these respects.

Some relaxation has been afforded by the R.C.M. Police band at Regina. This will be referred to under subsection (5) of section 2.

8. Crime

The statistics regarding crime will be found in Appendix "C", and a comparison of the figures from the standpoint of "true" cases is made in section 4, but it is desired to call attention here to a few of the outstanding characteristics from the "Cases entered" standpoint.

GENERAL

The aggregate of "cases entered" for the three main classifications which are in use by this force and which are shown in detail in Appendix "C", is an increase of 5,372 over last year, as set forth below:—

—	1937-38	1938-39	Increase	Decrease
Federal Statutes.....	15,345	15,165		180
Criminal Code.....	22,674	23,330	656	
Provincial Statutes.....	24,354	29,250	4,896	
Total.....	62,373	67,745	5,552	180
Total increase.....			5,372	

From the figures given above, it will be seen that there has been a small decrease under Federal Statutes during the twelve months which ended on March 31, 1939; a substantial increase in cases under the Criminal Code, and a heavy increase in cases entered under the Provincial Statutes.

The small decrease under the heading of *Federal Statutes* is principally due to the decrease in the number of cases entered under the Customs Act and the Excise Act. It is true that there were small increases in the cases entered under the Indian Act and also under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, with a considerable increase under the Railway Act, whereas under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act there was a small decrease. However, the increases mentioned were more than offset by the decreases in the two main items of Customs and Excise, making a net decrease of 180 cases entered.

In the cases entered under the *Criminal Code*, the increase of 656 cases is distributed amongst parts 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8 of the Code, but the highest percentage of increases occur under crimes connected with Part 5—"offences against religion, morals and public convenience" (Sections 197 to 239), and Part 8 (Sections 509 to 545) "wilful and forbidden acts".

In so far as the comparatively large increase in cases entered under the *Provincial Statutes* is concerned, this is chiefly due to the large increase in searches which gave "negative" results in Nova Scotia under the Liquor Act. Therefore the increase is more apparent than real and will show up much more distinctly in the "true" cases.

Increases in the number of cases entered under the Provincial Statutes concern one or both of the Acts relating to liquor and Highway Traffic Control, resulting in a total *small increase* in "cases entered" for the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia. There was a *decrease* in Prince Edward Island.

A few further remarks with respect to some of the noteworthy features of each of the main classifications already referred to may be of additional interest.

FEDERAL STATUTES

Once again the Federal Acts which show up most conspicuously in numerical importance under this heading are the Excise, Customs, Indian, Juvenile Delinquents, Opium and Narcotic Drug and the Railway Act, and during the past few years this order has been generally maintained.

In so far as the *Excise and Customs Acts* are concerned, these have received determined and unrelenting attention. Some details were given regarding them in Subsection 4 of Section 1 and examples of cases tried will be found in Appendix "A".

Indian Act.—There is only a small increase in the number of cases entered during the past year under this heading, and usually we experience little difficulty in enforcing this Act.

Juvenile Delinquents.—Under this heading there is also a small increase in cases entered, but the majority are petty thefts by youths.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.—There were some 30 cases less entered under this Act during the past year, but this does not indicate less success than last year, as we were able to bring to trial a number of notorious suspects and to secure the conviction of a number of clever offenders who have been too wily in the past to be brought into Court. Close co-operation has been maintained with the Department of Pensions and National Health, and we believe they are satisfied with the results obtained.

During April, 1938, the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was amended in order to make the cultivation or production of *Cannabis Sativa* (Marihuana) illegal in Canada, except by permit. This, of course, has increased our duties.

Railway Act.—Last year I was able to report a gratifying decrease in the number of offences and cases entered under this Act. This year the number has largely increased, and most of the cases referred to are those entered against

transients travelling on trains illegally, which is still too prevalent. In my last report there were 253 cases entered, whereas during the year which ended on March 31, 1939, there were 417.

The increase is largely due to a tightening of the preventive action taken and a less number of warnings, especially in the Province of Alberta.

Removal of Transients.—In addition to the 417 cases entered, there were a large number of transients removed from trains by this force and also a large number warned. The numbers this year are less than last year. In fact they are less than for any time during the past 4 years. However, even with this improvement, illegal travelling on Railway trains is too prevalent by far.

CRIMINAL CODE

We have already noted a substantial increase in the number of cases entered under this heading during the twelve months under review; but in view of the fact that there were 1,256 cases in which the complainant declined to prosecute and 1,158 cases in the "Negative searches and complaint unfounded" column, a total of 2,414, as compared with 1,307 of the previous year, the number of cases actually brought to trial was less than last year.

The majority of the cases in which the complainant declined to prosecute were in connection with Part 7 of the Criminal Code dealing with offences against the rights of property (thefts, etc.).

The total number of cases entered for thefts and offences against the rights of property during the year ended March 31, 1939, was 12,618, compared with 12,688 of the previous year. A small decrease.

The next largest item under the Criminal Code which stands out conspicuously, but which has not a high percentage of increase, are offences against Part 6 of the Code—the person and reputation, (assaults, etc.), with a total of 5,487, compared with 5,337 of last year. Offences against Part 5 of the Code, against religion, morals and public convenience numbered 2,068 cases, as against 1,780 of last year, an increase of 16·17 per cent, which, as already noted, is one of the highest percentage increases. The increase is divided principally between Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick.

In cases under Part 8 of the Criminal Code—"Wilful and forbidden Acts," the number of cases entered during the past twelve months is 1,711, as compared with 1,545 of the previous year; but the increase is only an apparent one as there were 189 cases in which the complainant refused to prosecute and 224 other cases in the column headed "Negative searches and complaint unfounded." Last year's total was 165 only.

Counterfeit money.—The number of cases entered under this heading—Part 9 of the Criminal Code—has been reduced from 186 to 150 during the past twelve months.

REGISTRATION OF REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS

During the year under review, approximately 12,000 pistols and revolvers have been registered with the various police forces throughout the Dominion. Particulars, including the name of the registered owner, the make and the serial number have been received by our Firearms Branch where, at the end of the year, on the 31st March, 1939, we had records of approximately 180,000 weapons.

The registration of weapons has proved of great value, not only to our own Force, but also to the various city and other police organizations throughout the Dominion. Several instances have occurred where our Firearms Branch has been able to assist various police forces in laying charges of theft and more serious ones against persons arrested in possession of revolvers. Examples will be found in the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

As usual, the most conspicuous figures in cases entered under this heading, shown in the Statistics in Appendix "C," are those dealing with liquor and motor vehicular traffic, and these acts require constant endeavour and unrelenting supervision and enforcement.

There is an increase of 4,896 "cases entered" under Provincial Statutes for the past year and this increase was principally accounted for by the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia. In the case of the first three provinces mentioned the increases were in connection with motor vehicular traffic on the highways and in the last named in connection with the Liquor Act.

However, it has already been noted that the apparent large increase is due to the enormous number of "negative" searches made in the Province of Nova Scotia. The actual increase in "true" cases will be shown in Section 4.

Every effort is made to meet local conditions and the desires of the respective Provincial Governments.

The R.C.M. Police have had the full and adequate support of the respective Attorneys-General in each of the provinces in which this force is charged with the enforcement of these statutes.

9. Industrial and Other Disturbances

Strikes and industrial disputes were comparatively few during the period under review, and in most instances were settled peacefully. Only a few disorders occurred necessitating police interference. Militant demonstrations staged by unemployed and relief recipients, however, caused some concern and required some action at Vancouver and Calgary.

UNEMPLOYED IN VANCOUVER

Following the closing of the British Columbia Relief Work Camp in April, unemployed workers converged on Vancouver in large numbers. The Provincial Government declared that no further assistance could be given to the unemployed and indicated that since the majority of the men were not native British Columbians they should return to their home provinces, and offered to provide free transportation for those willing to go. On April 24, approximately 2,000 men paraded at Vancouver in a demonstration calculated to force official action. The demonstrators were advised by the leaders of the Relief Project Workers Union "To fight for work and wages and not sit round and talk about it."

The situation remained unchanged until May 20 when without warning over 1,200 men paraded and invaded the lobby of the Georgia Hotel, the Central Post Office and the Vancouver Art Gallery with the declared intention of remaining in the buildings until they were provided with "work—not train rides."

On May 21, at a conference between representatives of the single unemployed and municipal and provincial authorities, an agreement was reached whereby the 250 men occupying the rotunda of the Georgia Hotel would leave the premises on payment of \$500. Payment of the money having been made, the unemployed vacated the hotel without creating any disturbance.

On May 23, groups of men canvassed the down-town area collecting money in tin cans in defiance of orders issued by the City Police, and over one hundred persons were arrested as a result of this mass begging. The situation grew more tense from day to day with the demonstrators determined to retain possession of the two remaining public buildings.

On June 19, the men occupying the post office and art gallery were forcibly ejected from these buildings after having stubbornly refused to leave voluntarily and peacefully.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

SINGLE UNEMPLOYED TO VICTORIA

Following the disturbance at the post office and art gallery, a large crowd of supporters and sympathizers escorted a delegation of one hundred of the single unemployed to the dock where the men embarked for Victoria to lay their demands before the Provincial Government. Incited by speeches of the leaders, the crowd assembled assumed a menacing attitude but happily the disorders of the early morning were not repeated.

On June 22 organized begging on the streets was resorted to on a large scale in defiance of the law, resulting in many arrests.

All necessary precautions were taken with a view to preventing occupation of public buildings and a repetition of disorder. The situation became somewhat adjusted during the latter half of June.

BEGGING ON STREETS IN VANCOUVER

During October the streets of Vancouver were again the scene of mass begging or "tin-canning" so-called, necessitating police interference and resulting in many arrests being made. Transients also invaded various restaurants where they ordered meals for which they refused to pay.

STRIKE OF RELIEF RECIPIENTS, CALGARY, ALTA.

About 2,000 relief recipients came out on strike at Calgary on April 6 in protest against reduced relief allowances. On April 19 strikers clashed with non-strikers employed in the Memorial Park, forcing them to abandon their work. Several other disturbances occurred on the days following, necessitating police action.

On April 27, thirteen leaders of the strike were arrested when attempting to lead a march through down-town Calgary against the orders of the police.

The strike was finally settled on May 19, when the majority of the strikers voted to accept the city's offer of a settlement. Altogether thirty-three men and women were arrested during the strike on charges of unlawful assembling.

FORCIBLE STRIKE ON THE STEAMSHIP "DAMIA"

During the morning of June 5, 1938, a group of men numbering about 100 and led by Pat Sullivan, leader of the Canadian Seamen's Union and a prominent member of the communist party, forcibly instituted a strike on the steamship *Damia* then proceeding through the Cornwall canal. Boarding the vessel when it moored in dock 15, Sullivan and his men literally threw off members of the crew who refused to join the strike. The action resulted in a blocking of the waterway, suspension of operations along the canal and the tying up of thirteen lake vessels.

Displaying an extremely truculent and highhanded attitude when in conference with the officials of the companies involved, Sullivan agreed to an arrangement whereby a fifty per cent operation of the canal was permitted during the following day.

A settlement of all matters in dispute between the union and the three companies was made on June 27 and normal operation of the canal was resumed during the afternoon.

Members of this force and the Ontario Provincial Police were on hand but no police action was required during the dispute.

STRIKE OF SHOE WORKERS, HUMBERSTONE, ONT.

Disorders marked the strike of shoe workers at the Humberstone Shoe Company Plant at Humberstone, Ontario, on October 25 when strike pickets assaulted workers desiring to enter the plant. Police interference was resisted resulting in a clash and the arrest of twenty strikers on charges of assault. The strike called by the Canadian Shoe Workers Union on October 21 was settled on October 30.

STRIKE OF EMPLOYEES PACIFIC LINE CO. BLUBBER BAY, B.C.

During the early part of October striking employees of the Pacific Line Company at Blubber Bay, B.C., members of the International Wood Workers of America, and non-union men still working clashed, resulting in police interference and many injuries. Five of the rioters were arrested.

SECTION 2

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1939, the Force had a total strength of 2,603, made up as follows:—

Officers.. . . .	95
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.. . . .	2,164
Marine Section.. . . .	218
Special Constables.. . . .	126
	<hr/>
	2,603

The total strength on March 31 of the previous year was 2,598. During the year ended March 31, 1939, there was, therefore, an increase in strength of 5, or approximately .2 per cent.

The following table shows the various ranks of officers, non-commissioned officers and constables, the rates of pay and distribution by provinces in each case on March 31, 1939. It will be noted that the details given include those for the Marine Section:—

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1939

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily Pay Scale as Indicated	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	High Commissioner's Office, London, England
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,000.....per annum	1												
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	4,500....."	1												
9	Asst. Commissioners.....	2,800 to 3,600	3		1				1	2	1	1			
18	Superintendents.....	2,250 to 2,650	3		2	1	1	4	2	1	2		1		
48	Inspectors.....	1,650 to 2,050	9	1	3	5	2	4	3	11	6	2		3	
2	Detective Inspectors.....	1,650 to 2,050	1												
15	Sub-Inspectors.....	1,550	4	1	1		1	1	1	5		1			
1	Surgeons.....	2,250 to 2,650													
53	Staff-Sergeants.....	\$3 25 to \$3 75 per diem	14												
160	Sergeants.....	3 00....."	18		4	3	1	5	4	14	6	2			
217	Corporals.....	2 50....."	20	1	14	9	9	28	12	35	21	7	1	4	
109	Lance-Corporals.....	2 35....."	29	3	15	16	10	40	21	53	26	9	3	2	
1495	Constables, First Class.....	2 00 to 2 25	69	21	132	78	104	274	121	401	206	50	8	31	1
	Constables, Second Class.....	1 75....."													
	Constables, Third Class.....	1 50....."													
32	Sub-Constables.....	0 75 to 1 25	8		1	2		3	2	16					
8	Trumpeters.....	0 75 to 1 25					4	15	9	26	24	7	4	19	
126	Special Constables.....	(As authorized by the Minister)	8	3	2	5				8					
<i>Marine Section</i>															
1	Marine Superintendent.....	\$7 25.....per diem													
1	Shore Engineer.....	5 60....."			1										
6	Masters (A) Class.....	5 60....."			1										
8	Masters (B) Class.....	5 10....."			6										
8	First Officers.....	4 25....."	1		6		1								
3	Second Officers.....	3 75....."			3										
6	Chief Engineers.....	5 35....."	1		5										
8	Engineers, 2nd Class.....	4 25....."			7										
18	Coxswains.....	3 00....."			12	2	1	1							
17	Boatswains.....	2 50....."	1		15	2		1				1			
15	Engineers, 3rd Class.....	3 75....."			2		2								
19	Engineers, 4th Class.....	3 00....."			2	3	2								

[illegible]

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen divisions and four hundred and twenty-one detachments distributed throughout the different provinces and territories as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"I"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	37
New Brunswick.....	"J"	33
Quebec.....	"C"	29
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	29
Manitoba.....	"D"	55
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	100
Alberta.....	"K"	94
British Columbia.....	"E"	13
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	26
		421

This is a decrease of one division and four detachments since my last report.

The decrease in divisions is due to former "B" Division (Yukon Territory) having been included with "G" Division which formerly included the Northwest Territories only.

A detailed list of detachments in each division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, two hundred and thirty-nine men joined the force, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, died, etc., being two hundred and thirty-four, resulting in a net increase of 5. Of the two hundred and thirty-nine who joined, four were special constables who were engaged as regular members, fifty-nine were members of the reserve and five returned to the Force after leaving it. Of the remaining one hundred and seventy-one, twenty-nine were engaged for duty in the Marine Section and fifty as special constables, and ninety-two were recruits.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Acting Deputy Commissioner T. Dann.

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent J. M. Tupper,

Superintendent R. R. Tait,

Superintendent C. H. Hill, M.C.,

Superintendent T. H. Irvine,

Acting Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead.

Resumes the rank of Superintendent:

Acting Assistant Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector E. G. Frere,

Acting Superintendent J. Kelly,

Inspector J. O. Scott,

Inspector K. Duncan,

Inspector A. S. Cooper, M.C.

Appointed Acting Superintendent:

Inspector R. E. Mercer,

Inspector F. A. Blake,

Inspector L. H. Nicholson.

Promoted Inspector:

Reg. No. 4977 Staff-Sergeant F. T. Evens,
 Reg. No. 5317 Staff-Sergeant W. H. Loughheed,
 Reg. No. 9775 Sergeant D. L. McGibbon,
 Reg. No. 7580 Acting Sergeant J. Howe.

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 11312 Staff-Sergeant C. Batch, M.M.,
 Reg. No. 6420 Staff-Sergeant J. Healey,
 Reg. No. 5477 Staff-Sergeant J. G. Metcalfe,
 Reg. No. 6495 Staff-Sergeant N. Anderson,
 Reg. No. 4718 Sergeant H. N. Trickey,
 Reg. No. 9748 Sergeant R. M. Wood,
 Reg. No. 9862 Acting Sergeant O. LaRiviere,
 Reg. No. 8758 Acting Sergeant C. W. Harvison,
 Reg. No. 11757 Acting Sergeant G. B. McClellan.

Retired to Pension:

Deputy Commissioner G. L. Jennings, O.B.E.,
 Deputy Commissioner D. Ryan,
 Assistant Commissioner H. M. Newson,
 Assistant Commissioner M. H. Vernon,
 Superintendent A. H. L. Mellor,
 Superintendent G. F. Fletcher,
 Superintendent G. C. P. Montizambert,
 Inspector J. A. Browne,
 Inspector C. R. Peters.

Appointment Cancelled: (Term of service concluded)

Provisional Superintendent G. M. Hibbard.

Deaths: Nil.

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:—

Pensioned:

Reg. No. 5011 Staff-Sergeant Nelson, J.
 Reg. No. 12447 Staff-Sergeant Plunkett, S. J.
 Reg. No. 5429 Sergeant Kingston, L. S.
 Reg. No. 5561 Sergeant Schulz, A. R.
 Reg. No. 5647 Sergeant Coombs, C. A.
 Reg. No. 5726 Sergeant Smith, W. D.
 Reg. No. 9063 Sergeant Collins, J. J.
 Reg. No. 9074 Sergeant Sleeman, A. C.
 Reg. No. 9091 Sergeant McKay, K.
 Reg. No. 11716 Sergeant Symons, T. W.
 Reg. No. 11731 Sergeant Stubbs, W. H.
 Reg. No. 4822 Corporal Crane, H. A. E.
 Reg. No. 9081 Corporal Carriere, J. E.
 Reg. No. 9164 Corporal Inglis, A. E.
 Reg. No. 9169 Corporal Isnor, G. C.
 Reg. No. 9520 Corporal Fairman, G. C.
 Reg. No. 8790 Acting Corporal Wall, G. M.
 Reg. No. 9758 Acting Corporal Turner, L. C.
 Reg. No. 4145 Lance-Corporal Sambrooke, A. W.
 Reg. No. 4389 Lance-Corporal Currie, G. D. B.
 Reg. No. 5774 Lance-Corporal Foskett, W. H.

Reg. No.	9058	Constable	Perrault, G. H.
Reg. No.	9107	Constable	Whittmore, F.
Reg. No.	9161	Constable	Baker, C. O.
Reg. No.	9295	Constable	Tredgold, T. H.
Reg. No.	9475	Constable	Hewer, W.
Reg. No.	9972	Constable	Harness, A.

Died:

Reg. No.	9792	Sergeant	Holman, T. J.
Reg. No.	9101	Constable	Smith, G. L.
Reg. No.	9425	Constable	Clinkscale, R. R.
Reg. No.	9886	Constable	Robb, R.
Reg. No.	10442	Constable	Glanville, R.
Reg. No.	10566	Constable	Godin, P.
Reg. No.	10675	Constable	Vendette, M. E.
Reg. No.	9972	Constable	Harness, A.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

The organization at Headquarters has been changed since my last report. From January 15, 1939, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, Ottawa, was divided into three main departments as follows, under the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner:—

“A” Department—Administration and Organization—
Asst. Commissioner C. H. King.

“C” Department—Criminal Investigation—
Asst. Commissioner R. R. Tait.

“S” Department—Supplies and Equipment, Quarters, etc.—
Asst. Commissioner J. M. Tupper.

There are several sections in each department, and some variations to the general arrangement above set forth are authorized, and it is believed the new arrangement will run smoothly and to the general advantage after it has been given a fair trial.

MARINE SECTION

As proposed in my last report, new construction, repairs, refits and similar matters for the Marine Section are now undertaken by the Naval Service Branch of the Department of National Defence, and we are very grateful for the kind assistance and co-operation of that Department.

ENLARGEMENT OF EXISTING SECTIONS AND CREATION OF NEW ONES IN THE CRIMINAL

INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch dealing with Intelligence, Civil Security and Secret Service have either been enlarged or new sections created on account of new duties. *Civil or Public Security* has already been touched upon under the heading of “New Duties”. It is not in the public interest at present to deal with it or any other of the sections referred to at greater length.

The *Police Gazette* is also now published at this Headquarters instead of at Regina, and further details regarding this will be given in Section 4—Crime.

CENTRALIZATION OF PAY CHEQUES

This continues to work very satisfactorily. All pay cheques except those for the Yukon Territory are issued at Headquarters.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL

We have continued our efforts to reduce the amount of incoming and outgoing mail at Headquarters, and notwithstanding the fact that we have been obliged to increase the work in certain existing sections and to create new ones, we have again been successful in reducing the quantity of mail.

The number of communications received and attended to at this Headquarters, apart from those originating at Headquarters, during the past year was 342,167, compared with 368,399 the previous year, a reduction of more than 80 letters for each working day. A reduction of 6 letters per day from each division means an average of 78 per diem.

We were able to make a small reduction only in outgoing mail. During the 12 months ended March 31, 1939, we had 119,968 outgoing letters compared with 125,451 last year.

5. Administration and Organization in the Field

AMALGAMATION OF "B" AND "G" DIVISIONS

When dealing with Divisions and detachments in Sub-section 2 of this Section, a notation was made that during the past 12 months the former "B" Division which comprised the Yukon Territory, was amalgamated with "G" Division. The Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory are now included in one Division, known as "G" Division, with Headquarters at Ottawa, Ontario. The various detachments will be found in Appendix "A."

TRANSFER OF DETACHMENTS IN GASPE PENINSULA TO "C" DIVISION

For several years certain detachments along the south shore of the Gaspé Peninsula, in the Province of Quebec, came under the control of the Officer Commanding "J" Division (New Brunswick). During the past year, these detachments have been transferred to "C" Division (Quebec) viz:—Chandler, New Carlisle, etc.

GENERAL

The system of inspection and organization of certain detachments by patrol sergeants has been continued, and has been found most beneficial. It has been extended where practicable.

The agreements with the Provinces permit of the number of detachments being increased, if desired, but any increase in the total number of Police agreed upon must be met by an increased payment to the Federal Government.

The usual periodical rearrangement of detachments, in all provinces, has again taken place during the past year. This becomes necessary through changing conditions and alteration in the locations of the centres of population.

SPECIAL COURSES

The training at the "Depot" inculcates into the members of the Force the value of being on the alert to take advantage of any opportunity of increasing knowledge and experience, and every effort is made to give selected personnel special training in Canada and elsewhere, so that they may be returned to "key" positions or placed on the training staff to impart their practical knowledge to others.

The training staff are also sent to various centres to secure Refresher Courses as often as possible.

The gradual progress towards the use of up-to-date methods in the detection and prevention of crime will be enlarged upon in Section 4—Crime.

CLERICAL SECTION

This section is still being maintained, but I am not satisfied that the results being secured are what were expected. Enquiry as to what changes of benefit can be made are continuing.

R. C. M. POLICE BAND

In my last year's report, under the heading of "Recreation," it was mentioned that it should be possible for this Force to again organize and support a band. It was recalled that in the early days the Force had a band, which at one time was mounted, when the total strength was under 600.

It is therefore a pleasure to report that the Force has now a good band under the direction of Staff Sergeant J. T. Brown, late Director of Music of the Governor General's Foot Guards. It is in training at Regina, and will likely make its first public appearance on the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen in May, 1939.

The police personnel comprising the R. C. M. Police Band have received training at Regina, Sask., as policemen first, in the same manner as any other recruits sent to "Depot" Division.

Their duties as musicians are therefore of a secondary consideration, and this is an important item to record. Nevertheless, Staff Sergeant Brown has worked assiduously and long towards organizing a band which will be a credit to the force. He has carefully selected each man, and the personnel concerned, 34 in number, have responded to his leadership in a most commendable manner. People who are qualified to express an opinion have given reports which are most gratifying upon their work as musicians.

Finally, the band has been organized at a minimum cost to the public. For example, there has been no cost to public funds in providing instruments for the band. This has been achieved through the praiseworthy efforts of Staff Sergeant Brown and by voluntary subscriptions of members of the Force, etc.

SERVICES FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

It seems to the writer that the present system of furnishing services to the various Departments of the Federal Government should be amended in some way to make it possible for such departments to secure our services when the need is either urgent or the request is obviously reasonable. At the present time, if such requests require additional strength, we are almost invariably obliged to refuse them, upon the ground that we have no funds to enlist more men.

If each department likely to require our services was called upon to provide itself with a sum of money to cover the service required, in its own estimates, or would give the Commissioner of this Force some idea or intimation of what was likely to be required early enough to be included in the R. C. M. Police estimates, it would be more satisfactory and this force would not be subject to criticism either for alleged lack of interest, or of being unwilling to co-operate.

SERVICES TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

These are covered by agreements between the Federal Government and the respective Provincial Governments concerned. A stated strength is agreed upon for a stated amount. Any increase in strength must be paid for.

There has been no difficulty whatever in this matter.

6. Accommodation

Headquarters.—In my last report attention was drawn to the fact that while it was a great advantage to have our Headquarters offices in the new Justice Building, which is very much appreciated, nevertheless, it is much to be regretted that we have no room for expansion. It is not possible to organize a training school at this Headquarters for lack of space. This is detrimental to the best interests of the force.

Public Buildings.—During the year ended March 31, 1939, it has been possible, through the kind co-operation of the Department of Public Works, to provide space in Government-owned buildings for six more detachments. We have now 66 such detachments throughout the Dominion. In this connection, I desire to record my sincere appreciation of the excellent co-operation and assistance we have received at all times from the Department of Public Works.

In addition, other departments, such as The Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, the Immigration Branch, and the Department of National Defence, supply accommodation free of charge for several other detachments.

Rented Buildings.—I am glad to be able to report that the total of rental paid and mentioned in my last report, viz: \$188,055.57, has, during the past year, been reduced some \$2,648.

Police-owned Buildings.—Every effort has been made to reduce the "overhead" in heating and maintaining our own buildings, and where it has been economical to do so, we have either closed large buildings, temporarily, when the strength has been temporarily withdrawn, or otherwise practised economy. For example, at Vancouver, we have temporarily closed the large barracks at Shaughnessy Heights.

Existing buildings have been kept in good repair.

The new buildings erected or begun during the year will be mentioned under "Buildings"—See No. 15 of this section.

7. Discipline

Under this heading, it is gratifying to record that, on the whole, the conduct of the members of the force has been very good. There have been very few cases of a serious nature.

It is essential that a high standard be maintained for the reasons explained in my last report.

It should be obvious that a man whose integrity is subject to suspicion is worthless in an organization which is so widely scattered and where the individual is depended upon so much.

8. Honours and Awards

The following Honours and Awards were made during the year under review:—

(i) *Order of St. John of Jerusalem*—

During the period under review, Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C., was admitted to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, with the grade of Officer Brother.

(ii) *Royal Canadian Humane Association*—

Reg. No. 12387 Constable Hanson, R.P., of "H" Division, was the recipient of the Parchment Certificate of the Royal Canadian Humane Association in recognition of his action in rescuing one Sophie Charlotte Flagg from drowning in the waters of the Northwest Arm, Halifax, N.S.

(iii) *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal—*

During the year ended March 31, 1939, the following awards under this heading were made:—

Serving Officers.. . . .	2
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.. . . .	23
Ex-members.. . . .	3

9. Medical Treatment

I am pleased to again report that the very satisfactory and economical arrangements with the Department of Pensions and National Health are being continued and existing arrangements have worked very smoothly during the past year. We are relying more and more upon the services of the Department of Pensions and National Health and we are very grateful for the excellent co-operation and assistance.

10. Dental Treatment

The existing arrangements whereby the rates of the Department of National Defence apply for all dental work is economical and have worked out very satisfactorily.

A very close check is kept of all dental expenditures, and the average cost per man to those who were authorized to have dental work carried out did not exceed \$15 per man.

11. St. John Ambulance Association

Instruction in the work of the St. John Ambulance is one of the subjects included in the Syllabus of Training for all recruits classes, and also promotional and refresher classes. As a result the number of men who do not hold a certificate or other award is quite small.

During the past year first aid classes were held at Ottawa, Regina, Edmonton, Quebec, Fredericton, Calgary and several other points.

Owing to pressure of other duties, it was not possible to devote as much time as usual to this subject. Nevertheless, the following awards were made to members of the force who were successful in passing the necessary examinations:

Certificates (First examination).. . . .	161
Vouchers (Second examination).. . . .	47
Medallions (Third examination).. . . .	32
Labels (Fourth and subsequent examinations).. . . .	52
Total.. . . .	292

This is a less number than last year.

Every effort is being made to foster interest in this work. Several teams were entered for various competitions and the results obtained were very satisfactory and gave a stimulus to the training.

12. Cemeteries and Headstones

During the past year some attention has been given to mounted police cemeteries and burial grounds. There were a number of these which had not been attended to for several years and many of the graves were unmarked.

Headstones have been provided for twenty-two unmarked graves. This has been brought about through the kind co-operation of the Canadian Agency of the Imperial War Graves Commission, whose very material assistance we desire to gratefully acknowledge.

As far as possible, officers commanding in future will look after the graves of old members of the force in police cemeteries in their divisions and keep them tidy and intact.

By arrangement with the Controller of the National Parks Bureau, this force has undertaken to look after the graves in Old Fort Walsh cemetery.

13. Transport

Our transport apart from horses and sleighs (dog), may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(i) *Aeroplanes and Seaplanes—Aviation Section*

We now have three De Havilland "Dragonfly" biplanes fitted with two inverted Gipsy engines, each of which will develop 130 horse-power. They are cabin planes and have accommodation for pilot, co-pilot and 3 passengers.

We also possess one Noordyn Norseman seaplane, which is also fitted for land and skis. This machine will be of considerable assistance in the Northwest Territories.

The planes mentioned are fitted with radio and are flown by R. C. M. Police personnel who are fully qualified pilots, under the direction of a Sub-Inspector. The three "Dragonfly" machines are used chiefly in co-operation with the Marine Section in the prevention of smuggling.

The seaplane, which is new, will be used principally to patrol to remote areas in the Northwest Territories and similar outlying points.

(ii) *Motor Transport*

On March 31, 1939, the force possessed the following motor transport:—

Passenger cars.. . . .	497
Motor trucks.. . . .	19
Motor cycles.. . . .	16
	<hr/>
	532

which is an increase of 4 passenger cars, the same number of motor trucks and a decrease of one motor cycle from last year.

The operating costs and maintenance have been kept to a minimum.

We lost two cars and one truck by fire during the past year.

(iii) *Ordinary Pedal Bicycles*

As reported in previous years, we still have a few of these machines on charge in "A" Division, Ottawa. They are kept in good working condition and prove useful in that Division.

(iv) *Marine Transport*

On March 31, 1939, there were 28 cruisers and patrol boats in the Marine Section, distributed as follows:—

Division	Cruisers	Patrol Boats
"L" Division, P.E.I..	—	3
"H" Division, N.S..	13	6
"J" Division, N.B..	—	2
"C" Division, P.Q..	1	2
"E" Division, B.C..	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14	14

This is an increase of 5 cruisers and a decrease of 6 patrol boats, or a net decrease of one boat from last year.

We propose to add to the number in the near future.

The figures regarding the personnel of the Marine Section will be found in the statement of strength and in Appendix "B."

The vessels above referred to are used exclusively in the Preventive Service.

OTHER WATER TRANSPORT

Apart from the vessels of the Preventive Service, the police auxiliary schooner *St. Roch*, which is used as a floating detachment in the Western Arctic and for transporting police supplies in these waters, is now based on Herschel Island (summer) and Cambridge Bay (winter), and will be brought out again to Vancouver at the end of the 1939 season.

We also possess a number of small motor boats at the different detachments in the Northwest Territories.

14. Horses

While dealing with transportation, it is considered well to briefly state our position with regard to horses.

The number of horses on the strength is 151, made up as follows:—

Saddle horses.. . . .	144
Team horses.. . . .	4
Pack horses.. . . .	3
Total.. . . .	151

This is a decrease of 51 from last year.

The details of losses and gains during the twelve months covered by this report are:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold.. . . .	48	—
Destroyed.. . . .	10	—
Died	3	—
Transferred to Department of Agriculture	5	—
Purchased.. . . .	—	15
	66	15
	15	
Decrease.. . . .	51	

The health of the horses during the past year has been good, and there has been no outbreak of disease.

POLICE FARM FOR BREEDING OF HORSES

As we have about 40 mares in the force, it would seem advisable that we undertake to breed our own stock, owing to the difficulty of securing the right type of remount.

15. Dogs (Sleigh, and Trained Police Dog Assistants)

Sleigh Dogs.—On March 31, 1939, there were some 319 sleigh dogs on charge in the Force which is a considerable decrease from last year. From a glance at the table at the back of Appendix "B" it will be seen that most of these dogs are located in the Northwest Territories.

We are thankful to the Institute of Parasitology (McGill) and other Scientific Authorities who are still continuing their investigations into the cause of heavy losses by death which occur periodically amongst these animals in the remote areas.

Trained Police Dogs.—The Force now possesses some 13 trained police dogs which have been invaluable in locating lost persons and articles. Reference to the extracts from the report of the Chief Preventive Officer on page (55) in Appendix "A" gives the interesting history of these dogs, and information regarding their usefulness, and the value of their assistance.

Altogether the Force therefore possesses 332 dogs as follows:—

Sleigh dogs.. . . .	319
Trained Police dogs.. . . .	13
Total.. . . .	332

16. Buildings

I have already referred to some aspects of this situation under the heading of "Accommodation" wherein it was promised to give an outline of new buildings erected, etc.

(a) *New Buildings erected or commenced*

A new detachment building was erected at *Waskesiu, Saskatchewan.*

A new Lecture Hall was provided at *Regina, Saskatchewan.*

At *Rockcliffe, Ontario*, a new scientific laboratory has been built, and it was necessary to provide a Hangar for our Aircraft, as the cost of storage during the winter was prohibitive.

Some of these items were referred to in my report for the twelve months ended March 31, 1938.

(b) *New Requirements*

New stables are needed at *Rockcliffe*, as these buildings are now very old, and are becoming expensive to keep in a good state of repair. They are of wood construction.

A riding school at *Rockcliffe* would also be of great use in the training of recruits in winter.

A swimming bath at *Regina* is badly needed.

The revolver range at *Regina* needs extensive repairs.

As stated in my last report, it is felt that instead of continually paying "Living Allowances," it would be much more economical, in the long run, to provide blocks of married quarters at Headquarters and "A" Division, Ottawa, and "Depot" Division, Regina, to house the married personnel. During the past year we paid over \$620,000 for various living allowances, rent and so forth.

Fires.—I am very pleased to be able to report that we sustained no losses or damage to buildings by fire during the past year.

As already mentioned, under "Motor Transport," we lost two motor cars by fire in private garages during the year. One car was awaiting an estimate for repairs at Sheet Harbour, N.S., when it was destroyed by fire, and another was lost from the same cause at Richibucto, N.S.

A police truck was also a total loss through fire in June, 1938, when it was being used for hauling straw $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Regina. Sparks from the exhaust was the cause.

17. Clothing and Supplies

New Slicker.—As mentioned in my last report, a black heavy weight material has been adopted and is found to be filling our requirements satisfactorily.

Brown Breeches, to match the brown jacket, proved to be unsuitable and are no longer issued.

GENERAL

The approaching visit of Their Majesties has made the Supply Store a busy place, as our stocks of new clothing were not very large.

INSPECTION OF FINANCE AND STORES

These inspections have been carried out for several years past by the inspection officer of the force appointed to do so; but by arrangement with the Comptroller of the Treasury, who has kindly given us every co-operation in the matter, these inspections will, in future, be carried out by members of his staff.

18. "Living" and other Allowances

In my last report, it was pointed out that these allowances for rations, quarters, etc., are inadequate as they have not been changed for twenty years.

During the year under review, an effort was made to bring about some adjustments under this heading, which would have removed certain anomalies and inequalities which have been a source of complaint; but as you are aware, it was not possible to secure the concurrence of the Treasury Board in this matter. I still consider that it is most desirable to equalize these allowances as nearly as possible.

SECTION 3

RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1939, the number of applicants for engagement was 2,275, which is an approximate increase of 1.1 per cent over the number applying during the previous year.

We engaged 155 recruits.

During the same period 5 others returned to the Force after leaving it.

The number engaged for the Marine Section was 29.

The number of Special Constables engaged was 50.
making a total of 239 who joined the Force during the past twelve months.

As reported elsewhere, the wastage during the same period was 234, resulting in a net increase in strength of 5.

REJECTIONS

Many rejections are caused through insufficient education and medical unfitness. The high standards for entry have been maintained and the type of men actually sworn in were most satisfactory in every way.

WAITING LIST

There is a long waiting list, and unless a candidate receives high marks for his written and oral examinations, and his physical condition is above the ordinary, his chances of engagement are not very good.

EXTENT OF RECRUITING

As the average number of recruits required is not heavy, it is found that it is more satisfactory to recruit from our waiting list not more than twice a year. However, it is not well to have the recruit classes too large, as the results are much less satisfactory.

2. Training

The principal training centre is at 'Depot' Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, to which point all recruits are sent.

The period of training of recruits averages about six months, but it would be to the advantage of all concerned if this period could be lengthened.

During recent years, a steady improvement in facilities and accommodation has been possible at Regina, and we are now able to give instruction to small numbers of members of other forces.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

This is divided into two parts, the first part taking in such subjects as physical training, drill, history of the force, first aid, constables manual, the R. C. M. Police Act, the Rules and Regulations of the Force, an acquaintance with the Criminal Code, typewriting, etc.

When these have been properly attended to, part two of the training begins, which includes such matters as scientific aids to criminal investigation, tear gas, boxing, detachment returns, care and operation of mechanical transport, and similar subjects.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED N.C.O'S AND CONSTABLES

It was possible to amend the curricula of the instructional classes this year and for the first time to take full advantage of the scientific laboratory with its equipment and qualified instructors.

We also had the advantage of lecturers from other forces and organizations, who were good enough to come to Regina, which greatly assisted.

Three instructional classes were held during the year, apart from the training of recruits, and these classes were attended by members of the force and by members of other police forces.

I have already mentioned elsewhere that for the first time members of the *Marine Section* were also given a course of instruction at Regina.

In addition, several *Refresher Classes* were held during the year.

The Band, which was organized during the year under review, also received Police as well as Musical training.

Special Courses.—Two members of the Force attended a course of instruction in Physical Training at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Equitation.—Some 230 members received instruction in this subject. It is not compulsory, except in certain circumstances.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA

In addition to the training, instruction and Refresher Courses given at Regina, Saskatchewan, a considerable amount of training and instruction was undertaken at Divisional Headquarters. Officers Commanding have shown commendable zeal in their efforts to make their personnel efficient.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

This will be dealt with under the heading "R. C. M. Police Reserve Force," at the end of this Section of the Report.

3. Musketry Practice

The annual musketry practice was carried out as usual where possible, and of course all recruits are given a full training course in musketry.

While it has not been possible to carry out as much outdoor practice during the past year as formerly, nevertheless, it is interesting to note that a large number of the Police personnel practice in the indoor ranges wherever these are available.

BEST RIFLE SHOT

The gold crossed rifle badge which is awarded to the best rifle shot in the force was won during the past year by Reg. No. 9261 Sergeant Paton, J.R., M.C., of "Depot" Division, with a score of 125 out of a possible 140 points.

4. Revolver Practice

MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien shield which is competed for annually was again won by "E" Division, Vancouver, for the second consecutive year, with an average of 198.11. Their average the previous year was 200.66.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

No less than four members, namely Reg. No. 6117 Sergeant Ford, A., of "K" Division; Reg. No. 10240 Constable Wilson, C. C., of "A" Division; Reg. No. 10804 Constable Blais, J. H., of "C" Division and Reg. No. 11850 Constable Gordon, W. G., of "D" Division, tied for the distinction as best revolver shot in

the force and in this connection they will therefore be required to fire the complete classification practice again in order to determine the winner of the Connaught cup, cash prize of \$15 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$10.

MINTO CUP

The recruit's prize of the Minto cup, a cash prize of \$10 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service firing his first classification practice and making the highest score. The winner this year was Reg. No. 12855 Sub-Constable Mulhall, V. A., of "A" Division, with a score of 235 out of a possible 240 points.

CROSSED REVOLVERS (BADGE)

The number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables who qualified for crossed revolver badges was very gratifying indeed, and many members of the Force practised on indoor ranges during the winter months.

5. Equitation (Mounted Section)

The numerical strength of this section is not as large at last year, there being no mounted troop at Vancouver.

Special instruction is given the personnel and from time to time they are released for general duty and replaced by others, when necessary.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

In my report for last year, I mentioned under this heading that 281 men had been engaged for duty in the R. C. M. Police Reserve. Of this number 147 have been absorbed into the Force proper, as regular members, and 77 have been discharged for various reasons, leaving a remainder of 57.

During the period under review, a change in the method and places of securing our reserve strength was made, whereby instead of having to call a large number of single individuals from numerous points in a time of emergency, we should be able to secure the desired assistance much quicker. We therefore propose in future to centre our activities in the larger cities for the present.

During the past year we made a beginning in Toronto and Winnipeg and engaged 244 men for the R.C.M. Police Reserve Force. We hope to take similar action in other cities later.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

Special training courses have been provided at Toronto and Winnipeg for our Reserves, in order that they may be acquainted with what will be expected of them. The instruction is given in the evening after work.

I commend most heartily the excellent spirit shown by the young men who have volunteered to join our reserve, in some cases at no small sacrifice of time and convenience.

SECTION 4

CRIME

1. Introductory

A few of the outstanding characteristics of the present situation from a "cases entered" standpoint were given in paragraph numbered 8 of Section 1.

In this section, a comparison with other years and some of the highlights of the "true cases" handled during the year will be undertaken, but before doing so, it is considered well to give an outline of the aids now in use in this Force in the detection and apprehension of criminals, and of the measures being taken to co-operate with other police forces in the country and elsewhere.

2. Aids in the detection and apprehension of Criminals

Last year I drew attention to the change which has taken place in the mental outlook of members of the force when approaching the solution of a crime, as a result of training in the use of modern and scientific methods, and this year it can be safely said that the change of outlook has become intensified with increasing benefits.

Set forth below are a few general remarks respecting the use of certain aids which are now at our disposal:—

(a) *Scientific Laboratory.*—The Scientific Laboratory at Regina, Saskatchewan, has been in operation for more than a year under the able direction and management of Surgeon Maurice Powers, and it has more than justified its existence. So much is this the case that a new and similar Laboratory has been erected at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and is now being equipped.

Instruction.—The three instructional classes for non-commissioned officers and experienced constables held at Regina during the year were given the benefit of lectures and practical demonstrations and also practical experience in the laboratory.

In addition to our own staff, many other highly qualified gentlemen in Canada and from the United States came to the laboratory and addressed the students, and in most cases gave lectures on some specialized subject of great interest.

The manner of handling exhibits alone since that time has been most marked.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE PAST YEAR

To give some idea of the work involved at the Regina Laboratory, apart from lectures, etc., it may be stated that the Laboratory has handled some 297 cases during the past twelve months. Certainly an excellent total for its first year.

The 297 cases referred to involved no less than:—

Autopsies performed.. . . .	14
Inquests attended.. . . .	1
Blood examinations.. . . .	71
Chemical examinations.. . . .	47
Documents examined, questioned.. . . .	441
known.. . . .	1,198
Examination of brunt paper.. . . .	2
Finger Print Exhibits.. . . .	113
Firearm and Ballistic examinations.. . . .	675
Finger nail scrapings.. . . .	22
Garments examined for gypsum, soap, etc.. . . .	44
Hairs and fibres.. . . .	35
Other microscopic examinations.. . . .	204
Plans made and submitted.. . . .	4
Photographic work—Negatives made.. . . .	1,164
Prints.. . . .	2,590
Enlargements.. . . .	762
Seminal Stains.. . . .	28
Spectrographic.. . . .	8
Sulphanilic Acid test.. . . .	4
Toxicological examinations.. . . .	5

The staff is to be congratulated upon accomplishing so much in so short a time. It has aroused unusual interest in the Force, and interest outside the Force is no less widespread.

PURPOSE OF LABORATORY

The purpose of the Scientific Laboratory is not an attempt to make scientists out of the Police personnel, but the instruction received there gives an excellent idea of the aids which are available to members of the R.C.M. Police in the detection and prevention of crime. The purpose of the training is to indicate the limits of what can be done and especially to demonstrate how the use of modern methods can be applied to great advantage in solving some of the problems met with by this Force. Briefly stated, exhibits found at the scene of crime, or suspected of being connected therewith, are examined at the Laboratory for the following purposes:—

(1) Affording evidence against the person responsible; (2) To eliminate innocent suspects; (3) Supplying leads for further investigation.

(b) *Modus Operandi*.—Mention was made of this in my last report, and a "Crime Index" based upon the Modus Operandi System of crime detection has been opened at R.C.M. Police Headquarters. During the first year of operations, the section received 2,004 Modus Operandi reports on known criminals and on unsolved crimes.

The results during the past year have been most gratifying. One hundred and seventeen wanted and missing persons were identified with existing files and photographs furnished. In addition, thirty-five identifications by Modus Operandi were made during the year.

Examples will be found in the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER FORCES

In order to assist other forces to instal and operate similar systems, the non-commissioned officer in charge during the year visited 19 city forces and contacted two provincial forces, as well as assisting the divisional sections of our own force, at such points as Fredericton, Regina, Edmonton and Halifax.

There has been a hearty response from other forces.

(c) *R.C.M. Police Gazette*.—As mentioned in my last report, this publication was first issued at Regina, Sask., on March 3, 1937, and was distributed to all police divisions, sub-divisions and detachments in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and to the chief constables of the various cities in those provinces, and also to the Investigation Departments of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

During the past year, as a result of a resolution passed at the Chief Constables Convention at Edmonton in June, 1938, and for other reasons, the publication of the Gazette was transferred from Regina to Ottawa in February, 1939, and the service extended to embrace all police forces in Canada. After a few months' publication, there is every indication that this service is filling a long felt want.

The Gazette is a weekly bulletin and the present circulation is in the neighbourhood of 995 copies. Each copy consists of approximately 35 pages, giving details of persons wanted, information respecting recent cases, thefts, general information, photographs, and special articles on police methods.

(d) *The Finger Print Section*.—As stated last year, it is not claimed that our finger print section is an innovation, but each year demonstrates its increasing usefulness. As an aid in identifying criminals, it is especially important. This Section is contributed to by all police forces throughout the country, and is available to them all.

WHERE FINGER PRINT SECTIONS LOCATED

Our main and principal section is located at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, but there are smaller sections operating at Edmonton, Alberta, and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

- (i) *Central Finger Print Bureau, Ottawa.*—During the twelve months ended March 31, 1939 a total of 54,375 sets of fingerprints of criminals were received which is an increase of 3,938 over last year's total.

The following table shows the figures regarding sets of fingerprints received, identifications made, the number of photographs received, etc.

Finger Prints of Criminals	Miscellaneous Finger Prints	Total	Identifications	Parole Violators Identified	Escaped Prisoners Identified	Photographs
54,375	4,991	59,336	12,683	86	19	28,734

Increase in number of identifications during the past year. 3,347
 Increase in number of photographs. 1,181

The extra 4,991 miscellaneous, or non-criminal fingerprints comprise applicants for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and several other police forces throughout the Dominion, civil service candidates, etc.

Single Finger Prints.—This collection has increased in value during the past year.

Several types of powders were experimented with and marked success was found with "Volcano" powders which are now used as a standard throughout the force.

Other experiments respecting iodine fuming, the silver nitrate process, anthracine powder, transparent finger print lifters, etc., are being conducted.

Forty-eight criminals were identified through this Section during the year under review. An increase of 8 over last year.

Examples of interest will be found in the report of Inspector Watson in Appendix "A."

Instructional Classes.—Expert instruction in finger print identification is offered to any Police Department in Canada and during the year under review three Municipal Police Forces accepted the opportunity.

Photographic Section.—During the past twelve months this Section, under the charge of Special Constable J. G. Dickson, has made rapid strides, and now comes under the control of the Criminal Investigation Branch. The work assigned to this Section has increased so much that it has been necessary to increase the staff.

Our Photographic Section is now very well equipped and the most is being made of it.

The *Police Gazette*, having been transferred from Regina to Ottawa, has increased the work of the photographic Section considerably, but it has been able to cope with the work satisfactorily.

- (ii) *Finger Print Section, Edmonton.*—The total number of prints received during the past year was 1,705, an increase of 272 over the previous twelve months.

Edmonton also has a Single Finger Print Collection.

- (iii) *Finger Print Section, Winnipeg.*—This Section has done well during the short period of its existence. It also has started a single print collection.

(e) *Trained Police Dogs*.—These dogs, of which we now have about one dozen, have also been used quite extensively as aids in the detection of crime, and have more than justified their use. In so far as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is concerned, the use of these dogs is in its infancy, with a few notable exceptions. Reference has already been made to them on page (30).

3. Crime Statistics

The tables of statistics shown in Appendix “C” of this report have again been confined to cases coming under the Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the different Provincial Statutes. There has been no demand to publish the figures dealing with investigations for other departments where there has been no breach of any statute, or in other cases where there has been a breach, but in which the R. C. M. Police only rendered assistance. A brief account of the particular work involved will be found in Section 5.

To return to the 3 main classifications, previously mentioned, shown in Appendix “C.”

New Column.—A glance at the tables will show that the first column used has been made to read “Complainant declined to prosecute,” and the totals for these columns are as follows:—

Federal Statutes.. . . .	175
Criminal Code.. . . .	1,256
Provincial Statutes.. . . .	120
	<hr/> 1,551

This is far too great a number, although only a very small percentage of the total cases handled during the year. These figures were formerly included in the “Complaint unfounded” column, which was not quite accurate.

The second column this year again has been made to include “negative searches and complaints unfounded,” to take care of the large number of searches for contraband or illicit liquor which are made by this force, but which while producing very little results are absolutely necessary.

In Section 1 of this report a general outline of the figures from a “cases entered” standpoint was given. It is now intended in this section to deal with the situation on the basis of “true cases,” and thereby to reach a more nearly correct view with respect to actual crime conditions.

In order to arrive at the total number of “true cases,” it is necessary to deduct all “negative searches and unfounded complaints” (second column in Statistical Tables) from the total number of cases entered, and this has been done in dealing with all figures dealt with in this Section.

4. Total “True Cases”

The total true cases for the three main classifications to be considered for the twelve months ended March 31, 1939, are as follows. The figures for the preceding year are also shown:—

	1937-38	1938-39
Federal Statutes.. . . .	8,970	9,144
Criminal Code.. . . .	21,367	22,172
Provincial Statutes.. . . .	19,396	19,558
	<hr/> 49,733	<hr/> 50,874

from which it will be seen that there was a small increase in *Federal Statutes* in 1938-39, a larger increase in the number of “true cases” under the *Criminal Code* and a small increase in cases under *Provincial Statutes*.

EXAMINATION BY PROVINCES

Upon examination of the figures by Provinces, it will be found that the largest increases in *Federal Statutes* are in the provinces of Alberta, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia in the order named. The increase in Alberta is due to the more rigid enforcement of the Railway Act. In Prince Edward Island there was an increase in Excise cases.

In the case of the *Criminal Code* the largest increase is in the Province of New Brunswick, in connection with offences against the rights of property, thefts, etc. Much smaller increases also occurred in the provinces of Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Taking the *Criminal Code* as a whole, the total increase in the number of "true" cases during the year under review was 805 cases, most of which are made up of offences against Parts 7 and 8 of the *Criminal Code*—offences against the rights of property (thefts, etc.) and wilful and forbidden acts respectively.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, MURDER, ETC.

In my last report, there were 98 cases entered under major crimes of violence, During the year under review, the totals were as follows:—

Murder.. . . .	31
Attempted murder.. . . .	19
Manslaughter.. . . .	41
	91

a decrease of 7 cases.

Of the 31 charges of murder, 6 convictions were secured; seven cases were dismissed, and one case is still awaiting trial. Six cases are still under investigation. The disposal of the others will be found in the statistics, and in the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department.

Of the 19 cases of attempted murder, 5 convictions were entered and seven are still under investigation. Three charges were withdrawn.

With respect to the charges of manslaughter, 12 convictions were secured, 10 were dismissed and 10 cases are awaiting trial.

It is with pleasure that I am able to report a decrease in these cases of violence.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The total increase in the number of "true" cases under this heading is 162 cases only.

The increases occur in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta in the order named, in connection with the provincial liquor acts and those dealing with the highway traffic.

5. Total of "True Cases"

Set forth below is a table of "true" cases under the 3 main classifications of Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes for reference purposes.

	Province or Territory										Total
	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.W.T. and Y.T.	
		*	*	*			*	*	*	*	
FEDERAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....	496	1,298	537	656	948	454	135	255	105	78	4,962
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	168	180	394	352	456	557	538	247	401	18	3,311
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	49	40	53	52	89	137	37	212	5	20	694
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	25	8	11	7	89	15	16	5	.....	1	177
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	608	633	1,122	355	690	1,142	18	1,444	.....	9	6,021
Total cases reported.....	1,346	2,159	2,117	1,422	2,272	2,305	744	2,163	511	126	15,165
	608	633	1,122	355	690	1,142	18	1,444	.....	9	6,021
Total "true" cases.....	738	1,526	995	1,067	1,582	1,163	726	719	511	117	9,144

—	Province or Territory										Totals
	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.W.T. and Y.T.	
	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	
CRIMINAL CODE											
(a) Convictions.....	22	2,954	2,628	1,366	105	42	1,112	909	236	51	9,425
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....	14	1,578	1,983	1,035	101	43	916	683	116	61	6,530
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	7	637	866	283	16	39	173	284	14	28	2,347
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	5	1,281	1,286	657	47	2	327	204	51	10	3,870
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	1	135	563	317	4	1	83	41	9	4	1,158
Total cases reported.....	49	6,585	7,326	3,658	273	127	2,611	2,121	426	154	23,330
	1	135	563	317	4	1	83	41	9	4	1,158
Total "true" Cases.....	48	6,450	6,763	3,341	269	126	2,528	2,080	417	150	22,172
PROVINCIAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....		3,606	2,404	2,536	9	.....	1,366	3,157	445	4	13,527
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned.....		480	1,110	1,560	1	53	839	1,028	274	.....	5,345
(c) (1) Cases pending.....		57	148	84	.....	.....	70	259	1	.....	619
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....		12	19	9	.....	.....	25	2	.....	.....	67
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....		6	292	155	.....	.....	2,132	7,107	.....	.....	9,692
Total cases reported.....		4,161	3,973	4,344	10	53	4,432	11,553	720	4	29,250
		6	292	155	.....	.....	2,132	7,107	.....	.....	9,692
Total "true" cases.....		4,155	3,681	4,189	10	53	2,300	4,446	720	4	19,558

NOTE.—Columns marked (*) indicate the Province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or the Territories concerned are under federal control.

From the figures given in the table shown above, the total convictions, cases pending, acquitted, etc., for all statutes are compiled and compared with the previous year.

From these totals a graph is prepared indicating the results of the investigations made by the Force into the known crime conditions in each province or territory, apart from municipal centres, during the year ended March 31, 1939.

The totals for the three main classifications which have been considered are set forth below:—

1938-39	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.W.T. and Y.T.	Total
		*	*	*			*	*	*	*	
Convictions.....	518	7,858	5,569	4,558	1,062	496	2,613	4,321	786	133	27,914
Cases pending, including those abandoned.....	86	2,035	2,383	1,092	241	193	648	966	71	59	7,774
Acquitted, withdrawn, or handed to department concerned.....	182	2,238	3,487	2,947	558	653	2,293	1,958	791	79	15,186
Total.....	786	12,131	11,439	8,597	1,861	1,342	5,554	7,245	1,648	271	50,874

6. Graph Index

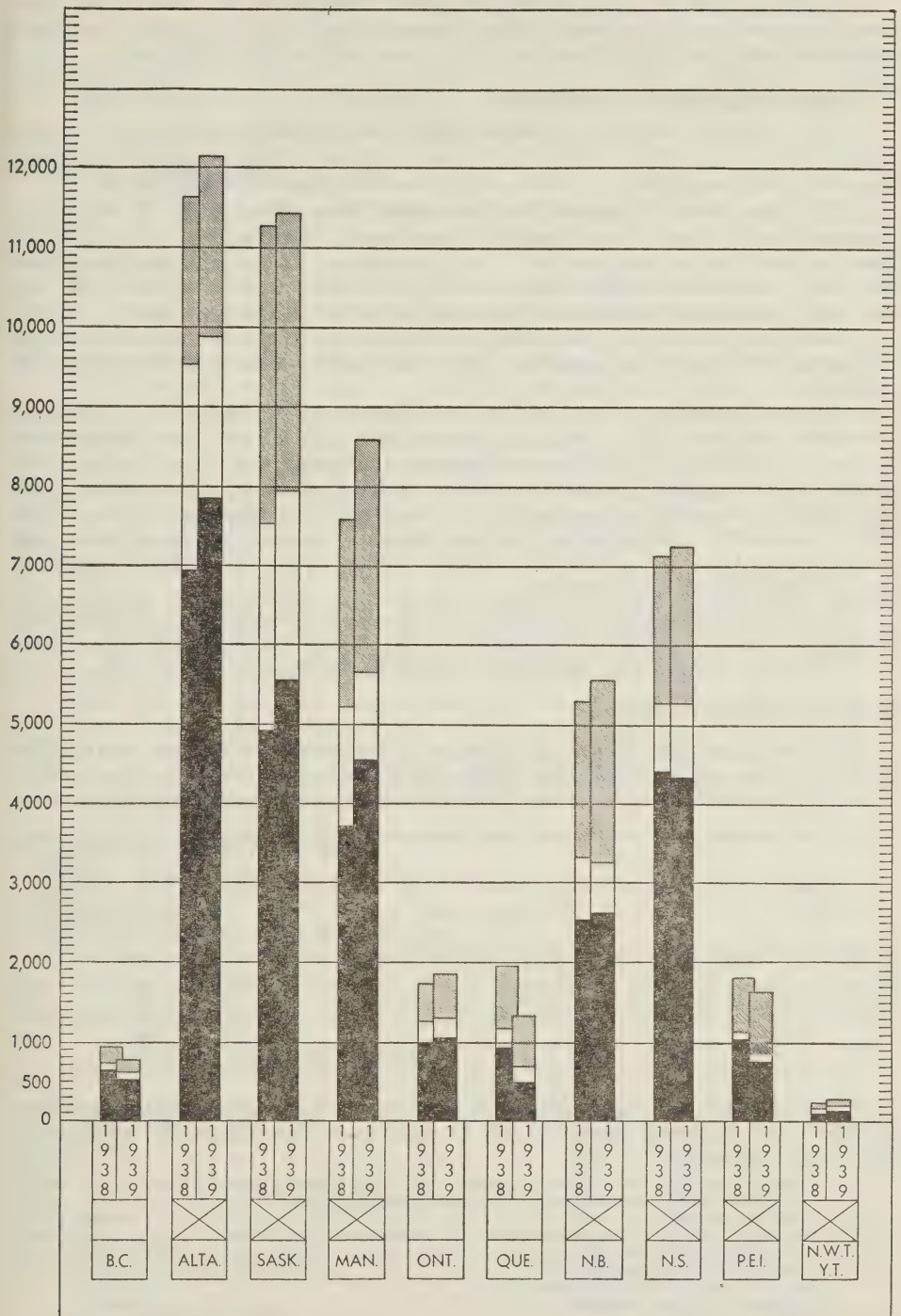
The graph index previously mentioned follows, giving a comparison between the results obtained during the past 12 months and the previous year.





It obviously cannot indicate the work involved, but it does give a reasonably true picture of the results achieved in connection with the three classifications which have been considered.

The graph is self-explanatory, and there appears to be little need to add further comment.

For further details see Appendix "C".

Comparative Graph Showing the Disposition of all "True" Cases Handled



 Convictions
  Cases pending, including those abandoned
  Acquitted and withdrawn, or handed to Department concerned
 Columns marked thus indicate that the Province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the service of the R.C.M. Police, or that the Territories are under Federal Control.

It will be observed that as the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory are now under the same Officer Commanding that the figures for these territories have been added together. This was not the case last year.

7. Acknowledgment of Assistance

It is earnestly desired to acknowledge with sincere gratitude, the hearty support and co-operation received from police forces outside Canada and from the many chief constables of cities and towns throughout the Dominion.

With the former I should like to include Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, Washington, D.C., and, in thanking him for his excellent and timely assistance, to congratulate him upon the state of affairs existing in American Territorial waters where there are practically no vessels suspected of carrying liquor at the present time.

With the latter, it is also intended to include the officers and men of the Railway Police Forces of Canada. They will find us willing to reciprocate at all times.

Once again we are also very glad to express deep appreciation to all those prominent members of the legal and professional, judicial and other circles who have given of their time and convenience in addressing the police personnel at training centres, giving lectures and other instruction in an effort to keep the force abreast of modern ideas and developments. With these gentlemen I also wish to associate those experts, men and women, who have given of their best in attempting to arrive at the true facts in difficult cases by scientific research and evidence on technical matters.

This should conclude the section on crime, but as the Criminal Investigation Branch at R.C.M. Police Headquarters has also one other Section, whose activities have not yet been mentioned, it is now desired to deal with it.

8. Ticket-of-Leave Section

The report of the official in charge of this section shows that during the twelve months ended March 31, 1939, the following number of persons were released from penitentiaries, prisons, jails and reformatories on ticket-of-leave:—

	Twelve months ended March 31, 1939	Twelve months ended March 31, 1938
Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries.....	280	217
Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails and reformatories.....	411	299
Totals.....	691	516

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited and sentences completed on ticket-of-leave for the 12 months ended March 31, 1939, may also be of interest:—

Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.. . . .	7
Revocations recalled.. . . .	1
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction, of an indictable offence.. . . .	20
Licences made unconditional.. . . .	0
Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave.. . . .	590
Sentences not yet completed.. . . .	430
Delinquent percentage.. . . . (decrease) ..	3.76

The supervisor of ticket-of-leave reports that he has had the most cordial assistance from the various police forces throughout the Dominion, and also from all authorities with whom he has had to deal.

SECTION 5

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE DOMINION AND
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. Other Investigations

In the previous section, the statistics for infractions of the Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes were dealt with. These are known as Group 1.

The other statistics kept by this force deal with investigations made for various Dominion and provincial departments, municipal authorities, etc., in which there may have been no breach of a statute or in which we gave assistance only, and similar matters. These are known as "Groups 2, 3 and 4 Statistics".

In this connection, it is only proposed to give the grand totals and to touch upon the work very briefly, but before doing so, it is necessary to define the groups mentioned.

Under Group 2 are placed all investigations for which this Force is entirely responsible to some other Department, although there has been no breach of any Statute. For example, investigations respecting applicants for naturalization, enquiries for missing persons, inspection of drug stores, etc.

Under Group 3 are gathered all cases in which there has been a breach of some statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only render assistance to some other department or police force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other police forces; assisting government officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered, etc.

Under Group 4 come all cases in which we assist some other department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties. For example, supervising pari-mutual betting on race tracks, collecting fur tax, issuing game licences, supplying escorts or guards for government officials in charge of government funds, and so forth.

2. Totals of Groups 2, 3 and 4

These duties may appear to be of minor importance and no doubt are, but the total for this Force is very large, and for this reason it is considered necessary to comment upon them briefly.

The grand total of these groups for the 12 months ended March 31, 1939, was 125,815 made up as follows:—

Province in which assistance given	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Total
British Columbia.....	1,734	139	10,463	12,336
Alberta.....	29,625	6,018	4,060	39,703
Saskatchewan.....	6,182	3,884	4,633	14,699
Manitoba.....	2,405	1,023	807	4,235
Ontario.....	6,668	1,588	1,205	8,461
Quebec.....	4,131	167	609	4,907
New Brunswick.....	8,153	895	1,462	10,510
Nova Scotia.....	1,528	12,484	963	14,975
Prince Edward Island.....	527	156	602	1,285
N. W. Territories and Yukon Territory.....	838	22	13,844	14,704
Total.....	61,791	25,376	38,648	125,815

This is a small decrease from last year, but is an average of 30 per day for every Division of the Force, or a further average for the whole Force of 401 assistances for each working day.

Upon examination of the figures it is found that:—

(1) In British Columbia, the services rendered are principally for the Dominion Government.

(2) In Alberta, the Provincial Government receives most of the services referred to, dealing chiefly with relief.

(3) In Saskatchewan, the services are pretty evenly divided between the Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities.

(4) In Manitoba, the division is about 50 per cent for each of the Federal and Provincial governments.

(5) In Ontario, the Dominion Government is the chief factor in so far as our services are concerned.

(6) In Quebec the same factors operate as in No. 5 above.

(7) In New Brunswick, the large majority of services under this heading are for the Provincial Government.

(8) In Nova Scotia, the Federal and Provincial Governments are the chief beneficiaries, but the Provincial Government receive the greater share.

(9) In Prince Edward Island, the Provincial Government and the general public benefit most.

(10) In the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, the services are solely for the Dominion Government and the general public.

From the above it will be seen that where there is no agreement with the Dominion Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to enforce the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes in the urban districts, there is very little assistance of this nature rendered. The reverse is the case where there are agreements.

The totals of the figures for these services are not included in Appendix "C".

3. Social and Humanitarian Service

All down the force's history it has rendered many services to the public apart from police duties, and from the nature of things it must continue to do so, not only in the more remote areas alone, but in the more thickly populated districts at times.

The services to-day range from delivering mail by a patrol boat of our Marine Section to the lightship *Lurche* off Yarmouth once a week, to carrying mail by dog team in the Hudson Bay, and in the Western and Eastern Arctic for trappers and others. In another direction, they include acting as game officers in one area to measuring the velocity of the currents in streams and rivers in another area. Again, from finding lost children and belongings by trained police dogs to saving life at sea amongst the fishermen in the Maritimes. This last is also by the Marine Section.

4. Collection of Revenue

During the past few years, we have published the figures under this heading to give some idea of the work required in this connection.

The amounts collected in the field by the different divisions of the force during the past 3 years are as follows:—

1936-37..	\$294,688 91
1937-38..	\$388,932 59
1938-39..	\$369,088 82

These amounts do not include the large sum of close to \$1,000,000 which is collected by this Headquarters and which represents the amount paid by the

different provinces for the services of the R.C.M. Police in the urban districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The amount of \$369,088.82 collected in the field during the past 12 months is made up as follows:—

Federal Government:—

Revenue.. . . .	\$ 185,639 90	
Fines.. . . .	83,107 73	
Costs.. . . .	8,171 69	\$ 276,919 32

Provincial Government

Revenue.. . . .	\$ 24,123 91	
Fines.. . . .	58,035 07	
Costs.. . . .	9,906 47	\$ 92,065 45

Miscellaneous.. . . . 104 05

Total.. . . . \$ 369,088 82

It should be borne in mind that the figures quoted above are actually collected by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in connection with their duties—the largest collection being made by “G” Division (Northwest Territories and the Yukon).

The fines shown are only a small portion of the *fines imposed*. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix “C”.

SECTION 6

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. Preliminary Remarks

On November 1, 1938, former “B” Division, comprising the Yukon Territory, was transferred to be a part of “G” Division, which formerly contained the Northwest Territories only. “G” Division therefore now comprises both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The Headquarters of the division is at Ottawa, Ontario, and the Yukon is a sub-division of “G” Division.

The total strength of the Division is 96, made up as follows:—

Officers.. . . .	5
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.. . . .	68
Special Constables.. . . .	23
Total.. . . .	96

2. Changes in Detachments

In the Eastern Arctic, two changes were made during the past year, as follows:—

Port Harrison, Hudson Bay, was closed.

Baker Lake, N.W.T., was re-established.

In the Western Arctic, Maitland Point Detachment was closed.

The Yukon Sub-Division consists of Headquarters at Dawson, Y.T., and detachments at Whitehorse, Mayo, Selkirk, Teslin and Old Crow.

3. Dogs and Dog Feed

A reduction in the number of dogs has been effected wherever possible during the past 12 months, and to date the total number of dogs on charge is 243 only, a decrease of 91 from last year.

For several years past, a considerable saving in the purchase of dog feed has been effected by the R. C. M. Police personnel making every effort to secure sufficient fish locally for dog feed to last the winter months.

During the past 12 months, a total of more than 65 tons of fish were obtained and stored. This is a most praiseworthy effort, and represents a considerable saving of public funds.

4. Barracks and Buildings

There were no new buildings erected in either the Yukon or the Northwest Territories during the twelve months ended March 31, 1939.

Barracks at Dawson.—This large barrack building at Dawson, Y.T., was closed during September, 1938. The police personnel are now quartered in the house formerly occupied by an officer. The guard room has been divided into two sections. One is being used as an office and the other for prisoners.

Portable Electric Light Plants.—Our detachments at Maitland Point (later transferred to Coppermine), Lake Harbour, Pond Inlet and Craig Harbour were all supplied with this lighting apparatus. They have proved quite satisfactory, and the results have been most encouraging. An extension of this service is contemplated.

5. Inspections

Officers commanding the various sub-divisions inspected their detachments at suitable and convenient intervals, and it is interesting to note that only two detachments, viz:—Cambridge Bay and Eskimo Point, were not visited by an officer during the period under review.

Long journey of inspection by the Officer Commanding.—It may be of interest to note that the officer commanding "G" Division—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin—inspected all detachments in the Mackenzie River area and Western Arctic during the summer of 1938, with the exception of Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island. On completion of his work in the Western Arctic, he proceeded to Churchill, Manitoba, and embarked on the R.M.S. *Nascopie* for the purpose of inspecting the detachments in the Eastern Arctic.

The Eastern Arctic detachments, with the exception of Eskimo Point, were visited and inspected by Superintendent Caulkin, and it may be of further interest to record that this officer's total journey was 16,461 miles. It is the first time that an officer commanding "G" Division has successfully inspected detachments in both the Western and Eastern Arctic, during open water, in the same year.

6. Conditions at Yellowknife, N.W.T.

The population of Yellowknife (Gold Camp) is approximately 800, and a townsite has been surveyed.

Two gold mines have been brought into development, and the gold production is such that further investigation and the extension of work appear justified.

Yellowknife was the most actively prospected gold area in Canada during 1938, more than 30 mining and prospecting companies being in the field, as well as individuals and syndicates.

Approximately 3,500 claims were filed during the year and all the duties in connection therewith were dealt with by our Yellowknife detachment, which collected some \$27,000 in dues and fees for the Department of Mines and Resources.

The work has become so heavy that representations have been made for the police to be relieved of this clerical and office work so that they may perform their proper functions. Furthermore, our detachment accommodation is very small and will have to be improved.

Fortunately, no acute unemployment situation has arisen, but it has been necessary to continually warn persons looking for employment that there is no work available except for skilled labour, and even these must make sure of employment before proceeding to Yellowknife. Most of the aeroplane companies refuse to take passengers unless they have definite employment to proceed to, or have money to buy a "return" ticket.

7. Crime

(a) Yukon Territory

There were no serious cases reported in the Yukon Territory, the most important ones being a case of forgery and uttering, and two indians charged with attempted breaking and entering, and one indian with theft.

The other cases in the Yukon were of a miscellaneous nature, such as breaking, entering and theft, drunk and disorderly, vagrancy, common assault, etc.

(b) Northwest Territories

There were two serious cases, one in which a native named Katcho was charged with murder—as a result of the ill-treatment of eskimo children—a most unusual occurrence. Particulars of this case will be found in the extracts of Superintendent Caulkin's report in Appendix "A."

The second serious case was one of incest.

8. General Remarks

To compare present-day conditions with those existing 10 years ago, in the remote areas, is very enlightening.

In the old days, mail came in very irregularly and at long intervals. With a few exceptions in the Eastern Arctic, this is all changed to-day, as there is a regular Air Mail to the Yukon, down the Mackenzie River, and to many other northern points, and consequently the office staff of "G" Division, Ottawa, have a constant flow of mail in practically the same way as any other division.

Inspection of Aeroplanes.—Having mentioned "Air Mail," it may be of interest to report that the Non-Commissioned Officers in charge at Dawson and Whitehorse hold appointments as inspectors of aeroplanes. During the past calendar year, no less than 319 plane arrivals were registered at Dawson, 46 of these being from Skagway and Fairbanks, Alaska.

In the Western Arctic, planes are continually used for the purpose of carrying freight, particularly during the winter months, when boats cannot operate. At all detachments, where these planes arrive or depart, cargoes and passengers, gas and oil are checked by the police personnel to prevent a greater weight being carried than is permitted under the licence.

SECTION 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Distinguished Visitors

In May, 1938, Sir John and Lady Ewart arrived in Vancouver, B.C., from India, en route to England, and were met by the officer commanding there, Superintendent C. H. Hill, M.C.

Sir John and Lady Ewart subsequently visited our training depot at Regina, Saskatchewan, and also at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa.

During August, 1938, the President of the United States visited Canada in connection with the opening of the One Thousand Islands Bridge at Ivy Lea, Ontario. Superintendent A. S. Cooper was detailed to join the train as a member of the President's party while in Canada.

In addition, a sergeant-major and a number of constables, dismounted, were sent to the bridge to render assistance in controlling the crowd assembled for the ceremonies.

2. Proposed Visit of Their Majesties, the King and Queen

A short reference to the anticipated visit of Their Majesties to Canada, in May, 1939, was made under the heading of "New Duties" in Section 1 of this report, and it is now generally conceded that the visit will be made, although there have been doubts and misgivings at times on account of the International situation. They will be given a great welcome.

3. Conclusion

The past year has seen a good deal of change, but it can be safely said that it has been a year of progress.

It is also correct to say that during the past few years, in particular, the whole outlook of the force has undergone a transformation for the better.

Within reason, every effort to keep the force abreast of modern methods and ideas will be maintained. It is obvious that if the Force is to protect the public from the everchanging methods of the incorrigible law breaker and to prevent the vacillating novice from deciding in the wrong direction, it must be made perfectly clear by the actions of the force that it possesses the best equipment available, that the force is alert, and yet has every determination to show goodwill towards the public at large, and further, by a fearless and impartial spirit, it deserves and should have the right to expect the support of all persons who believe in the maintenance of law and order.

I am glad to record that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all officers and men, and of the civil staff at Headquarters and elsewhere, during the 12 months ended March 31, 1939.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

CONTAINING ITEMS OF INTEREST, NOTES, AND IN MANY CASES EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF OFFICERS COMMANDING THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS, ETC., WHICH COULD NOT VERY WELL BE EMBODIED IN THE REPORT ITSELF, BUT WHICH ARE CONSIDERED TO MERIT PUBLICATION.

1. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of "S" Department—Assistant Commissioner J. M. Tupper

Officer in charge.—Assistant Commissioner J. M. Tupper, took over the duties of the Officer-in-Charge "S" Department, January 17, 1939, from Superintendent P. R. Forde who had been in charge since March 28, 1938.

Space in Justice Building.—It is considered of such primary importance that your attention be drawn to the fact of the diminishing amount of office space at our disposal in the Justice Building. Recent increases in staffs have taxed all available space to the limit. In the Stationary Branch on the ninth floor the Department of Public Works has installed some new steel shelving which has made possible the closer stacking of the stores and made available for use a room about forty feet long. This room is on the left side of the hall going towards the assembly room from the elevators and has provided ample accommodation for the printer. No further expansion is possible without an increase in space allotment.

Accommodation.—It is expected that by May 1, 1939, quarters in the Old Public Building at Halifax will be available for occupancy, thereby reducing the total amount of rent by approximately \$5,000.00 per year.

Space is provided for offices in the Public Building at Weyburn, Sask., but accommodation is rented for the single personnel at that point at the rate of \$27.50 per month.

Regina town station is another very important detachment where rented space is rather costly amounting to \$250.00 per month.

Aviation Q.M. Records.—At the cessation of 1938 operations all aviation returns and Q.M. records were brought to Ottawa by the officer-in-charge and checked in this office. They were found to be neatly kept and in good systematic order. Stationery and stores are now ready for the 1939 operations.

Marine Q.M. Records.—All marine stores are now carried on one ledger and controlled at one point. Masters of vessels, instead of maintaining ledgers as formerly, now carry an inventory the contents of which support the balances on the control ledger in the Marine Section office Halifax. These records are audited in the Supply Office, Ottawa. The system of stores bookkeeping for the Marine Section is now in line with that of the land force.

Blue trousers.—Blue trousers have been superseded as an issue by Overalls with footstraps. Issues are being continued however, until the stock is exhausted. Overalls are much smarter in appearance.

Brown Breeches.—Brown breeches proved to be unsuitable and are no longer an issue, blue breeches are issued instead.

Khaki Shirts, heavy.—There is very little call for the heavy Khaki Shirt and those we have are gradually being issued to Northern Detachments. The light weight is the more preferred. This issue will be discontinued when the present supply is exhausted.

Auditor General.—To meet the demand of the Auditor General a consolidation of Division Ledgers is being made at Ottawa to enable this Department to provide a cost inventory with the least possible trouble to divisions. Previously, Divisions prepared inventories of stocks in store only, whereas the present one will include all stores on hand, furniture and fixtures, horses, dogs, boats, etc.

Tailor Shop.—In addition to making all special garments and alterations all brown trousers, overalls with foot straps and breeches are now being made.

Other Government Departments.—It is desired in this report to register the friendly co-operation of the various branches of the Department of Public Works; our cordial relations with the Salvage Officer, the Auditor General's Department and the Imperial War Graves Commission. The assistance afforded us is very much appreciated.

2. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department—Assistant Commissioner R. R. Tait

Scientific Laboratory.—Evidence has also been given by members of the staff in connection with their findings and same has, in many instances, been of great value to Courts in arriving at decisions and the following extract taken from a letter received from Counsel for the Crown in an attempted murder case is of interest:—

I am writing this letter in appreciation of the work done by R. C. M. Police in this connection. Sergt. Usher of Assiniboia and Const. Kiggins of Gravelbourg rendered me every assistance in this case, and have done a lot of hard work in connection with same. May I here make special mention of the assistance given to me by Dr. Powers and Sergt. Churchman. We found it unnecessary to call Dr. Powers to the trial, as we had plenty of evidence as to the blood stains, etc., and knowing he was a busy man we were able to dispense with his services. However, my interview with him at the laboratory at Regina was very helpful in preparing my case.

Sergt. Churchman was called to give evidence and I would like to express my appreciation for the manner in which he had his evidence prepared. It was a revelation to the judge, jury, counsel, and the general public to hear his expert testimony. Not only does he know his subject, but he handles himself in the witness box in a very convincing manner.

Lectures have been given to our Instructional Classes on such subjects as forensic chemistry, plaster casts and moulage, observation and memory tests, bloodstains, crime scenes, toxicology, blood chemistry, forensic medicine and metals.

Modus Operandi Section.—Three cases selected at random from our files illustrating the various ways in which the Section has been of service are briefly outlined hereunder:—

- (i) During the month of November, 1938, Form 55 was received from Yarmouth Detachment, N.S., regarding one Rymong Gautreau, alias Robert Raymond, Cymond Robert, Robert LeBlanc and Raymond Leger. This person operated throughout Nova Scotia, posing as a government veterinary and obtaining board, lodging and loans on the pretext that his expense money had been delayed.

On a search of our Modus Operandi indices information was found on file concerning one Dr. Harvey Leger, who had operated similarly some months previously in New Brunswick. On photograph being forwarded it was positively identified and Leger was consequently arrested and convicted of the offences in Nova Scotia.

- (ii) On November 5, 1938, a report was submitted by St. Norbert Detachment, Manitoba, to the following effect: Henry Roderick, transient labourer, had obtained employment with a local farmer through the government employment agency. After working around the farm for three or four days he seized an opportunity afforded by the farmer's absence to ransack the premises and to steal a number of valuables and a bicycle. On the farmer's return Roderick had decamped for parts unknown.

Search through the Modus Operandi index disclosed a record of one Henry Roderick, whose description tallied closely with that of the wanted person. Criminal record, together with photographs was accordingly mailed to the Division concerned and "wanted" notices placed in the subject's finger print file. Before confirmation of this identification could be returned from Winnipeg, Roderick's finger prints were received from Port Arthur, Ontario, reporting a conviction and penalty of ten days' imprisonment under the Railway Act. "D" Division was notified to this effect, Roderick consequently being returned to Winnipeg, where he was convicted of this theft and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

- (iii) Paragraph 1714 of issue number 30 of the R. C. M. P. *Gazette*, dated July 28, 1939, divulged that warrants on three charges of false pretences were held by the British Columbia Police for one Thomas Lidstone.

Search by this Section in our indices revealed record of one Thomas McRae and Lidstone, of similar description. On referring to this subject's finger print file a report was found indicating that he had been arrested and was being held at Banff, Alberta, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining board and lodging. Photographs of the subject were accordingly forwarded to the Officer Commanding "K" Division, same being later identified by the British Columbia Police as those of the person circularized in the *Gazette*. Lidstone was subsequently convicted in British Columbia, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Registration of Pistols and Revolvers.—The registration of weapons has proved of great value not only to our own force but also to the various city police organizations situated throughout the Dominion, and the following extracts from reports dealing with this section are of interest:—

- (i) Recently we received notification that a revolver and an automatic had been stolen from a Branch Bank and a missing entry was accordingly filed. Later, two men were arrested by a nearby city police department for theft of an automobile, and a revolver was found in the possession of one of them. Upon receipt of details respecting this revolver at the bureau, it was found to be the one stolen from the Bank. This fact was immediately wired to the police force concerned and, without doubt, will implicate the men in the major offence.
- (ii) On another occasion the home of an Ontario Judge was broken into and two revolvers and an automatic pistol taken. The information was transferred to the bureau by the city police and duly recorded. After the lapse of ten days another Police Department reported that an automatic had been recovered from a transient who had just arrived at that point and was living in the "jungle" on the outskirts of the town. This weapon was identified as one of those stolen from the judge and as a consequence the possessor was charged with housebreaking. The weapon was eventually returned to the owner.

In several instances men have been arrested in possession of pistols and revolvers without any proof that the weapons had been registered. Enquiries made have revealed the fact that the weapons have been obtained as a result of theft or hold-up, in some instances committed at a distance of over 1,000 miles from the point of arrest of the men.

Criminal Code.—From June 1, 1938, all reports respecting Criminal Code investigations are perused by experienced crime readers at Ottawa. This is a departure from former years and the policy has been established to ensure that no investigation is abandoned until every possible avenue of enquiry has been exhausted. Already there have been marked and favourable results not only in decreasing the number of ineffectual investigations but also in making for a more rigid adherence to the provisions of the Criminal Code.

The erstwhile arrangement of leaving the Divisional Officer Commanding primarily answerable to the Attorney-General for the proper enforcement of law and order is still being harmoniously followed; and every precaution is taken so that there will be no interference with the established control as exercised by the Provincial Attorney-General's Department. However, the highest standard of efficiency in police work throughout the Force is considered very definitely to be the responsibility of this Headquarters. The adoption of the present system of report supervision before ratifying the conclusion of a complaint is but another measure towards the attainment of this objective.

Murder.—During the period under review investigations have been conducted regarding the alleged murder of a total of twenty-seven persons, a decrease of sixteen over the previous year. Thirty-one persons have been implicated in the commission of the crimes; the figure quoted under this heading last year being thirty-five. The standing of the cases at the end of the year was as follows:—

Hanged.....	3
Awaiting Execution.....	1
Death Sentence Commuted.....	1
Charge reduced to Manslaughter.....	3
Suicide after committing Murder.....	5
Unfit to Stand Trial (Insane).....	5
Awaiting Trial.....	1
Stay of Proceedings.....	1
Not Guilty.....	5
Still under Investigation.....	6
Total.....	31

3. The Chief Preventive Officer—Superintendent E. W. Bavin

GENERAL

The Annual Report Year which ended March 31st, 1939, was without doubt, the most successful from a Preventive Service standpoint, since this Force assumed these duties on April 1, 1932.

The results are more far-reaching than can be estimated by the number of Customs and Excise seizures effected during the period under review, since the most important feature has been the dissolution of organized gangs of law-breakers, some of whom have been engaged in the illegal manufacture of spirits or smuggling of contraband liquor for many years.

The most effective procedure in accomplishing the results indicated, has been the intensive application of Sections 444 and 573 of the Criminal Code, in addition to the Penal Sections of the Customs and Excise Acts, whenever flagrant breaches of the latter Acts were uncovered. These Sections of the Criminal Code provide salutary penalties for "conspiracy to defraud" and "conspiracy to commit an indictable offence". They are drafted sufficiently wide to enable law enforcement officers to bring to justice persons whose interest in the illegal operations consist solely of financing the enterprises and drawing their share of the profits which accrue, without taking any physical part in the

operations. The provisions of the Customs and Excise Acts make it difficult to convict any person who cannot be proven to have physically assisted in the manufacture or transportation of illicit liquor, or possession of goods liable to forfeiture under the Revenue Acts.

Seizures under the combined Customs and Excise Acts during the year amounted to 2,100 as compared with 2,737 for the previous year, the sharp decrease of 637 being reflected to a very large extent in Excise cases which were down almost 50% from the preceding year.

It is apparent that the privilege which permits Canadian tourists to bring back goods duty free to the value of \$100.00, provided they have been out of Canada for forty-eight hours, has considerably reduced the number of petty seizures of wearing apparel, cigarettes and tobacco, and other small articles formerly smuggled for personal or family use.

Violations of the Customs and Excise Acts with which we have had to deal, have in the majority of cases, involved the illegal manufacture of liquor, or the smuggling of this commodity by way of the seaboard, and to a lesser extent over the United States Border.

CUSTOMS ACT

Smuggling of merchandise, other than liquor, was at a low ebb during the entire season with little evidence of infractions on a commercial scale, and no complaints were received from any source with respect to such activities. Seizures under this heading consisted of a variety of small articles smuggled for personal use, also automobile accessories and other machinery parts, etc. Only in a small percentage of these cases was prosecution justified, the majority being closed out upon payment of the duty paid value of the exhibits smuggled. Technical offences such as non-report at Customs by drivers of vehicles entering or leaving Canada and failure to report by masters of vessels clearing from Canadian ports, also accounted for a number of seizures and voluntary penalties were assessed in the majority of cases, pending Departmental decision.

Only in a few isolated cases was there evidence of liquor being smuggled by automobile over the International Boundary, such instances being along the Quebec-New York State border and on a smaller scale along the Manitoba-North Dakota boundary.

During the 1938 season liquor vessels were quite active off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with larger vessels bringing cargoes of rum from St. Martins, French West Indies, to positions off shore beyond the twelve mile limit, where they would dispose of their cargoes to smaller and faster motor vessels, as circumstances would permit. The operations were curtailed sharply when the Province-wide conspiracy investigations commenced in Nova Scotia during August, 1938, as numerous vessels were seized and forfeited on evidence obtained involving them in landings of contraband liquor during the three previous years. The uncertainty created in the minds of the rum-running fraternity had the effect of making them afraid to enter port in ballast for supplies for fear that evidence of their past activities would have been uncovered and seizure of their vessels result. The vessel *Standard Coaster* which had been the most active large vessel for a number of years, was tied up at St. Pierre, Miquelon, for a considerable period and then sold at quite a loss to a legitimate trading firm.

On the Pacific coast there was no indication of any commercial smuggling of liquor by way of the sea, such seizures being limited to isolated cases where the crews of trading vessels were found in possession of a few bottles of liquor not reported at Customs on arrival in port.

During the season thirty-five vessels were seized under the Customs Act, sixteen being forfeited for having smuggled liquor into Canada. The balance were involved in minor infractions and were released after payment of nominal penalties.

EXCISE ACT

The provisions of the Excise Act have been effectively enforced and prosecutions were entered wherever circumstances warranted such action. The most common offences were the possession of illicit spirits or the manufacture of this commodity in unlicensed distilling plants. These illicit stills varied greatly in capacity and while the greater percentage are of the small home improvised type, operated by individuals for their own or family use, there have been a number of very large plants seized. Approximately twenty-five of these commercial capacity distilleries were seized during the past year and it is pleasing to note that the Courts have taken cognizance of the heavy loss to the revenues which result from the operation of such plants.

In the majority of seizures of this nature there has been evidence of financing by interests resident outside Canada and frequently expert mechanics from the United States have been engaged to erect and operate the stills. Some of these are capable of producing up to five hundred gallons of spirits daily, and on this basis the Federal Government is defrauded of approximately \$2,000.00 daily in the form of Excise duties and taxes properly payable, through the operation of a single plant.

In one instance in Montreal it was disclosed that persons arrested for operating a large still, were members of the notorious "Purple Gang" with Headquarters in Detroit, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio. One such member was desirous of testifying for the Crown at the trials, but before doing so he requested, and was granted, facilities to telephone the gang's Headquarters in the United States for permission, in order that his action in the matter would not bring down reprisals upon himself.

In commenting upon these large-scale liquor operations, it is desired to stress the fact that in addition to the serious loss of revenues involved through the activities of persons in this lucrative racket, there have been instances of attempts to bribe Peace Officers, also Officials of Transportation Companies, Telegraph Companies and other public utilities, in order to gain their ends.

Effect of Conspiracy Charges.—There has been positive evidence that the system of dealing with large-scale operators under the conspiracy provisions of the Criminal Code, in addition to the Excise Act, has had a restraining effect, and during the last few months of the year there was a shortage of illicit alcohol in all the large centres despite the greatly increased price.

Survey of situation.—A brief survey of our record of seizures of illicit stills for the past year reveals the following situation, which does not differ greatly from the preceding year.

In the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan no large distilling plants were uncovered, but a moderate number of improvised pot stills were seized from persons manufacturing small quantities of spirits for their own consumption. In Manitoba the situation was similar, with the exception of the City of Winnipeg and adjacent townships, where a number of large stills were seized.

Ontario and Quebec provinces provided the greatest number of commercial capacity stills, these being located in, or near, the largest centres of population.

In the Maritime Provinces illegal distillation of spirits has been negligible, as rum smuggled by way of the seaboard has always been the favoured commodity, but since the intensive drive against the smugglers has resulted in a shortage of rum, there has been a moderate increase in the number of illicit stills seized in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Other Infractions.—Other infractions of the Excise Act with which we were called upon to deal included contraventions of the regulations governing the manufacture and sale of tobacco, the sale of rubbing alcohol by druggists and the disposal of tax free malt syrup and malt flour by bakers and confectioners.

Tobacco seizures were confined for the most part to the Province of Quebec and infractions usually involved the manufacture and sale of native grown tobacco by persons not in possession of the necessary Excise licence. In two instances tobacco factories were seized after irregularities had been discovered.

TRAINED POLICE DOGS

The following supplementary report of Superintendent Bavin regarding the employment of trained dogs may be of interest:—

I have the honour to report the progress made throughout the year in the training and use of dogs in connection with police work.

Following the experiment in this connection when Police Dog K-470, "Dale" was purchased from Sgt. Cawsey on October 15, 1935, it was decided to increase our strength in this branch as Dale had proved himself of so much value and it was felt that the Service would benefit generally by using trained dogs.

The next purchase was "Black Lux," a son of "Dale." He was trained by Captain Harwick, Glenbow Kennels, Calgary, and Reg. No. 11839, Cst. Lilly, A. J., was appointed as dog master.

So satisfactory was the work of these two dogs that further purchases were made and a kennel was opened at Calgary with S/Cst. von Aichinger as trainer.

Six dogs were trained and passed out to detachments. "Dale" was brought in and given a refresher course with a new handler.

In order to create a further interest demonstrations were given at Regina before Instructional Classes and these demonstrations proved to be highly successful not only from the point of view of demonstrating to various members from all over the Force, the usefulness of dogs, but also drew constructive criticism which materially assisted in improving training.

Under your instructions I visited the Wilsona Kennels and purchased five dogs, two Rottweilers, two Riesenschnauzers (Giant Schnauzers) and one German Shepherd. These dogs were shipped to Rockcliffe, Ontario, where we established a well equipped small kennel. Reg. No. 7576, A/Cpl. Tutin, E., M.M., was sent to the Wilsona Kennels, for a course in kennel management and dog training and having completed the course was placed in charge of the Rockcliffe kennels.

We have had two casualties, one at Calgary when Cuno, a black German Shepherd presented to the Force by Mrs. Gordon E. Pape of Cincinnati, Ohio, developed pneumonia and died in the veterinary hospital on June 27, 1938. Then Rock, one of the Riesenschnauzer pups purchased from the Wilsona Kennels was taken ill, apparently with a stomach complaint, and in spite of veterinarian aid, died. A post mortem was carried out by the staff of the Animal Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture, and it was found that a stone about the size of a pigeon's egg had been swallowed by this dog, had passed through the stomach and lodged in the caecum.

Other than Baya, a female Rottweiler, the dogs on the strength of this force are males. Baya was bred shortly after arriving at the kennels but for some reason destroyed her young. She whelped the second time on March 6, and delivered two well formed pups, both however were dead and it is considered that there is probably some internal deformity which has caused this mishap.

We now have thirteen dogs on the strength of the Force and a privately owned German Shepherd trained in the Police kennels at Calgary, is stationed with its owner at Vegreville, Alberta. The following are the points at which the various dogs are stationed:—

Dog	Dog Master	Stationed at
Reg. No. K-23 Tuff	Cst. Martin, O.E.	Peace River, Alta.
P. D. Rex.	Cst. Harrison	Vegreville, Alta.
Reg. No. K-470 Dale	Cst. Cawsey, L. C.	Maidstone, Alta.
Reg. No. K-26 Chief	S/Cst. Laird, A. W.	Wakaw, Sask.
Reg. No. K-24 Tell	Cst. Rhodeniser, W. E.	Canora, Sask.
Reg. No. D-195 Sultan.	Cst. Bailey,	Regina, Sask.
Reg. N. K-27 Pal	S/Cst. von Aichinger	" "
Reg. No. K-25 Perky	Cst. Boland, T. A.	Halifax, N.S.
Reg. No. F-345 Black Lux	Cst. McGregor, P.	Moneton, N.B.
Reg. No. N-112 Bachus	} Cst. Pitcher, R. F.	Rockcliffe, Ont.
Reg. No. N-113 Baya		
Reg. No. N-116 Buster	Cpl. Tutin, E.	Rockcliffe, Ont.
Reg. No. N-115 Cliff	Cpl. Tutin, E.	Rockcliffe, Ont.
Reg. No. N-111 Egon	Cst. Pennock, E. G.	Rockcliffe, Ont.

As soon as the weather permits, it is anticipated that the dogs at Rockcliffe whose training is completed, will be sent out into the field and two others of them are being sent to Regina.

With the completion of most of the training of the dogs on hand at the Calgary Kennels, a distribution was made to various detachments. It was then decided to move the training kennel to Depot Division, Regina. This eventually will be our main training and possibly breeding kennel.

It is felt that as the interest in the use of dogs increases, more and more demand will be made for their services. Following the example of other Police Forces, it is certain that this increase will make it necessary to make further purchases and intensify our training.

Up to the present we have confined the attention of the dog master almost entirely to his charge but as the dogs get older and the dog masters more experienced the dogs will require less time to be spent with them to maintain their required degree of efficiency, then the dog masters will be able to be used more frequently on general police duties which will give them the opportunity to gain experience and perform duties as required for public service.

We can be satisfied that the expenditure incurred and the time spent in purchasing and training dogs, also in training men as dog masters, has, even at this early stage, been absolutely justified. It is impossible to estimate the value of a life saved, and this is where the R. C. M. P. Canine Section is of most service to the Public, i.e. by finding lost persons and children.

By an even and well planned distribution, it is hoped to have our dogs stationed at points where their services can be used at short notice. It is very necessary that all detachments are impressed with the importance of calling the dog first—the sooner he is on the job the better chance we are giving him to meet with success. There have been many instances where the dog has been brought in too late or perhaps as an afterthought and then the usefulness of the animal criticized because good results were not obtained.

We must learn to consider our dog's feelings, because he too likes to succeed and earn that signal of appreciation from his master who is the only person in the world he recognizes and will faithfully serve with his life if need be.

4. The Adjutant—Acting Superintendent F. A. Blake

I took over the duties of Adjutant from Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp on May 1, 1938.

The total strength of 2,603 is an increase of five over the total of last year.

Recruiting.—During the past twelve months 2,275 persons applied for engagement in the Force. This is an increase of approximately 1.1 per cent over last year.

In order to obtain 100 recruits last Fall, from those who had applied, it was necessary to call upon approximately 175 to fill the required number, the wastage being mostly on account of not being able to pass our medical requirements. It is surprising how many young men, who, to all appearances, are physically fit, cannot meet the somewhat high standard we have set for the Force. In most cases, it is not a question of being in poor health, but for certain minor physical defects which preclude their engagement.

Aviation Section.—The aviation Section of the Force is composed of four planes—one seaplane and three dual-motor land planes. These are operated by members of this Force who are fully qualified pilots and air engineers, under the direction of a Sub-Inspector. The planes heretofore have been used principally in connection with the prevention of smuggling activities and work in co-operation with the Marine Section.

Health.—The health of the Headquarters Staff on the whole has been good, and although there have been only one or two serious illnesses, the influenza epidemic in the Fall of 1938 seriously depleted the staff for some time.

Training of Headquarters' Staff.—During the Winter months instruction in drill was given to all members of the Staff. It might be mentioned here that infantry drill has been substituted for cavalry drill for all members of the Force with the exception of those employed on mounted duties.

First Aid.—Supervision of the R.C.M. Police centre of the St. John Ambulance Association is one of the duties of the Adjutant, and a great amount of correspondence passes through this office. The number of awards issued by the St. John Ambulance Association to members of this Force is reported elsewhere. A First Aid Class, composed of members of Headquarters Staff, was undertaken during the Winter under the instruction of Sergeant V. J. R. Thompson, and a First Aid Team has been entered for the Police—Provincial and Dominion Championships.

Quarters.—The majority of unmarried members of the Staff are quartered in the barrack building at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, and are transported to and from the Headquarters' Office daily by means of motor transport. There are, however, several unmarried members accommodated in the "A" Division single quarters which is a large private house rented for that purpose.

I am of the opinion that the quartering of the older, single Constables at Rockcliffe, and transporting them daily to and from the office, is not satisfactory, and it would be much more convenient if these members could be accommodated in barracks in the city where they would be available for extra duties in their various offices when required; whereas, at present, due to lack of transportation, these men cannot be held in their offices for any over-time work.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

At the request of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Sergeant Roberts, of this Force and three Constables were detailed for duty at the Canadian Exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition, and proceeded to Glasgow on the *Duchess of Bedford*, arriving on the 31st May, 1938.

They were on duty at the Canadian Pavilion until the exhibition closed on the 29th October, 1938.

Commendatory letters on their services have been received from the Rt. Honourable the Earl of Elgin, who was president of the Exhibition and from others.

Sergeant Roberts and the three Constables previously mentioned were much in demand by visitors in the signing of autographs.

QUALIFIED IN LAW

The following members of the Force qualified in law during the past year:—
 Reg. No. 11963 A/Corporal Thrasher, J.F.—University of Manitoba.
 Reg. No. 11925 Constable Regan, F.A.—Dalhousie University.
 Reg. No. 12042 Constable Brakefield-Moore, E.—University of New Brunswick.

5. The Officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa, Ont.—Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp

COMMAND AND DUTIES

I assumed command of this Division on the 15th January last from Asst. Comm'r. J. M. Tupper, who had temporarily taken over from Asst. Comm'r. C. D. LaNauze on the 1st of the same month.

The duties of "A" Division are with the exception of a small Criminal Investigation Branch and seven Detachments definitely peculiar, inasmuch as they consist more or less exclusively of the control and protection of Government Buildings and other property; duties which occupy the full time of approximately 150 men.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS

During the year the Division obtained barrack accommodation for 20 single men at 173 Bronson Avenue. This permitted the removal of our men who were previously billeted at the Y.M.C.A. to the new barracks. All the single men (10) in the Ottawa sub-division are provided with sleeping and messing accommodation in the new barracks and in addition (10) single men from H.Q. sub-division stay there. Also the mid-day meal is served to all single men in the Division.

The Barracks itself is suited to our needs and with a few recent additions to the kitchen equipment it is now possible to keep the meals hot all the time.

Regarding detachment offices, of which we have 7, these are all located in public buildings with the exception of Belleville detachment, where we have two rooms rented from a private individual at a rate of \$27.50 per month.

The Department of Indian Affairs supply both office space and living quarters for one married Constable on the St. Regis Indian Reserve.

MOTORCYCLE SQUAD

This Branch consists of one N.C.O. in charge and seven Constables. Five new Harley-Davidson machines were obtained during the year and there is also one old machine on charge, which has been brought in from Petawawa. It was recommended in our estimates for the coming year that this machine be turned in as it is in poor condition. The other machines are in good condition and will probably require only minor repairs next year.

A total of 503 offences against traffic regulations on the Federal District Commission Driveway were dealt with. Of these 322 resulted in Warnings and there were 109 convictions registered, 45 accidents were investigated, none of which however, involved any loss of life. First Aid was rendered in two instances of a minor nature.

Escorts were also provided on different ceremonial occasions when parades traversed the driveways.

FIRE BRANCH

The title of this branch might well be changed to that of Fire Prevention Branch, the duties consisting of regular and thorough inspections of all fire fighting equipment and periodical surveys of all government buildings with respect to the accumulation of waste paper and other fire hazards which, when noted are promptly reported.

I feel confident that these duties while somewhat monotonous are responsible for the comparative freedom from fires which the government buildings in Ottawa enjoy. While 32 fires were investigated, these were all of a trivial nature and no serious losses resulted, the total loss being approximately \$200.

RIFLE AND REVOLVER PRACTICES

During the past year 159 members of the division fired the annual classification. Of this number 59 gained their Cross Revolvers. One constable made the possible of 140 and in the shoot-off with 4 other members of the force gained 2nd place. At the same time the Recruits' Prize consisting of the Minto cup was won by a member of this Division with the good score of 235.

In the Dominion Marksmen Rifle Competitions (S.M.L.E.) one team from H.Q. and one from the Ottawa Sub-division placed 4th and 5th respectively, with only one point separating them. Five teams have been entered for the coming R.C.M. Police Revolver Competitions (Tyros). The Ontario championship in the Dominion marksmen competitions was won by a team from H.Q. Sub-division. Six members of the Division also participated in the D.C.R.A. at the Connaught Ranges during the past summer.

FIRST AID

First Aid instruction was imparted to the members of the Ottawa Sub-division during the annual drill courses, but teams were not entered in competition by this Section of the Division. The H.Q. Sub-division have entered a team in both the Ontario Provincial and Shaughnessy shield competitions.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

CUSTOMS ACT

Customs seizures were, for the most part, of a minor nature, and no indications of systematic smuggling were uncovered. The only outstanding cases considered worthy of special mention, concern the activities of one William Dupuis, alias John Charbot, who after considerable investigations was charged and convicted on six offences under the Customs Act for smuggling automobiles; auto accessories; outboard motors; a radio and revolver. Fines of \$100 and costs or six months in each case were imposed, with jail sentences to run concurrently. The fines were not paid.

Patrols were maintained along the international border, and were believed to have been effective in curtailing smuggling operations to a minimum.

EXCISE ACT

At Kingston, Ontario, a seizure was made during the latter part of April, of a 1937 Dodge Sedan with approximately 235 gallons of alcohol, en route east on No. 2 Highway. The operator of the car, one Alphonse Martin, was arrested, and subsequently charged under Sec. 169, Excise Act; convicted and fined \$500 with costs or six months. The fine was promptly paid. The car was confiscated by the Crown and later sold by tender.

On the evidence of several other exhibits discovered in the vehicle, investigations were conducted by "C", "O" and "A" Divisions jointly; supposition at the time being that Martin was connected with one Moe Wexler, a "Boss" of the illicit liquor racket in Montreal and vicinity. This was considerably strengthened by subsequent investigations continuing throughout the year.

On the 2nd of May, a Ford Coupe with 220 gallons of alcohol was seized at the Driveway leading to the Ottawa Civic Hospital, after being trailed by members of the Division Excise Squad along No. 15 Highway, en route east. The operator of the vehicle had left it at the hospital entrance, no doubt being aware of his pursuers, and had disappeared when they arrived. This car was also sold by tender.

In addition to the foregoing, two seizures of cars with large shipments of alcohol were made by the O.P.P., in which assistance was rendered by our Force. These four seizures opened up an investigation which will no doubt lead to the exposure of a huge conspiracy between important groups of the illicit liquor traffic in Ontario and Quebec.

The exhibits in all cases, from comparative analysis, showed a marked similarity.

Following these several seizures, Highway patrols were augmented by a detail of constables from "N" Division as assistance, and were continued by routine for some weeks.

Seizures were also made of small stills, etc., and several bakers were prosecuted for illegal sale of malt syrup, but other than the several cases mentioned, there were none with outstanding features.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

There are four Indian Reserves located in this Division area; Golden Lake; Tyendinaga, Ont.; Maniwaki and St. Regis, P.Q. At the latter point we have a one man detachment. The others are covered by frequent patrols.

12. At Golden Lake, a slight increase in the number of violations of the Indian Act was noticed. The most serious offenders under this Act are white people who traffic in liquor with the Indians, and against whom twelve convictions were recorded. One charge against the proprietor of a hotel for supplying intoxicants to an Indian was dismissed.

In addition to the above, a number of Indians were charged with intoxication, and successfully prosecuted. Similar offences occurred at Tyendinaga, Maniwaki and St. Regis, among which were several against white men, although nothing of an unusual nature. Several cases of trespass were reported, and all other complaints were promptly dealt with.

At Rapides des Joachims, P.Q., a local hotel proprietor was prosecuted, convicted and fined \$50 and costs for supplying intoxicants to an Indian. The fine was paid.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

All drug stores in the district were inspected at least once, and while there was laxness on the part of some druggists in keeping narcotic registers up to date, it is apparent that the majority endeavour to adhere closely to the regulations in this respect. In each case where irregularities were reported, the Department took the matter up with the druggist concerned. Subsequent inspections showed that the warnings had had the desired effect.

Arthur Viau, an addict and former trafficker, well known in Montreal, was arrested in possession of a small quantity of heroin powder (approximately 10 grs.); two improvised hypodermics and a number of needles. He was charged under Sec. 4 (d) of the Act with illegal possession of drugs, and although the defence established that he had obtained the narcotic on prescription at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., and called the doctor who had issued the prescription as a

witness, he was found guilty and sentenced to one year definite in the Ontario Reformatory with a fine of \$200 and costs—in default of payment an additional six months.

Another case of interest, in that it indicates the scarcity of narcotics in this district and the length to which addicts will go to alleviate their craving for narcotics, concerns four men charged jointly under Sec. 4 (d), with illegal possession of drugs.

Hector Lalonde, Rene Pommerville. Marcel Hudon and Rosario Bisson were arrested together in a rooming house in the act of cooking down Paregoric to extract the morphine content. Some eighty empty two ounce Paregoric bottles were found; seven hypodermic needles; one complete hypodermic outfit; a metal pie plate containing the residue of Paregoric after the alcohol had evaporated, and an improvised ladle for cooking containing a residue extracted from the Paregoric.

All four were found guilty, and sentenced to long definite prison terms with fines totalling \$1,400.

MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT

Patrols were maintained through the district by our C.I.B., and the several detachments. A number of serious infractions were reported, among the most prominent being the alleged wholesale slaughter of wild fowl at Wolfe Island, which is situated in the upper St. Lawrence River, approximately three miles from the mainland and our Kingston Detachment. This investigation has continued since last December, and is not yet completed.

A number of unattended decoys, which had apparently been left floating in the waters for a week were seized, and on departmental instructions, were finally disposed of by sale. No information could be obtained as to the owner or owners.

Thirteen convictions were registered under the M.B.C. Act, a decided increase over last year. Fines and costs were paid in eleven cases.

Assistance was given to U.S. game officials by our force on spring patrols of their shore-line and Islands of the St. Lawrence river bordering the international line in the vicinity of Alexandria Bay; Fishers Landing; Wells Island and Collins Point. No infractions were reported. A further request for our assistance this spring has been received, and instructions have been issued accordingly. It is to be hoped that this co-operation will bring about the desired results.

GENERAL

During November, a transient answering the description of a suspect in the hold-up and robbery of a Brockville drugstore, was recognized by our constable employed on railway transient duty at that point, who after calling the town police, made the arrest and handed him over. The accused was identified as one Robert J. Young, and was later sentenced to five years and ten lashes for the offence.

6. The Officer Commanding, "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q.—Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon

PATROL BOATS

We have five patrol boats on the strength of the Division; namely, the *Madawaska*, the *Fernand Rinfret*, the *Advance*, the *Greavette* and the *Miss Windsor*. The latter two are located at Montreal and Three Rivers and are only put into use when required. The remainder are located at different points in the St. Lawrence River. The patrol boat *Interceptor* which was formerly attached to this Division was, during the year, transferred to "H" Division.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

The inspection of one hundred and twelve (112) licensed magazines, one hundred and one (101) unlicensed magazines and seven hundred and forty-nine (749) stores selling small ammunition, was carried out during the year on behalf of the Department of Mines. This is an increase of 392 inspections over the previous year. These inspections are handled by a member of the Division who travels throughout the Province as required. A car is supplied by the Department concerned for this purpose.

These inspections are productive of good results and a steady improvement is shown in the observance of the Act. In addition to the inspections, reports were submitted on a number of accidents with explosives.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Livestock Pedigree Act.—Assistance was rendered this Department in several investigations during the year. One case resulted in the prosecution of *Eucharist Lavergne of St. Barnabe, P.Q.* This man was convicted for having faultily registered horses, contrary to the Livestock Pedigree Act. He was sentenced to \$100 and costs, or in default of payment, one month imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS

Prosecutions were entered against several persons during the year for uttering counterfeit bills. The more important cases were the following:

Maurice Kravietzky, alias Morris Weinstein, counterfeit Federal Reserve \$10 notes. *George Liskoff, Montreal, P.Q.*, assistance to U.S.A. Police. On September 3, 1938, three persons possessed and uttered counterfeit U.S.A. \$10 Federal Reserve notes at Glens Falls, N.Y., U.S.A. Two of these persons made their escape into Canada and one of them, George Liskoff, was arrested by this force at the request of the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department. The other still at large is Maurice Kravietzky alias Morris Weinstein, who was recently located in France.

Adrienne Leblanc, Province of Quebec, C.C. of C.—In Montreal a number of complaints were received from persons who had had passed upon them Dominion of Canada \$1 bills raised to \$5. In all cases the utterer was a young girl. Finally a fourteen year old girl was arrested in the act of passing one of these raised bills; and she was later identified by other victims. There were indications the child was merely the tool of her parents in committing these offences, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained to justify charges being laid against the parents. The child was charged under Sec. 467 CCC before the Juvenile Court. The case against her was dismissed, and she and her parents were reprimanded. It is significant that no more of these bills have appeared since the girl was arrested.

Arthur Chouinard, Ste Julie, P.Q., C.C. of C.—Arthur Chouinard of Ste Julie, P.Q., was arrested in Montreal for being in possession of \$1 U.S.A. Silver Certificates which had been raised to \$10. He was charged with possession of forged bank notes and was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Robert Yoakley, et al, Drummondville, P.Q., C.C. of C.—In December 1938, the seizure of a printing press at Drummondville, P.Q., lead to the uncovering of a conspiracy entered into by nine men to forge U.S. Silver Certificates—\$1 bills. The nine persons were charged in this regard and eight of these cases are still before the Court. One of those charged, Gaston Lamothe, who engraved the plates seized, pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

CUSTOMS ACT

Ten boats were seized during the past year. Of these only two were seized for actual smuggling offences, the remainder having committed various infractions of the Customs Act, such as failing to secure proper clearance, etc.

The two boats actually engaged in smuggling were the following:

Pierre Broom, Pabos Mills, P.Q.—Motorboat "Daisy".—This vessel was being used by one Valmond Leblanc to smuggle alcohol from Schooners lying outside the twelve mile limit. While bringing a load ashore from the schooner, Valmond Leblanc and one member of the crew were killed by fumes from the exhaust. The load was eventually landed, but was stolen by a number of people in the district soon after the landing. Investigation resulted in prosecution under Section 193 of the Customs Act and the conviction of five persons connected with the landing. The vessel was confiscated to the Crown and later released by the Department to the widow of Valmond Leblanc as an act of clemency, due to the impoverished condition in which she had been left by Leblanc.

Motor-boat "490", Oscar Jean, Corner-of-the-Beach, P.Q.—This vessel was seized following the landing of a cargo of smuggled alcohol in the lower St. Lawrence. Consideration is now being given the question of the possible prosecution of members of the crew.

Motor-boat "San-Fairy-Ann", Customs Act.—In this interesting case, Ulric Tremblay, a well known bootlegger, who has been convicted on many occasions, with three others of the crew, made a trip from St. Pierre Miquelon up the St. Lawrence River, early in January 1938, after all other navigation was closed. In attempting to return down the Gaspe Coast, his boat, the *San-Fairy-Ann*, caught in the ice and sank off Bonaventure Island.

Tremblay with his crew, after suffering severe hardships, managed to reach land. A long investigation resulted in the securing of sufficient evidence to eventually lay charges against Tremblay and three members of his crew. All four accused pleaded guilty. Tremblay was sentenced to a fine of \$600 or fifteen months imprisonment. The three members of the crew were each sentenced to \$200 or twelve months imprisonment, under Section 193 of the Customs Act.

There is a marked decrease in the smuggling of alcohol across the international border during the year. This is doubtlessly due to the many seizures previously made and to the exemplary sentences handed out by the courts. The following prosecutions during the year put an end to the activities of one of the most persistent alcohol smugglers and his organization:

Richard Joubert, Plattsburg, N.Y.—Joubert, a known alcohol "runner" from Plattsburg, N.Y., was arrested in Canada while attempting to smuggle a load of alcohol into Montreal. At the same time *Léon Fournier* and *Gabrielle Pagé* were found in a car near the contraband alcohol car. As Fournier was known to be the head of an active organization and to be acting as "pilot" for the load of alcohol seized, all three persons were arrested on charges of conspiracy.

A separate charge, under Section 217 of the Customs Act, was also laid against Joubert for possession of the American car which contained the alcohol. At the hearing of the Customs charge against Joubert, Fournier committed perjury, and a charge was lodged against him under the Criminal Code.

Fournier was found guilty on the perjury charge and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. He pleaded guilty on the conspiracy charges and was sentenced to two years to run concurrently with the two years already given on the perjury charge.

Joubert pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge and was sentenced to one year in gaol, this sentence to run concurrently with a similar sentence given under the Customs Act. Joubert has a further term, from two to five years, to complete in the U.S.A. when he returns there.

The woman, Gabrielle Page, also pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charges and was given suspended sentence.

EXCISE ACT

I have already mentioned the value of the Conspiracy sections of the Criminal Code in enabling up to involve the "higher-ups," in connection with the operations of large illicit stills. These sections of the Criminal Code, used in conjunction with charges covering the substantive offences under the Excise Act, have brought about the conviction of a number of the more important alcohol dealers who, otherwise, would have escaped punishment by having employees shoulder responsibilities.

Province-wide Conspiracy.—In the last annual report, of this division, mention was made of this case and the fact that several of the forty-eight persons charged were still before the courts. These prosecutions were finally completed during October of 1938. In all, charges were preferred against forty-eight persons of whom forty-two were convicted. Three accused were acquitted, while in three other cases, the charges were withdrawn. Some indication of the amount of work performed in this particular conspiracy case may be gathered from the following data: In compiling the evidence necessary for production in court, seventy-five thousand postal money-orders were examined, as well as fifty thousand railway express delivery receipts, fifty thousand express way bills and approximately fifteen thousand express money orders. Evidence produced showed a province-wide distribution system for the sale of illicit alcohol and covered a period of over two years during which it was definitely established that over five thousand gallons (5,000) of alcohol had been handled by this organization.

Sam Chernoff et al, Montreal. (Max Bittman, et al, Montreal).—The last annual report dealt with the seizure of a large commercial still in Rosemount, P.Q., and the conviction of six persons concerned in the conspiracy to operate the still. During the year now under review, further evidence secured in connection with this still, led us to the higher ups in the liquor racket in this district and resulted in conspiracy charges being laid against Sam Chernoff, Robert Pageau, Maurice Gillman and Ernest Lavoie. After a long drawn-out prosecution, these four men were convicted. Chernoff was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary; Pageau to two years; Gillman to one year, while Ernest Lavoie received a sentence of six months imprisonment. The convictions of these men have contributed largely to the present satisfactory condition in this district. Chernoff and Pageau have for years been known as the head of the liquor organization in this Province and have both amassed considerable amounts of money through their operations. It was commonly supposed amongst smaller dealers that these men were too high in the racket and too far removed from the actual illicit operations to be convicted, and the fact that convictions were secured against these men has had a decided effect on the smaller racketeers.

Further conspiracy charges are outstanding against Chernoff, Pageau and Lavoie, in connection with Chernoff *et al* Three Rivers, conspiracy prosecutions. These prosecutions arise from the seizure of a large still in 1935, recent developments, in connection with which sufficient information was produced to justify these prosecutions.

Further conspiracy charges are also before the courts against Pageau and Lavoie and arise from the large underground still seized during 1936 and reported under the name of Montreal Display and Specialty Company.

Isaie Lefebvre et al, Conspiracy, Montreal.—Another interesting case before the Courts at the present time is that of *Isaie Lefebvre et al*. This conspiracy charge arose out of the seizure of a large still at Ville LaSalle, P.Q., in the month of September, 1936. At the time of the seizure, one man was arrested, a New York Italian, who was convicted and afterwards deported. However, this man gave enough evidence to result in the charge of conspiracy being laid against *Isaie Lefebvre*, one of the biggest boot-leggers in the Montreal Sub-Division district who was at the back of this still. The case came before the Courts after a long investigation and the holding of a Rogatory Commission in New York. A mistrial was declared by the Magistrate in Montreal. Another Rogatory Commission was held and further evidence obtained, and the case is at present before the Courts. Three of the accused have already pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentence.

Ovide Ducharme, et al, St. Anselme, P.Q.—Information was received through the Quebec Liquor Police that arrangements were being made to manufacture parts of a still in Quebec City. Investigation was started by the Quebec detachment, assisted by members of the Montreal detachment. Much shadow work was performed prior to the actual raid and as a result, a seizure of a very large still and approximately 3,000 gallons of mash were seized on a farm at St. Anselme, outside Quebec City. Nine persons, six of whom are aliens were promptly arrested, although only two men were actually arrested at the plant. In addition, three American cars brought into Canada on tourist permit by the aliens previously referred to, were seized under the Customs Act and later forfeited to the Crown. All accused were charged with conspiracy. This case is still before the Court and stands as follows: Three have been convicted; two are in appeal and six are awaiting trial.

Rosario Ovila Robert et al, St. Basile, P.Q.—In September a large illicit still was seized by members of the Quebec Provincial Police. This seizure covered one complete still, 10,000 gallons of mash and 250 gallons of alcohol. No one was found in the still at the time of the raid, but after taking over from the Quebec Provincial Police, two of our men were hidden on the premises and the following morning, three men arrived in a car. They were apparently signalled by the farmer and tried to get away, but were chased and arrested and later charged under conspiracy. The charges were dismissed at the preliminary hearing, as the judge stated that there was not enough proof that these men were actually working in the still. The farmer was later charged and this case is at present before the courts.

Désiré and Edward Jean, Charge 2, Lafontaine, P.Q.—This covers the seizure of an illicit still, of a capacity of fifty gallons a day, found in the woods near Lafontaine and operated by *Désiré Jean* and his son, Edward. This seizure was made after considerable searching through the woods. Both parties were charged and pleaded guilty. The father was sentenced to three months plus \$500 and costs, in default, six months.

Canadian Wholesale Grocery, Montreal, P.Q.—In March of this year, a seizure was made by the Montreal Detachment of a large still operating in the unoccupied premises of a pharmaceutical manufacturing concern. This seizure consisted of a large still in operation, together with 308 gallons of finished alcohol and 3,000 gallons of mash. No person was on the premises at the time of the raid, but two of our men were left to keep watch and later one Robert Roy came in. This man was charged with possession of alcohol and possession of a still. He was sentenced to \$200 and costs, or three months on each charge. A further investigation is being made on this matter.

A number of investigations have been made during the year, in connection with *Tobacco and Cigar Factories*. Several prosecutions have been entered, the most important of which are as follows:—

D. Feldstein, Morris Feldstein and David Glassman, Montreal.—Three large seizures of tobacco and cigars were effected in Montreal from these three men, each of whom operated a tobacco store in this city. The exhibits resulting from these seizures included approximately 372 half pound cans, 346 quarter of a pound packages of tobacco and 900 packages each containing almost two ounces, over 3,000 cigars and a quantity of cigarettes. In each instance, the tobacco was being sold in containers with the Excise stamps broken and the tobacco was not of the Brand indicated on the container proving that empty cans had been purchased and refilled. Prosecutions were entered under Section 296 of the Excise Act and convictions obtained. These cases are now all in appeal.

Central Tobacco Co., Montreal.—In the month of August, after investigation, the Montreal detachment made a seizure of the factory operated by the Central Tobacco Company. Investigation showed that this factory was selling tobacco in less than pound lots. The factory was placed under seizure and charges were laid against the proprietor under Section 257-A of the Excise Act. This man later pleaded guilty. The factory was subsequently released, as a matter of clemency, by the department.

Alliance Tobacco Co., Montreal.—In February of this year another factory was placed under seizure, that of the Alliance Tobacco Company. Investigation showed that the management had been using cancelled Excise stamps and numerous other irregularities were found in connection with this factory. Charges have been laid under Sections 296 and 303 of the Excise Act. These charges are still before the Courts. It is expected that this factory will be confiscated by the department and the \$1,000 bond forfeited.

OPIMUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

I am pleased to be able to repeat the remarks of the last annual report regarding the excellent conditions prevailing in this province, in relation to the illicit drug traffic. Except for *Cannabis Sativa*, it can be said with certainty that the supply for what little traffic exists, is very small and is derived through theft of legitimately manufactured drugs, or through forged prescriptions.

As regards *cannabis sativa*, or marihuana, while there is very little traffic or demand in this district for this drug as yet, a dangerous situation exists in that the weed has been found growing extensively in areas surrounding Montreal. While all such patches discovered have been destroyed, it is, of course, impossible to completely eradicate such a widespread weed in the short space of time that has elapsed since its discovery here in Canada. Should the method of use become widely known, this weed will present a serious menace, as it can be grown with ease anywhere in the province. I suggest that an effort be made to convince the Press to curtail articles describing this weed, or its uses.

As a result of investigations conducted in Montreal, into the marihuana traffic, four persons were arrested and convicted. It appeared that, and was proven by results, these four persons were responsible for the trafficking of marihuana among musicians and entertainers, coloured and white. Since these convictions no single instance of illegal possession of *cannabis sativa* has occurred here.

7. The Officer Commanding, "D" Division, Winnipeg, Man.—Assistant Commissioner R. L. Cadiz

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—CUSTOMS BRANCH

A number of seizures of smuggled goods, usually of a small nature were made as a result of our border patrol which is maintained during the period the roads are open. A total of 111 cases were investigated resulting in 53 convictions. A total of 71 seizures were made.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—EXCISE BRANCH

Conditions in regard to traffic in illicit liquor are very satisfactory. There is now a definite shortage of illicit alcohol in the City of Winnipeg. This no doubt is due to the seizure of commercial stills made in this Division during the past year. Our information is that for the past several weeks it has been practically impossible to obtain illicit alcohol in Winnipeg. A total of 573 cases were investigated during the past twelve months, resulting in 133 convictions.

A large number of stills were seized in this Division, several being of commercial capacity, the latter were all found in Winnipeg and surrounding district. In a number of these cases in addition to the charges under the Excise Act, conspiracy charges under the Criminal Code were also laid. The following are the more interesting of the seizures.

Paul Demark.—On April 23, 1938 a commercial still together with 5,000 gallons of wash, 2 tons of sugar and five 300 lb. barrels of molasses were seized on the farm of Paul Demark, Prairie Grove. The still would have a daily output capacity of 250 gallons. Three men were charged in this case. Paul Demark was found guilty on 5 charges under the Excise Act and fined \$200.00 or 6 months on each charge, also found guilty on 4 charges of conspiracy and sentenced to 3 months on each charge—concurrent.

Howard Gimble.—As a result of the seizure of a commercial still on the farm of Paul Demark on April 23, 1938, Howard Gimble of St. Paul, Minnesota, who was believed to be the actual owner of the still, was arrested in Winnipeg on November 27, 1938. He was found guilty on 3 conspiracy charges under Sec. 573 C.C. and sentenced to two years on each charge—concurrent.

John Frank McGirl.—Found guilty on 2 Excise charges and fined \$100.00 or 4 months on each charge. Found guilty on 3 conspiracy charges, sentenced to 4 months on each charge—concurrent.

Benjamin Balakowski.—Found guilty on charge under Excise Act. Fined \$100.00 or three months.

Louis Orobko.—On the night of April 29, 1938, our highway patrol observed a truck without proper clearance lights. When they endeavoured to stop the truck the driver increased speed. When the truck was overtaken two men got out and ran away. On examining the truck a complete still was found which had a capacity of 400 gallons. Louis Orobko was arrested in this connection and charged under the Excise Act. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$150.00 or three months.

Fred Carter McLaughlin.—On September 9, 1938 a large commercial still together with 6,000 gallons of wash, 2,900 lbs., brown sugar and 40 lbs. of yeast was seized at 201 Vernon Road, St. James, Manitoba. The still was in full operation at the time of seizure and would have a daily output of 150 gallons. Two men were arrested and charged. Fred Carter McLaughlin pleaded guilty

to 4 conspiracy charges, sentenced to 2 years on each charge. He also pleaded guilty to 5 Excise charges and was sentenced to six months on each charge, sentence to run concurrently and not to exceed two years. Percy E. Huxley pleaded guilty to 4 conspiracy charges, sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on each charge. He also pleaded guilty to 5 charges under the Excise Act, sentenced to three months on each charge, sentence to run concurrently and not to exceed 18 months.

Donald Olds.—On the evening of December 17, 1938 a large commercial still together with 2,000 gallons of wash was seized on the farm of Donald Olds, Norwood Grove, Man. Two men have been charged in this connection, Brownick Pawluk peaded guilty to 2 charges under the Excise Act, fined \$200.00 and costs and 4 months on each charge, in default a further 3 months. Donald Olds, 2 charges under the Excise Act and 6 conspiracy charges have been laid against Olds. As Olds recently underwent an operation for appendicitis the charges against him are being remanded from week to week. As a result of investigations conducted in this seizure the following have also been charged:

John Kissick, 6 conspiracy charges.

Walter Orobko, 6 conspiracy charges.

Emil Orobko, 6 conspiracy charges.

These three men have not as yet appeared in court.

Adam Safanuik.—On January 20, 1939 a large commercial still was seized on the farm of Adam Safanuik, Blackdale, Manitoba. 3,800 gallons of wash, 1 electric light plant, 15 gallons of spirits, 2 tons of coke and 2,500 lbs. of brown sugar was also seized. Safanuik pleaded guilty to 3 charges under the Excise Act and was fined \$100.00 or 3 months on each charge. In view of the capacity of the still the sentence imposed was considered entirely inadequate and an appeal was entered in an effort to have the penalties increased. The Court of Appeal increased the fine on one charge to \$1,000.00 or three months, the sentence on the other two charges were not changed.

Mike Szesztopelko.—On the night of February 27, 1939, a large commercial still together with 2,500 lbs. of brown sugar and 1,500 gallons of wash was seized on the farm of Mike Szesztopelko, Birds Hill district, 20 miles northeast of Winnipeg. Five men were arrested at the time of the seizure and a sixth man has now been arrested. A charge under the Excise Act and 7 conspiracy charges have been laid against each man in this case. The case is now before the court.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Close attention has been paid to the enforcement of this Act and conditions regarding illegal traffic in drugs is considered satisfactory. Following a period of intensive investigation early last year several persons were arrested and convicted and since that time traffic in illicit drugs is at a very low ebb. A total of 35 convictions were registered, 17 of these being against one man. Some of the more important convictions were as follows:

Donald McGregor.—17 charges of selling, sentenced to 4 years and fined \$200.00 and costs on each charge, with the exception of alternative sentences in default of payment of fine which ran consecutive making a total of 119 days in addition to 4 years if fines are not paid.

George (Shorty) Chandler.—1 charge of selling, sentenced to 4 years. The presiding Judge omitted to impose a fine and alternative. The Crown appealed and sentence was corrected to 4 years and a fine of \$200.00 or in default a further term of 2 months. An appeal by the accused against sentence was dismissed.

Carl Boyd.—1 charge of selling, 6 months and fined \$200.00 in default a further two months. This sentence to run concurrently with a sentence of three years imposed on a charge of conspiracy to sell drugs.

Albert Collins.—2 charges of selling, 3 years and fined \$200.00 on each charge or in default a further two months. Sentences to run concurrent, except default sentences which were made consecutive.

Hugh McKenna.—1 charge of possession, 3 years and a fine of \$200.00, in default an additional two months.

William Thomson.—2 charges of selling, 2 years and a fine of \$200.00 on each charge, in default an additional two months. Alternative sentences to run consecutively.

William Trybell.—2 charges of selling, 2 years and a fine of \$300.00 on each charge, in default an additional six months.

Douglas (Baldy) Ross.—1 charge of selling, 1 year and a fine of \$200.00, in default an additional one month.

During the year a close survey was made of the province in regard to Marihuana (*Cannabis Sativa*) and the extent to which the plant was being grown. Plants were found growing in a number of places, mostly for the purpose of windbreaks for gardens, the plant being known only as hemp. In some instances it was being grown for the purpose of extracting oil from the seeds, the oil being used for cooking purposes. Wherever it was found the owner of the land was tactfully advised that it was now illegal to grow the plant without a licence and consent obtained to destroy it. The public very readily co-operated and in no instance was it necessary to take action to force destruction of the plants.

CRIMINAL CODE

Night patrols and Highway Traffic patrols were in operation continuously and these patrols have again proved they are of inestimable value. Not only do they act as a good preventative measure but they are quite frequently successful in detecting and arresting persons responsible for offences, sometimes before the crime has been discovered and reported.

Murder and manslaughter

Two murders were investigated and concluded. In connection with one of these three men were convicted and subsequently hanged. In the other the murderer was convicted and sentenced to death but was subsequently reprieved and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

This Division also assisted "F" Division in the investigation regarding the murder of J. A. Kaesar, Moosomin, Saskatchewan, for which Harry Hiepel was convicted.

Five charges of manslaughter were laid, all arising out of fatal automobile accidents. Two of the accused were found guilty of criminal negligence, one found guilty of manslaughter, one dismissed and one withdrawn.

A brief summary of some of the important cases follows:—

Dan Prytula, William Kanuka and Peter Korbenowski, Fishing River, Manitoba, Murder.—On Friday, May 13, 1938 Mrs. Annie Cottick, age 82, died from injuries inflicted when she and her husband Elko Cottick, age 91, were brutally attacked and unmercifully beaten and robbed by two men who broke into the Cottick dwelling house about 2 a.m. May 13. This old couple were both receiving the old age pension and lived alone in the Fishing River district about 25 miles north of Dauphin. They went to bed about 9 or 9.30 p.m. May 12 and were awakened by a window being broken in. Two men entered through the

window. One attacked the old man who got out of bed when the window was broken, seizing him by the throat and hitting him on the head with a club or bottle, cutting the old man's head which bled profusely and during the struggle the assailant was spattered with blood. The other man went into the room where Mrs. Cottick was, pulled her out of bed demanding money and severely beat her up. The house was ransacked and \$20 stolen from a trunk. The old couple were then thrown into a small dug out cellar under the kitchen floor and the trap door replaced. After the robbers left the old man managed to get his wife and himself out of the cellar and into bed where they stayed until found by a son about 6 o'clock that morning. Mrs. Cottick died while being conveyed from her home to Dauphin Hospital. Mr. Cottick recovered after several weeks in hospital. At one time it was thought he would also die but considering his age he made a remarkable recovery.

About 3 a.m. the same night Andre Plesiuk, age 73, and his wife, age 70, living about 10 miles from the Cottick home were attacked in a similar manner by three men and robbed of \$45. In this instance one man went to a window with a flash light and called William Plesiuk, a son, asking him to come out and fix a car. As soon as young Plesiuk opened the door he was seized by one of the men and taken over near the stable where he was made to lie face down on the ground and while in that position was hit on the body with a shovel. As soon as the son was seized the other two men went into the house. One broke the lamp, then hit the old man on the head with a bottle, breaking the bottle, knocked him to the floor and kicked him, then attacked Mrs. Plesiuk. The other man ransacked the house, finding a tin money box, containing \$45, in a trunk. This was thrown on the floor, and stamped on to break it open.

This old couple were not so severely injured as the two Cotticks, but both suffered from shock and had to be taken to hospital. For several days the recovery of Andre Plesiuk was doubtful and he showed signs of the beating he received for a long time after he was discharged from hospital.

Dauphin detachment was advised of the two crimes early on the morning of May 13, but owing to the condition of the victims very little information regarding the assailants could be obtained.

It was decided early in the investigation that the two crimes had been committed by the same persons, so both offences were investigated together. Examination of the Cottick home revealed a .32 calibre bullet embedded in the window sash. Automobile tire tracks were found on the road passing the house. Similar tire tracks were found near the Plesiuk premises. These tire tracks were followed to within 150 yards of the home of William Kanuka who had long been suspected of previous robberies of old age pensioners in the surrounding district. Kanuka was arrested and held as a material witness. On his person was found a loaded .32 cal. revolver cartridge and \$8.05 in cash. The tire tracks were again picked up in various places and followed to the farm of Peter Korzenawski at Drifting River about 26 miles south west of Kanuka's farm. From here the trail led to Gilbert Plains where, outside the house of one Walter Shmon a Ford touring automobile with tires corresponding with the tracks found near the scene of the crimes was standing. This car belonged to Dan Prytula who was found inside the house asleep. He was in an intoxicated condition. Blood was found on his shirt and shoes and cuts on his hands and face. He was unable to give an account of his movements and condition of his clothing so was arrested.

William Michalyk a brother-in-law of Peter Korzenowski was also arrested as a suspect, but was released when further investigation showed he had nothing to do with the crimes.

Within twenty-four hours from the time the crimes were reported to Dauphin detachment two of the participants in the crime were under arrest and a few days later the third, Peter Korzenowski was arrested. Weeks of intensive

investigation followed and piece by piece evidence was gathered definitely linking the three principals with the death of Mrs. Cottick. Two revolvers, a .22 and a .32 calibre were found hidden in stone piles on Kanuka's farm and along with the .32 revolver a safety razor stolen from the Plesiuk premises was found. A .32 cal. revolver was also found on Peter Korzenowski's farm. These revolvers and the bullet found in the window sash of the Cottick house were taken to the R.C.M. Police Laboratory at Regina and it was definitely proven that this particular bullet had been fired from the .32 cal. revolver found on Kanuka's farm. About 11 p.m. the night before the crime Peter Korzenowski and Dan Prytula called at the home of one John Kuffley, with Prytula's car, they were in an intoxicated condition and were looking for more home-brew. They were then on their way to pick up Kanuka and there is no doubt they were strongly under the influence of liquor when the crimes were committed.

At their trial all three accused gave evidence and corroborated the police evidence as to their movements, ownership of the car and revolvers, and practically admitted the Crown case in its entirety. Korzenowski and Prytula admitted entering the Cottick home. Prytula attacked the old man, Korzenowski the old lady. Kanuka did not enter the house as he was known to the Cotticks' but he drove the car and showed the other two the house. Thirty witnesses testified for the prosecution. All three accused were found guilty of murder and sentenced to death, execution taking place on February 16, 1939. This was the first time in the history of Manitoba where three persons were executed for one murder.

Ray Vaudreuil, Deerhorn, Man., Murder.—On the afternoon of Thursday, June 16, 1938, Ray Vaudreuil, age 20 years, shot and killed Lloyd Higgins, age 21 years, with a .22 cal. rifle near Deerhorn, Manitoba, the motive being robbery. Higgins owned a motorcycle which Vaudreuil wanted to buy although he did not have the money to pay for it. Vaudreuil called at the Higgins home about 1 p.m. June 16, and offered Higgins \$100 for the machine. Higgins refused to sell and about 2 p.m. left his home to go to the bush to cut wood. Vaudreuil, carrying a .22 rifle, went with him. Shortly before 4 p.m. Vaudreuil returned to the Higgins home and told Mrs. Higgins, Lloyd's mother, that he had been helping Lloyd to cut wood and that Lloyd had sold him the motorcycle. He got the battery out of the house, put it on the machine, and rode away.

When Higgins did not return home his mother became alarmed and reported him missing. A search was commenced and about 4.40 a.m. June 17, his body was found where he had been cutting wood. He had been shot twice in the head. Vaudreuil was traced and arrested at the home of his girl friend near Petersfield nearly 100 miles away at 7 a.m. June 17. He admitted the offence and volunteered to show where he had thrown the rifle. He was taken to the scene and he pointed out his position when he fired the fatal shots. The rifle was also located under his directions.

Higgins was believed to have had about \$5 on his person. This was missing when his body was found as was also a wrist watch. The watch was recovered from Annie Jacoby who had received it from Vaudreuil. The stolen motorcycle was also recovered.

This was a cold blooded murder and it might be thought Vaudreuil was mentally deficient. Shortly before committing this crime he had threatened to shoot his former employer and steal his automobile. He was however declared mentally sound.

Vaudreuil was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. This penalty was later commuted to imprisonment for life.

Andrew Kolokowski, Elmwood, Man., Manslaughter.—This man was charged with manslaughter following an automobile accident which occurred on No. 1 Highway in Old Kildonan, a suburb of Winnipeg, where Mrs. Frank (Mary) Makl a resident of West Kildonan was killed.

Shortly after 3 a.m. Sunday, March 27, 1938, Mr. and Mrs. Makl were on their way home each riding a bicycle. They were travelling on their own side of the road Mrs. Makl being a short distance in rear of Mr. Makl. An automobile driven by Kolokowski travelling at a speed estimated at between 50 and 60 miles per hour ran into both bicycles. Mrs. Makl was instantly killed and Mr. Makl received severe injuries.

Kolokowski failed to stop after the accident and endeavoured to hide his auto and remove evidence of the collision. With him in the auto at the time were another man and two girls. The car was located in a back yard in the City of Winnipeg on the afternoon of March 27. The man and two girls were located in the a.m. of March 28 and Kolokowski was located about 6 p.m. the same date when he was found hiding in a chicken house at the rear of 41 Grove Street, Winnipeg. On reaching the City after the accident Kolokowski hid the auto, then he purchased a bottle of gin from a bootlegger and he and the three others who were with him at the time of the accident staged a party until 7.30 a.m.

Kolokowski was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment for one year. He was also prohibited from driving an automobile for a period of three years.

Safebreaking

Joe Machonka, Matt Kowalchuk and Martin Scully, Portage la Prairie, Theft of auto, etc.—On the night of April 8, 1938 the safe in the office of the Forsythe Lumber Co., High Bluff, Manitoba, was blown open and \$25 stolen. An excessive amount of explosive was used, the safe being completely wrecked, the handle of the door being blown through a wall of the building.

The same night a 1937 Terraplane Sedan was stolen from the City of Portage la Prairie also a set of licence plates from another auto. This was considered the work of a gang of known criminals then living at Portage la Prairie. This gang was known to have been active in robbing railway box cars on freight trains running through Portage la Prairie and were suspected of having previously stolen autos to pick up merchandise thrown from a moving train.

On the night of April 9, the hardware store of Aubrey Hume, Oak River, Manitoba, was broken into, the safe smashed open and \$125 in cash and merchandise to the value of \$45 stolen. The Modus Operandi indicated this to be the work of the Portage gang and enquiries showed that none of this gang had been seen since the evening of April 8.

Descriptions of suspects and auto were circulated and eventually through the efforts of detachments in "F" Division the stolen auto and suspects were located at Antler, Saskatchewan, and arrested. They admitted stealing the auto and the extra set of licence plates, the latter being used on the auto when located. They refused to admit having anything to do with the safebreakings at High Bluff and Oak River but we are satisfied they were responsible. All three men had past criminal records. They were charged with theft of auto, possession of stolen property and theft, convicted and sentenced as follows:—

Joe Machonka, 2 years less one day.

Matt Kowalchuk, 2 years less one day.

Martin Scully, 18 months.

During this investigation information was obtained that Kowalchuk had sold a large quantity of cigarettes to Mike Greenberg a general merchant at Portage la Prairie. Greenberg's premises were searched under a search warrant

and \$400 worth of cigarettes were found in a suite of rooms rented by Greenberg separate from his business premises. These cigarettes formed part of a quantity stolen from a C.P.R. box car. Greenberg was charged with possession of stolen property and fined \$500.

Mike Sokolowsky, Winnipeg, Safebreaking.—Shortly after 2 a.m. August 8, 1938, a burglar alarm in the store of G. O. Taylor, Roseisle, Manitoba, went off. Mr. Taylor immediately telephoned Carman detachment 16 miles away and called a neighbour and his son. Approaching the front door Mr. Taylor observed two men in the act of lighting a fuse in front of the safe. He called to his companions and the men in the store heard him. They ran out but Mr. Taylor and his companions failed to catch either of the two men. An explosion which wrecked the door of the safe occurred just after the two men ran out. An extensive hunt was conducted but the two men were not located.

About 2 a.m. August 12, 1938 two constables on night patrol stopped to check the Municipal Hall in East Selkirk and observed a man in front of the safe. No windows or doors were open so one constable forced the front door. As he entered one man opened a window on the east side, jumped out and escaped. Two other men jumped out a window on the north side, one of these, Mike Sokolowsky was caught, the other escaped. These men were preparing to blow the safe when discovered. The *modus operandi* indicated they were the persons responsible for the offence at Roseisle mentioned above. Sokolowsky was convicted of breaking and entering with intent and sentenced to 15 months imprisonment. The identity of his companions was not established.

Gerrard McCarthy and James Mitchell, Jackson Gerald Wilson and James Larson, and James Varney, No fixed abode, Safebreakers.—On the night of October 8, 1938 the safe in the store and Post Office operated by Alfred Thurston, Riding Mountain, Manitoba, was broken open and \$750 stolen. This was the work of expert safebreakers. The tools used being stolen from a C.N.R. Section tool house. No clues were left but it was later considered to be the work of the above named gang of safebreakers who were arrested by members of Shoal Lake detachment on night patrol about 1.30 a.m. October 25, 1938. They were observed acting in a suspicious manner and on being checked it was found they were in possession of two loaded revolvers and a kit of burglar tools. Bank books in possession of McCarthy showed deposits of over \$600 between October 8 and the date of arrest, two deposits being of \$300 each. This was believed to be the proceeds of the Riding Mountain offence.

All three were charged with being in possession of burglar tools and on December 20, 1938 were convicted at Minnedosa and each sentenced to two years in Manitoba Penitentiary. McCarthy and Varney were also convicted of carrying a revolver in a vehicle and sentenced to two years to run concurrently with the other sentence.

Breaking, Entering and Theft

The arrest on May 30, 1938 of Jacob Gross by members of Winnipeg C.I.B. cleaned up a number of store robberies. A quantity of merchandise stolen from three different stores was recovered. Gross, a drug addict, admitted breaking into stores at Arden on May 2, Birtle, May 11 and Binscarth, May 25. He pleaded guilty to three charges of breaking, entering and theft and was sentenced to two years in Manitoba Penitentiary on each charge, concurrent. We are satisfied this man was also responsible for other store robberies but he would only admit those on which he knew we had evidence against him. The three stores referred to had all been broken into previously in the same manner and from information obtained regarding this man's activities there is not much doubt about him being responsible.

On September 14, 1938 a combined store and Post Office at Edrans, Manitoba was broken into and a quantity of merchandise valued at \$165, cash and postage stamps \$4 and several rubber stamps, including the Post Office "Registered" stamp stolen. No information as to who was responsible was obtained until October 2, when George Everard and Harold Woodcock were arrested by the Winnipeg City Police in possession of a stolen car. A search of the garage rented by these men revealed the rubber stamps stolen from the Edrans Post Office. A quantity of postage stamps were also found in the car.

Charges of breaking, entering and theft were laid in connection with the Edrans offence and pleas of guilty entered. Charges were also laid by Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie City Police for offences committed at those points. Everard was sentenced to six years and Woodcock to four years.

William Buyer, No fixed abode, B.E. and theft.—This case attracted considerable public attention and interest and the value derived from public co-operation secured through the medium of radio broadcasts is clearly demonstrated.

On the night of November 3, 1938 the fur farm of W. L. Baldwin near Starbuck, Manitoba, was broken into and the entire stock of 120 silver black foxes stolen. Two nights later the fur farm was again broken into and the entire stock of 25 mink stolen. This completely wiped out the farm, the total loss being estimated at \$7,500 with no insurance.

The foxes were killed in their pens, being shot with a .22 rifle and clubbed to death. A car and trailer belonging to Mr. Baldwin were stolen to haul the carcasses away. At first there was very little to work on but on the afternoon of November 4 the car and trailer were located upset in a ditch about twenty miles northwest of the fur farm. The carcasses of 117 foxes were found in the trailer.

As a result of the publicity given the case by radio broadcasts over local stations information was received concerning the actions of one William Buyer at the village of Oakville a few days before the theft of the foxes. It was learned that Buyer had purchased a number of boards which he had cut into 4 foot lengths and planed on both sides and edges. These he had hauled by truck to near some vacant buildings two miles from the village. Other purchases included a .22 rifle, .22 ammunition, 4 feet of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rubber hose, 8 flashlight batteries and 4 yards of brown sateen. The 4 foot length boards made into pelt stretchers were found hidden in the vacant buildings near which they had been left. Buyer was evidently heading for these buildings when he ran into the ditch and upset the car which was due to his inexperience in handling a car.

Concentrated efforts were made in an attempt to locate Buyer and on November 8 a fur buyer in Winnipeg reported he had just purchased 23 fresh mink pelts from a man who said he was from Saskatchewan. The description fitted Buyer and three of the mink pelts were identified by deformed tails. A piece of brown sateen in which the pelts were wrapped was similar to the sateen purchased by Buyer at Oakville. Late on the night of November 8 Buyer was arrested. He at first denied any connection with the offences but after being identified by various witnesses he admitted the whole thing. Buyer who had a record of having served terms of six years for theft from Post Office and two years for theft of horses, pleaded guilty to two charges of breaking, entering and theft and one charge of theft of auto, and was sentenced to four years on each charge, concurrent.

William Galenger, Pete Suchy, Frank and Walter Chikowski, Winnipeg, Man., Robbery with violence.—The value of night patrols is again clearly demonstrated in this case. Two men being arrested, less than an hour after the offence was committed, by one of our patrols who at the time knew nothing about the offence.

About 10.30 p.m., May 12, 1938, four men held up a store and five men at Domain, Manitoba, taking \$190, including \$14 Post Office money from the store, and \$41 from the persons of the five men. The night patrol referred to above, operating along a country road some distance from Domain observed a car approaching and were going to check it when it increased speed. The patrol followed for some distance and were overtaking it when the car ran into a ditch. Three men jumped out and escaped, two others were found in the car uninjured, and were arrested. While waiting for assistance to get the car out of the ditch another patrol arrived with word of the hold-up. The two arrested admitted their part and named the other participants, two of whom were arrested next day, the other was arrested on May 14 in Transcona railway yards as he was about to board a freight.

The driver of the car, Andrew Kolokowski was at the time on bail awaiting trial for manslaughter in connection with a hit and run fatal auto accident. However, he did not take any part in the actual hold-up and his statement that he had been hired by the other men to drive them to Domain and that he knew nothing of the intention to hold-up the store was corroborated by the others, therefore no charge was laid against him in connection with the hold-up, but he was charged under the Highway Traffic Act with driving to the common danger and fined.

The other four appeared for speedy trial on July 19, 1938, and received the following sentences:—

William Galenger, 2 counts, 2 years on each, concurrent.

Pete Suchy, 2 counts, 6 months on each, concurrent.

Walter Chikowski, 2 counts, suspended sentence for five years.

Frank Chikowski, 2 counts, suspended sentence for five years.

Anthony Oryniuk, Winnipeg, Man.—Robbery with Violence.—About 5.30 p.m. October 18, 1938, John Sharp, postmaster at Woodside, Manitoba, while walking from the Post Office to his home three-quarters of a mile northwest of the village, was attacked by a man who struck Sharp several times, knocking him to the ground. The man searched through Sharp's pockets for money, threatening to kill him if money was not found. Not finding any money on Sharp the man picked up the mail bag, which contained approximately \$45.00 in cash, \$12.00 in stamps, and postal notes to the value of \$94.00 and other Post Office property, and disappeared. Amongst the stolen money was one American one dollar bill. Sharp stated he recognized his assailant as a man who had worked in the Woodside district and who was identified as Anthony Oryniuk of Winnipeg.

Gladstone detachment was notified and immediately commenced investigation. A light snow had fallen the previous night and some was still on the ground. Footprints were found at the scene of the robbery. These indicated the miscreant was wearing rubbers. The mail bag was recovered next day in a bluff some distance from the scene of the crime. The cash, stamps and postal notes were missing.

Not far from the scene a place was found where some person had been standing for some time and near the spot several small pieces of blue paper were noticed on top of the snow. These were carefully gathered up and pieced together. They proved to be a meal ticket issued to A. Oryniuk on October 12, 1938, by the Winnipeg Relief Office for temporary relief. These pieces of paper were thoroughly dry and must have been thrown there the day of the offence.

Oryniuk was arrested in Winnipeg on October 20 and found in his possession was an American dollar bill. Upon interrogation he endeavoured to establish an alibi. Inquiries established he had been in possession of money he could not account for, that he had returned to the house he was staying at in Winnipeg

about 9.00 p.m. on October 10, at which time he was dressed in old clothes similar to those described by Sharp. A pair of rubbers similar to prints found at the scene of the crime, the property of a brother, were found, and it was learned that "Tony" sometimes wore these rubbers.

On February 14, 1939, the accused appeared before Mr. Justice Dysart and jury at Portage la Prairie charged with robbery with violence. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years in Manitoba Penitentiary.

It might be interesting to relate that although a postal bag was amongst the property stolen, his lordship held that apparently such bag was not in use at the time in the proper transmission of His Majesty's mail, and that the section of the code which calls for a minimum penalty of three years did not apply in this case.

The finding of the relief ticket and the careful piecing of same together was mainly responsible for the successful conclusion of this case and indicates the value of close observation and attention to detail.

Northern Patrols

In addition to what has already been reported under the heading Department of Mines, Indian Affairs Branch, mention might be made of two patrols by Contable J. D. Lee stationed at Gillam detachment.

On February 8, 1939, Cst. Lee and S/Cst. J. Spence left Gillam with five dogs on patrol to Port Nelson, York Factory and Kastatamagan. The patrol was away 23 days and travelled 469 miles. The patrol was made for the purpose of checking up on Indians and residents of the districts mentioned. The Indians were found to be in destitute circumstances. Fur was very scarce and prices poor. There is no game in the country adjacent to York Factory and Kastatamagan. At the latter place there are ten families and they had been able to kill only three moose during the winter and fish was also scarce. A fire has been burning in this district, which is largely muskeg, for two years and has devastated an area of 80 square miles. Arrangements were made with the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company post at York Factory to issue necessary emergency rations to Indians in want. Several applications for relief were received from resident half-breeds and attended to.

The dogs stood the trip well but suffered continually from sore feet caused by crystallized snow.

On March 23, 1939, the same two officers left Gillam with five dogs and patrolled to Angling Lake, Hayes River and Shamattawa. The patrol travelled 308 miles and was away eleven days.

This patrol was made for the purpose of investigating rumours that Indians at the places mentioned were in a starving condition. Most of the Indians seen were in destitute circumstances and a large amount of relief had to be issued from Hudson's Bay Company stock at Shamattawa. Game and fur were very scarce. Only one moose track was observed on the whole patrol and signs of other game were scarce. It was reported that in a number of cases the only meat the Indians had were the carcasses of animals trapped, such as fox and mink. Nothing unusual occurred during this patrol. The dogs came through well though the going was hard most of the time.

REVOLVER COMPETITION

One team representing the Division entered the McLimont Revolver Competition. This is a local service revolver event and is entered into by teams from the Winnipeg City Police, C.N.R. Police, C.P.R. Police, and the large departmental stores. Twelve teams competed this year and "D" Division team were successful in winning for the third occasion since 1935.

8. The Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C.

GUARD DUTIES

Bank of Canada.—One Constable is on duty daily except Sundays and Statutory holidays.

Mail Guards.—These were maintained every night during the year, two members performing the duty of escorting the registered mail to and from the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot and the Post Office.

Esquimalt.—Continuous Guards were maintained at H.M. Canadian Dockyard and the Joint Service Magazine during the year. The latter guard commenced duty in April, 1938 and consists of 1 N.C.O. and six Constables. The Dockyard guard was increased by two members owing to two new Destroyers arriving at this Station in September, 1938.

Federal Income Tax Guard.—A guard was supplied for this duty as in former years consisting of 1 N.C.O. and three Constables and a twenty-four hour guard maintained from the 25th April to the 5th May, 1938.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

Gordon Lim et al.—The Gordon Lim cases, dealt with at length in last year's report, have again occupied considerable attention during this year. On May 2, 1938 the five accused, Gordon Lim, Chang Sing Jun, Lee Hoy, Wong Ying and Lum How appeared in Vancouver Assize Court to answer possession charges, this being the second trial on that count. At the commencement of the trial Defence Counsel made application for a traverse to the Fall Assize, and also for a Commission to take evidence in China. Both applications were refused by the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice D. A. MacDonald.

On May 5, Defence Counsel made application for a Defence Commission to take evidence in China before Chief Justice Aulay Morrison. Despite strenuous objections on the part of Prosecution Counsel, the Commission was granted and the case traversed to the Fall Assizes. In drawing up the Commission the Chief Justice refused the Crown the right to call rebuttal witnesses in view of its opposition to the defence application. An application was therefore made before Mr. Justice Manson, and on the 13th May a Commission was granted enabling the Crown to call witnesses in China. On May 14, as a result of advice from Crown Counsel that the Defence Commission was going forward to Honk Kong on the *Empress of Asia* A/Cpl. Haywood left Vancouver on that vessel with the Prosecution Commission. This was Haywood's third visit to the Orient in this case.

The Defence adopted a policy of procrastination as regards their Commission, and in spite of their assurances to Crown Counsel, did not transmit it on May 14. The Commission did not in fact, arrive in Hong Kong until July 28, and on August 4, it was withdrawn by the legal representatives of Defence Counsel in that City. As the Crown Commission was only for the calling of rebuttal evidence, Cpl. Haywood returned to Vancouver after a fruitless journey.

The third trial of the possession charge opened in Vancouver Assize Court on September 19, 1938 before Mr. Justice Murphy and Jury. Lum How was acquitted while the jury again disagreed regarding the other four accused. On instructions from the Attorney General, a stay of Proceedings was entered on the possession charges against all five accused.

On October 11 and 12, 1938 the appeal from convictions under the Conspiracy charge by Gordon Lim, Wong Ying and Lum How was heard in Victoria, Chang Sing Jun and Lee Hoy having previously withdrawn their appeals. The conviction against Lum How was quashed, judgment in the case of Gordon Lim and Wong Ying being reserved until December 9, 1938, when the Court of Appeal sitting in Vancouver unanimously dismissed their appeals.

On December 17, a further application was granted Defence Counsel by the Appeal Court for a motion to re-argue the point of law regarding Section 1014 (2) of the Criminal Code. Decision was handed down on March 7, 1939, the appeals being dismissed without dissent. A final effort was made by Defence Counsel on March 15, when application was made to the Supreme Court of Canada for leave to appeal on this point of law. Word has recently been received from Headquarters that this application has now been dismissed.

Thus comes to an end one of the most difficult and protracted narcotic cases in the history of British Columbia. As a result, Gordon Lim, Chang Sing Jun, Lee Hoy and Wong Ying are serving sentences of seven years' imprisonment in the B.C. Penitentiary, on the Conspiracy charges. Chang Sing Jun and Lee Hoy are also serving the concurrent sentence of seven years' imprisonment on the selling charges, which is in addition to a fine of \$500 in each case, or further six months' imprisonment, in default.

Nand Singh, Possession of Morphine, Vancouver.—An unusual case was handled in the arrest and conviction in Vancouver of Nand Singh, an East Indian. The exhibits consisted of a bottle of Opium water and five cakes of a black substance closely resembling chewing tobacco. Similar cakes had not previously been encountered by us. The Dominion Analyst was of the opinion that they were made from poppy-head extract mixed with a substance such as molasses.

The amendments to the Act covering poppy-heads, which came into force on August 1, 1938, considerably enlarged the scope of our activities in this Province, which has a comparatively large population of East Indians. Experience has shown that the use of poppy-heads for their narcotic content is almost entirely confined to members of this race. During the latter part of August a number of concerted raids were made in the Vancouver and Lower Fraser Valley districts. Twenty-five seizures were made and it was found necessary to hire a large van to transport the poppy-heads to Fairmont Barracks for safe-keeping. With one exception, no prosecutions were entered but a letter of warning was sent by the Department to each person involved. It is hoped that this action will act as a deterrent in future years.

Ganda Singh, Possession and Transporting of Poppy-Heads, New Westminster, B.C.—The first arrest under the poppy-head amendments took place early in August when Ganda Singh, an East Indian, was apprehended in New Westminster as he was trucking in a large quantity of the heads from the Surrey farming district. Charges of Possession and Transporting were laid, and the truck was placed under seizure. Ganda Singh appeared before Mr. Justice Whiteside in County Court at New Westminster, and pleaded "not guilty." The charges were dismissed, the learned Judge holding that there was no "mens rea" on the part of the accused. As it appeared obvious that the Judge had misinterpreted the doctrine of "mens rea" in this instance, an appeal was entered by the Crown and a new trial ordered. As a result of the second trial before Mr. Justice Ellis of New Westminster on the 22nd March, 1939, Ganda Singh pleaded "guilty" and was convicted on both charges, receiving concurrent sentences of six months' imprisonment, \$200 fine, or a further one month in default. Of interest in this case is the fact that during the interval between the first and second trials, Ganda Singh was arrested by members of this Force in Vancouver and charged with possession of morphine, being convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, \$200 fine, or additional 10 days imprisonment in default.

Chow Jou Man, Possession of Opium, Vancouver.—A salutary sentence was handed down in the case of Chow Jou Man, a Vancouver Chinese, who was convicted on charges of possession and delivery of opium, in Vancouver Assize Court. Our investigations revealed extensive trafficking in the drug by Chow to white

addicts in the East End of the City, through the medium of a young white woman. He received concurrent sentences on each charge of five years' imprisonment, \$200 fine, or an additional six months' imprisonment in default.

Omar W. Bentley, Possession of Opium, Vancouver.—In January, 1939 we were successful in securing the conviction of Omar W. Bentley, an old and persistent offender, in Vancouver Police Court. Bentley's peddling activities had been under observation by us for some time previous to his arrest. When arrested he had thirty-one decks of opium in his possession. The sentence, 4 years' imprisonment, \$200 fine, or further one month imprisonment in default, was a sharp lesson to others of his kind engaged in this nefarious traffic.

Customs Act

General.—Our activities under this Act have been confined, for the most part, to the Vancouver area and a number of districts along the International Boundary, where residents at isolated points make a practice of buying merchandise across the line and bringing it into Canada without report to Customs.

In Vancouver the crew of the Patrol boat *Imperator* have maintained their usual close supervision of the waterfront, in addition to convoying arrivals and departures of vessels from the Orient to eliminate contact by small vessels.

Seventy-one deepsea and coastwise vessels have been investigated or searched, thirty-eight seizures being made in this connection. During the search made on the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* when she arrived in Vancouver on November 17, 1938, goods consisting of tobacco, liquor and silk were seized to the duty paid value of \$470. Three Chinese members of the crew were prosecuted under Section 217, each being fined \$50, in Vancouver Police Court.

Jack C. Reid, Vancouver, B.C.—A quantity of sports clothing smuggled from the U.S.A. proved very expensive to Jack C. Reid of Vancouver. Reid purchased a number of samples at Portland, Oregon, and stored them at Bellingham, Washington. A few days later he proceeded from Vancouver to Bellingham in his launch *Bojo*, without reporting outwards. He returned with the goods, which were not declared to Customs, and no report inwards was made. The clothing was subsequently placed under seizure by the Vancouver Preventive Squad, being released on payment of duty paid value of \$384. Charged with being in possession of unlawfully imported goods (Section 217) Reid was convicted and paid a fine of \$200. The *Bojo* was released on payment of a penalty of \$100 plus \$50 expenses.

Allen Ferrier, Vancouver, B.C.—An interesting Customs case developed out of the seizure in Vancouver of parts of an American 1932 Buick automobile. This car had been purchased in the U.S.A. by one Allen Ferrier under a conditional sales contract, he afterwards entering Canada with the car under a tourist permit, in February, 1938. As a result of enquiries made by the legal owners of the automobile, a check was made of auto wreckers establishments in Vancouver, revealing that three firms had purchased a number of parts, of which the body, engine, radiator, front wheel assembly and rear axle were available for seizure. Ferrier was successfully prosecuted under Section 203 (c) being fined \$200 or in default, a term of three months' imprisonment.

W. J. Upper, Midway, B.C.—Amongst the numerous seizures made by our Border detachments at Creston and Grand Forks, the most noteworthy case was that of two Customs seizures from W. J. Upper, a lumberman at Midway, B.C., both seizures involving machinery and parts of a saw-mill. Release was taken on payment of penalties amounting to over \$1,100. A further penalty of \$25 was also paid to obtain release of an automobile which had been used in smuggling some of the articles concerned. Upper was later charged under Section 217 of the Act, when he was convicted and fined \$200.

Excise Act

General.—The illicit liquor situation may be said to have shown an improvement over previous years in British Columbia. During the year no stills of commercial capacity were encountered but the volume of spirits seized shows only a slight decrease from the previous year. Excellent co-operation has been maintained with the B.C. Liquor Control Board and the Vancouver City Police Dry Squad, information from these bodies having led to several seizures by our Force.

Robert Charles Dunn, Roberts Creek, B.C.—The seizure of a still from Robert Charles Dunn of Roberts Creek, B.C., was attended by unfortunate circumstances. Following information received on January 29, 1939, the still was located on Dunn's premises, who was known to be somewhat of a recluse. On January 31 a warrant to apprehend was obtained by Coxswain Olsen of this force and, accompanied by two provincial police constables, he proceeded to execute it. Dunn, observing the party approaching his house, locked himself in and threatened armed resistance. As it was known that he had a rifle and shotgun in his possession action was delayed until the arrival of reinforcements from Vancouver. When assistance arrived, Dunn's attention was engaged at the front of the house, while Coxswain Olsen slipped through a side window and seized him before he could grasp his rifle, which was standing by his side. You were pleased to personally commend Coxswain Olsen for his initiative and courageous action in effecting this arrest. Dunn was removed to Vancouver, where he was charged under Section 164(e) of the Excise Act, by this force, and under Section 168 of the Criminal Code by the provincial police. However, after a medical examination, looking into his mental condition, these charges were withdrawn, Dunn being subsequently committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital.

Home Brew.—During the year seventeen convictions were obtained for possession of home brew (Section 182), two of the accused persons being charged as second offenders.

Canada Shipping Act

The Patrol boat *Imperator* has again been active in enforcing the provisions of the Shipping Act, particularly in Vancouver harbour and the near vicinity, where a large number of vessels of the smaller type operate throughout the year. Over one hundred vessels were subjected to the usual check with regard to the regulations concerning life-saving equipment, fire extinguishers, proper naming and marking, and the carrying of passengers. Six convictions were obtained on charges of operating vessels without the required certificates.

Criminal Code

Charles Baynes et al., Forgery, Vancouver.—In last year's report mention was made of several convictions obtained in connection with the passing of forged postal money orders. In view of the salutary sentences handed down, it was hoped that this type of crime would be effectively checked. However, early in April, 1938, further forgeries perpetrated in the same manner were investigated in Vancouver, as a result of which charges of uttering forged documents, Section 467 of the Criminal Code, were laid against Charles Baynes, Lew Vosper, and Joe Carelli. The case against Carelli was dismissed, convictions being obtained against Baynes and Vosper, each of whom received sentences of two years' imprisonment.

John A. Nikkel et al., Counterfeiting, Vancouver.—As a result of a raid made on a house in the East End of Vancouver, a complete counterfeiting outfit for the manufacture of U.S.A. 50-cent pieces was seized, together with a number

of the coins manufactured, and the three occupants, John A. Nikkel, Henry Arnett, and William Clark, were arrested and charged with the possession of counterfeiting moulds and coins under Section 567 of the code. Subsequent investigation revealed that a number of counterfeit coins previously taken out of circulation in Vancouver had undoubtedly originated from the seized apparatus. Nikkel, the ring-leader, received a sentence of three years' imprisonment, and Arnett one year. The presiding justice gave Clark the benefit of what doubt there was in his case and discharged him.

Edward Lauk, Counterfeiting, Vancouver.—In the early part of the year investigations were made by us into a number of U.S.A. \$1 bills raised to \$5, which had made their appearance in Vancouver. Working in conjunction with members of the Vancouver C.I.B., in May, 1938, the Vancouver city police arrested one Edward Lauk whilst he was attempting to pass a similar raised bill, subsequent search of his home revealing the paraphernalia used in committing the offence. Lauk, who had been active in amateur theatricals, had conceived the idea of having a rubber stamp made by a reputable firm in the city, ostensibly for the manufacture of "stage money." Having obtained the stamp, which was of the same dimensions as a U.S. \$5 bill, he altered it to suit his purposes, and with the aid of black indelible ink and a quantity of green stain was able to raise and pass several bills before he was arrested. On a charge laid by the Vancouver city police, Lauk was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

At the request of the District Inspector of Civil Aviation, charges under the Air Regulations were laid against E. S. Eversfield at Chilliwack, B.C. Eversfield had crashed a plane he was piloting, in the main street of Chilliwack, fortunately without any loss of life. He was convicted on three counts, being awarded suspended sentence in each case.

Foreign aircraft landing in Canada at other than customs ports have been checked and covering reports submitted.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

(a) *Mines and Geology Branch*

All shipments of fireworks entering Canada at Victoria and Vancouver have been inspected by a member of this force. Hardware stores carrying ammunition and explosives have been inspected during the year.

(c) *Immigration Branch*

The Board of Review mentioned in last year's report completed its sittings in British Columbia, and report from Inspector Fish was submitted to the Chairman, Dr. H. L. Keenlyside, of the Department of External Affairs. For the purpose of investigating complaints made to the board, four members of this division were appointed immigration officers, and extensive patrols made throughout the province, including the Queen Charlotte Islands. During these patrols the apprehension of twelve Japanese illegally in the country was effected, of whom eight were deported, two left Canada voluntarily, with decision pending in the case of the remaining two. Subsequent to the Board of Review patrols, three more Japanese were arrested and deportation effected. The checking of outgoing Japanese passengers on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line from Vancouver has been carried out. During these examinations, nine cases of Japanese illegally in Canada have been uncovered, all of whom were leaving the country through fear of apprehension by this force.

9. The Officer Commanding, "F" Division, Regina, Sask.—Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze

GENERAL REMARKS

The writer took over command of "F" Division on January 11, 1939, vice Deputy Commissioner D. Ryan, who retired to pension on 31-1-39. The latter proceeded on leave of absence pending discharge to pension on November 1, 1938, and from that date until I took over, A/Supt. L. H. Nicholson assumed temporary command of the Division.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION WORK

Professional safeblowers were active and this perhaps may be attributable to improved conditions in the Province generally, which caused a much larger supply of currency and negotiable paper to be held at country points. This applies particularly to grain companies who find it necessary to have payors appointed at every place, not served by banks, but where an elevator is located, to cash the farmers' grain tickets. Safeblowers direct their efforts particularly to such places, knowing that they are usually vulnerable.

A great deal of time was spent on preventive measures, and patrols, both by day and by night, were carried out almost continuously during the late summer and autumn. It is felt that these measures were of decided value, and noticeably increase the degree of protection we are able to give to property.

Despite improved crop conditions, there has been a decrease in the number of grain thefts. It is thought that this gratifying situation may be attributed to the special attention which has been given to handling this type of crime.

Where fraud is suspected in connection with relief matters the Government department concerned draws the facts to our attention and requires a police investigation. Many cases of this nature have been handled and the facts established reported to the Department of the Attorney-General, whereupon instructions are issued by that Department as to whether or not there should be a prosecution. Such investigations entail much work, not only in the field, but also from a clerical standpoint.

Some of the more important cases handled are outlined briefly hereunder, as well as others, outstanding not on account of the nature of the crime, but because of certain unusual factors or from the methods adopted by investigators to secure evidence.

Re: Harry Heipel, Murder, Sintaluta district, Sask.

On November 12, 1938 a telegram was received at Regina to the effect that a grey Chrysler coupe, bearing Saskatchewan licence plates, had been found abandoned on the streets of Winnipeg, Manitoba, with the cushions and other parts of the upholstery covered with blood. Papers found in the car indicated that it belonged to one, J. A. Kaeser, a well-to-do farmer of the Moosomin district, Saskatchewan, and subsequent enquiries verified this.

It was also ascertained that this man had been visiting in Regina and had left that city at 7.45 a.m. on November 9, 1938 to travel to his home, some one hundred and seventy-five miles away. His wife was communicated with and it was learned that although expected home on the previous Wednesday, November 9, he had failed to arrive, and his present whereabouts were unknown.

As the condition of the car indicated murder, an intensive investigation was at once commenced with two main objects in mind—first, to locate Kaeser, either dead or alive; and second, to ascertain how the car got to Winnipeg. Full co-operation was rendered by "D" Division, and the Winnipeg City Police, as well as various other authorities.

Particulars of the offence were put over the air during regular police broadcasts from this Headquarters, and a special request was made that farmers and others living along Number One Highway between Balgonie and the Manitoba border search any locations on their property where a body might have been hidden.

This action rapidly brought results—one, Mrs. Trout of the Sinaluta district who heard the broadcast, recalled the movements of a car similar in description to the Kaeser car which she had noticed in a nearby field on November 9. She went at once to the point and found the body lying at the edge of a slough, hidden under a blanket.

Examination of the body showed that Kaeser had been shot, two bullets having entered his head and two through his back. Five cartridges, .38 calibre S. & W., were later found nearby.

In the meantime, investigation in Winnipeg by the Winnipeg City Police working in conjunction with members of our C.I.B. brought out the fact that a young transient, James Woodlands by name, had obtained a ride from the outskirts of Brandon, Manitoba to Winnipeg in the blood-stained car, which was later found abandoned, and which was being driven at the time by a man of about his own age.

As a result of the publicity given this matter in Winnipeg, both in the press and over the radio, one Jack Heipel came forward and volunteered the information that the car in question had been abandoned by him and that it had previously been turned over to him by his brother, Harry Heipel, who had driven it from the west on the evening of November 9, 1938.

The murdered man's luggage was recovered from the C.N.R. Baggage Room in Winnipeg, having been checked there by Heipel.

On the strength of the information received from Jack Heipel, and supporting evidence obtained in Winnipeg, an Information and Complaint was laid in Regina, and a Warrant issued for the arrest of Harry Heipel on a charge of murder. Heipel's movements were traced to the International Boundary and as it was believed that he had gone from there into the United States, his description was widely circularized throughout the Mid-Western States and as a result he was arrested by the Sheriff of Ogle County, Oregon, Illinois, who had known Heipel for a number of years and could identify him. Heipel waived extradition and was returned to Canada.

At the Preliminary Hearing held at Sinaluta, Saskatchewan Harry Heipel was committed for trial, subsequently appearing before His Honour, Judge P. M. Anderson and Jury in King's Bench Court held in Regina on January 17, 1939. The trial lasted five days, during which forty-four witnesses were called for the prosecution and none for the defence. The case went to the Jury on January 21, 1939, and on the evening of that date, after deliberating for approximately four and a half hours, a verdict of "guilty" was returned and sentence of death was immediately passed, to be carried out at Regina Gaol on April 26, 1939.

The accused in this case, Harry Heipel, had a previous criminal record, having been sentenced to serve from one to fourteen years on a charge of forgery in the Illinois State Penitentiary during 1937. He was, however, deported to Canada before he had served his term. He also served short terms of imprisonment for such offences as petty larceny.

Harry Heipel is a young man, twenty-four years of age. When only nine years of age his parents separated and for a number of years following this he lived with relatives at various places. The motive for this murder was apparently robbery, as a wallet was taken from the body of the deceased. The wallet, however, as far as can be learned, contained only the sum of approximately eight dollars.

In connection with this case mention must also be made of the valuable assistance given by the public, particularly Mrs. Trout, who, after hearing a description of Kaeser and his car broadcast, discovered the body of the murdered man. Had it not been for the body being located during the early part of the investigation it is quite likely that it would have remained undiscovered for some time as subsequent snowfalls would probably have hidden it from view until the spring thaw, and this would have greatly hampered us in bringing the case to a successful conclusion.

Another feature was the identification made by the Scientific Laboratory, Regina of cartridge cases found near the body of the victim. Similar cartridge cases were discovered on a farm in the Arcola district where Heipel had spent some time as caretaker immediately prior to the murder. Microscopic examination led to the positive conclusion that both groups of cartridges had been discharged from the same weapon.

The case was also an excellent example of the results which may be achieved by close co-operation between Divisions of the Force and between this Force and other police organizations.

Re: *Steve Pochodzilo and Nick Kowalchuk—Theft of Cash Purchase Tickets, Fosston, Sask.*

On October 22, 1938, the Federal Elevator Agent at Fosston, Sask., reported to Rose Valley Detachment the theft of four original cash purchase tickets. These had been taken from the back of the book, so the agent was not in a position to give even an approximate date of the offence.

However, it was found that three of the four tickets were cashed as follows: one at Wadena, Sask., on October 19, for \$41.30; the second at Zenon Park, Sask., on October 21, for \$52.70; and the third at Aylsham, Sask., on October 22, for \$54.20.

The ticket cashed at Wadena was made payable to and endorsed by S. B. Ellis, of Star City, Sask., and it was later ascertained this name was fictitious and the payee unknown in Wadena.

Investigation revealed that a stranger had obtained a suitcase from the C.P.R. agent at Wadena on October 14, 1938, which had been forwarded from Fosston, Sask. This man had signed his name as J. Bogdansky and his description tallied with that of S. B. Ellis who had cashed the ticket at Wadena.

On October 25 D/Sgt. DesRosiers and L/Cpl. May, while investigating other matters in Zenon Park, heard there were two suspicious characters in the district spending considerable money. Following this up they located and questioned Steve Pochodzilo, which resulted in his arrest for the forgery and uttering of a cheque at Chelan, Sask., and in his property was found a C.N. express receipt dated October 14, 1938, for a suitcase shipped from Wadena to Warman Junction. Pochodzilo had not mentioned in his statement that he had been in Wadena. The second suspicious character had disappeared and Pochodzilo claimed he didn't know his name.

On November 11 Steve Pochodzilo appeared before a police magistrate at Prince Albert, charged with the forgery and uttering of the cheque passed at Chelan, and was sentenced to one year on each count to run concurrently. He denied all knowledge of the theft from the Federal Elevator at Fosston.

In an endeavour to learn the identity of the second suspicious character D/Sgt. DesRosiers interviewed Pochodzilo in the Prince Albert Gaol on January 5, 1939, and was successful in obtaining a full confession admitting the theft of the four cash purchase tickets. This accused stated that after cashing a ticket at Wadena he had gone to Kamsack, then to Hudson Bay Junction, and from there to Prairie River, where he had met a stranger who had teamed up with

him, and who uttered the next two tickets on the basis of a fifty-fifty split. The stranger had been very wary and had never told him his name, but it came out that this stranger had purchased some beer during their travels together at Crooked River.

A check of the vendor's records at Crooked River was made by L/Cpl. May and it was found that all persons buying beer on the day in question could be accounted for with the exception of a C. M. Kowalehuk.

On January 11 Pochodzilo was again questioned by D/Sgt. DesRosiers and shown photographs of a number of Kowalehuk who had jail records. Pochodzilo picked out Nick Kowalehuk as his late companion in crime. Inquiries commenced and it was found in Saskatoon that this subject had hired out on November 11, 1938, through the Government Employment Office to work for a farmer in Krydor, Sask., where he was arrested by L/Cpl. Seaman, and to whom he made a complete confession on January 30, 1939.

On January 31 Kowalehuk was sentenced to a total of four months' imprisonment with hard labour on two charges of uttering forged documents.

Steve Pochodzilo was arraigned on January 13 on four counts of forgery and uttering and was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently. A charge of theft of the cash purchase tickets brought a sentence of three months to run concurrently with the penitentiary term.

A further case of forgery and uttering at Hudson Bay Junction, also admitted by Pochodzilo, was disposed of at the same time and for which he received a sentence of two years to run concurrently with the other sentences imposed.

On March 13, 1939, during an interview, Pochodzilo admitted to D/Sgt. DesRosiers that he had also stolen two used triplicate cash purchase tickets from the United Grain Growers' Elevator at Fosston about October 21, 1938, so that he would have a sample to follow when filling in the tickets he stole from the Federal Grain Elevator.

Re: *John Edward Pattison—Theft of Horses, Longhope district, Sask.*

On February 6, 1939, one William Frederick Hermann, a farmer in the Longhope district, Sask., near Glaslyn Detachment, reported to Cst. Hancock the loss of four horses from their range about half a mile from Hermann's home.

Investigation into the matter disclosed the horses had been stolen about 6 p.m., January 30, 1939. Two riders were seen by several persons driving the missing horses away from their range, but at this time neither of the riders could be identified. It was considered, however, that local persons were responsible for the theft. All detachments in the sub-division were circularized, and given a description of the horses and the best available description of the two riders.

John Edward Pattison and Kenneth McKinnon, who had previous convictions for theft of horses, were suspected. On the 8th of February Cpl. Painter, of Turtleford Detachment, was informed that Pattison and a companion, who gave his name as Wilson, passed through Turtleford en route by rail from St. Walburg to Livelong, Sask., and Cst. Hancock, of Glaslyn Detachment, was at Pattison's home in that district when he arrived. Being questioned, Pattison and Wilson stated they had just returned from Prince Albert via North Battleford.

Further enquiries made at Loon Lake resulted in the discovery of three of the stolen horses at the ranch of one, Louis Sharp in the Mudie Lake district. These were seized and the owner proceeded to Loon Lake where he identified them.

Louis Sharp stated John Edward Pattison had brought the horses to his ranch for winter feeding. A companion had accompanied Pattison, and it was learned that Pattison and this companion had first appeared at Sharp's place on January 8, with two mares. The one ridden by Pattison had become exhausted

and was left with Sharp. The other, ridden by Pattison's companion who gave his name as Wilson, was traded to one, Archie Boa for a sorrel stallion. A description of the two mares brought to the Loon Lake district was sent to the Officers Commanding Vegreville and Edmonton Sub/Divisions. It was learned that these mares had been stolen from one Robert Brooks of Elk Point, Alberta.

Informations and complaints were laid by William F. Hermann against Pattison and Wilson, and Warrants to Apprehend were issued. Cst. McDonald of Turtleford Detachment went to Livelong to arrest these two, but learned they had gone to the tie cutting camp of one, Otto Anderson on Number Four Highway, about twenty miles south of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan. He proceeded to this camp where he located Wilson, and as Pattison had left the camp he followed him to Meadow Lake where Pattison was arrested. It was then learned that the correct name of Wilson was Lawrence Joseph Fontaine and that his home was in St. Paul, Alberta.

From subsequent investigation and statements from the two prisoners the following account of their movements was disclosed: On January 4, 1939, Pattison and Fontaine left St. Paul, Alberta, on foot, intending to proceed to Livelong, Saskatchewan. On January 6 they were at Elk Point, Alberta, and that night they went to the Brook's farm where they caught two mares and rode them all night with only rope halters and no saddles, travelling by way of Beaver Crossing to Pierceland, Saskatchewan, arriving in the afternoon of January 7.

On January 8, they continued to Mudie Lake district where the mare ridden by Pattison became exhausted. He left it at the farm of one R. P. Murphy. They continued to Sharp's place where Pattison remained, but Fontaine went on to the farm of Archie Boa. Pattison went back to Murphy's on the 9th and brought the mare to Sharp's where he left it. Fontaine then traded his mare to Boa for the sorrel stallion.

On January 12, the two went to Loon Lake with the stallion and Fontaine continued to St. Walburg where he sold it to Louis Segal for \$20. Pattison joined him there and the pair travelled by train to Livelong, Saskatchewan, where they stayed with Pattison's parents until January 29.

During this period Pattison had located the Hermann horses through the help of John Kenneth McKinnon, and on January 30, McKinnon and Pattison stole four of these horses, including a colt, and drove them to the McKinnon farm. That evening Pattison and Fontaine left the district with the Hermann horses, proceeding towards St. Walburg, where they arrived the following morning.

On January 31 the Hermann colt was sold to one Adler of Iron Springs. A cow was received in payment. The two continued to Sharp's place, Mudie Lake, where the remaining three horses were left and where Pattison and Fontaine stayed until February 5. They then left on foot, picked up the cow at Adler's, drove it into St. Walburg where it was sold to a butcher, and then returned to Livelong by rail on February 6 and 7.

The Hermann colt was placed under seizure and eventually returned to its owner. As previously outlined the other three horses stolen from Hermann were located during the initial phase of the investigation.

John Kenneth McKinnon was questioned regarding his part in the theft of the horses. He admitted his assistance to Pattison.

Pattison elected for speedy trial before Magistrate Mighton of North Battleford, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Prince Albert. Lawrence Joseph Fontaine appeared for trial in the same manner. His sentence was suspended by the Magistrate.

John Kenneth McKinnon also elected for speedy trial before the same Magistrate. He entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Common Gaol at Prince Albert.

Pattison and Fontaine were escorted to Lloydminster where charges were laid by Robert Brooks of Elk Point. Both elected for speedy trial before Magistrate Adam of Vermilion, Alberta. Pattison was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary at Prince Albert to run concurrently with the sentence imposed at North Battleford. Fontaine was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Common Gaol at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

It may be added that Mr. Brooks has gone to the Loon Lake district to recover his stolen horses which were located there.

It is interesting to note the number of miles travelled by Pattison and Fontaine, riding the stolen horses bareback and with only rope halters. From Elk Point, Alberta, to Sharp's place near Mudie Lake, Saskatchewan, via Beaver Crossing and Pierceland is approximately 102 miles, and from Longhope, Saskatchewan, to Sharp's is approximately 85 miles. The weather at the time of these thefts was very cold, ranging to as low as sixty degrees below zero.

Re: Mike Burechailo, Mike Kustaski, John Kustaski and Hamqua Chernaski, Breaking, Entering and Theft, Domremy, St. Benedict, Wakaw, Crystal Springs and Meacham districts, Sask.

On July 28, 1938 the Post Office, Garage, and Filling Station at Domremy, Saskatchewan were broken into. For a period of one month from that time a series of breaking and enterings occurred in towns in the same area, in all seventeen crimes of this nature occurring in the interval. The last one was committed on August 26, 1938. The modus operandi was almost the same with only slight variations, and it was observed that in most cases a three-quarter inch goose neck bar was used to enter the premises. No fingerprints or other evidence could be discovered; apparently gloves were used by the culprits. The articles stolen varied from merchandise to cash and in one instance the spindle of the safe was knocked off, but the attempt to open it failed.

D/Sgt. DesRosiers, who had been assigned to assist the detachments in this epidemic of crimes in this particular district, undertook a systematic elimination of all the known local thieves. On August 26, 1938 it was deemed advisable to check the farm of Peter Kustaski for which a Search Warrant was obtained. The search revealed two suitcases and a box containing old and new clothing found in the barn and granary. The contents of these receptacles resembled the articles which were reported stolen from Joe Pashkovski's in Wakaw, Saskatchewan, and from William Wirtz of Crystal Springs. The goods were later identified by the claimants as their property. Kustaski, when questioned, informed the police that his son John and his friend, called Hemmy, had left the farm that morning at 6 a.m. for Fort Francis or Winnipeg. Kustaski declined to give a description of his son or Hemmy.

The storekeeper, Joe Pashkovski, furnished the information that John Kustaski had been in his store that very morning and purchased a pair of cotton gloves. It was found that the C.N.R. Agent at Wakaw had sold a ticket to Meacham that morning to John Kustaski. A search for this subject and Hemmy was instituted which took the investigators to Meacham, Sask. Upon their arrival there on August 27, 1938 it was found that two breaking and enterings had taken place and a Pontiac Sedan car had been stolen. It now seemed certain that John Kustaski and the man called Hemmy were responsible for these offences. The stolen automobile was found abandoned in Prince Albert the next day.

John Kustaski was arrested on the arrival of the train at Wakaw, Saskatchewan from Prince Albert. The questioning of this man indicated that he was not telling the truth as to his whereabouts during the past month. Amongst the many places he said he had been was Saskatoon. He continued to deny that he was implicated in any of the offences mentioned and it was not until he was

taken to Saskatoon to enable the police to prove his statement untrue that he decided to admit his complicity in these offences, and implicated the following men: Hamqua Chernaski (Hemmy), Mike Burechailo, and Mike Kustaski.

On August 29, 1938 Hamqua Chernaski was picked up in Prince Albert. When questioned he also denied having anything to do with the offences in question but when confronted with the admission of John Kustaski he eventually admitted being implicated.

John Kustaski pleaded guilty to seventeen charges of breaking and entering and was sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Hamqua Chernaski (Hemmy) pleaded guilty to eight charges and was sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Mike Burechailo pleaded guilty to five charges of breaking and entering. This youth was sentenced to six months in the Moosomin Gaol.

Mike Kustaski, a brother of John, pleaded guilty to five charges of breaking and entering for which he received a sentence of three months in the Moosomin Gaol.

Most of the goods stolen, including the automobile, were recovered and returned to the respective owners.

Re: John Dumont and Robert Alex Inkster, Housebreaking and Theft, Battleford, Sask.

On October 11, 1938, Paul Prince, a resident of Battleford, Saskatchewan reported to the Battleford Town Police that his house had been broken and entered, and a quantity of clothing, jewellery, etc. stolen, sometime between October 4 and October 10, 1938.

Owing to the ill health of the Town Constable, he was unable to undertake the investigation and the matter was referred to our North Battleford Sub-division, members of the C.I.B. there being detailed to the job.

Enquiries disclosed that the house had been unoccupied due to the absence of Mrs. Prince in eastern Canada. Entrance had been made by forcing two cellar windows. The following articles were stolen: two .22 calibre rifles; an open face Swiss watch, gold with chimes; one ladies' Waltham wrist watch, yellow gold with narrow wrist band; gent's silver wrist watch, Waltham, half hunter case, leather strap; a pair of men's patent leather shoes; one deck of playing cards; a lady's Parker fountain pen; a pair of octagonal gold ear rings; a leather covered Ronson cigarette lighter, a silver cigarette case engraved "p. P."; and three or four lady's rings. Paul Prince had difficulty in compiling this list as he did not know what jewellery, clothing, etc. Mrs. Prince had taken with her.

Investigation was carried out along the usual lines—fingerprints photographed and enquiries made *re* suspicious characters, but nothing definite was immediately forthcoming. On October 12, it was learned that John Dumont, a halfbreed from Saskatoon had visited Robert Alex Inkster, a halfbreed at Battleford for a short period prior to October 10 and a check-up on the movements of these two men was immediately commenced, information being received that Dumont had been seen wearing jewellery similar to that stolen from the Prince residence. However, enquiries in Battleford and North Battleford districts failed to locate either of these men.

Investigation was then carried to Saskatoon and it was there learned that Dumont had not returned to his home. It was, however, learned that both Dumont and Inkster were believed to be in Prince Albert. A request was then forwarded to the police at Prince Albert to have these men picked up for questioning but they could not be located there.

In the meantime members of the North Battleford C.I.B. proceeded from Saskatoon to Warman, Saskatchewan and on checking over a C.N.R. freight came across two halfbreeds who answered the descriptions of the wanted men,

but who denied that they were Dumont and Inkster. A search of their belongings, however, revealed their true identity, besides disclosing some of the stolen property, namely a pair of patent leather shoes, one set of gold octagonal ear rings, and a gold tie pin with pearl setting, complete with case.

The prisoners were then returned to Saskatoon and after lengthy interrogation admitted their guilt and supplied information which resulted in locating nearly all of the goods reported stolen from Prince, together with other items that he did not know had been stolen. Certain items had been sold to second hand stores; these, for the most part, were recovered and later were identified by Paul Prince.

On October 17, 1938 both men were brought to appear before Magistrate S. M. Mighton at Battleford, Saskatchewan, charged with housebreaking and theft by night, and pleaded guilty, each being sentenced to serve a term of one year's imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert Common Gaol.

It is interesting to note that Dumont had previous convictions for breaking, entering and theft, breach of the Railway Act, and theft of a bicycle; and that Inkster had previously been convicted of breach of the Indian Act, breach of the Railway Act, vagrancy, and theft of bicycle.

It is safe to assume that had they got away with this crime they would undoubtedly have indulged in something of a more serious nature.

Re: Nick Janower, Assault with Intent to Rob, Willow Bunch, Sask.

A case which aroused considerable public interest owing to the unprovoked and brutal nature of the assault was very successfully brought to conclusion by quick and energetic action on the part of Cst. J. King of our Willow Bunch Detachment.

At approximately 7.30 p.m. on December 1, 1938 it was reported to our Willow Bunch Detachment that the local Chinese laundryman, Lee Sing, had been brutally assaulted and beaten about the head by some unknown person who had attempted to rob him in his laundry that same night. Immediate investigation was greatly hampered in so far as obtaining any clear-cut description or details regarding the identity of the guilty party as the Chinese victim was in a seriously dazed condition requiring immediate medical attention, this necessitating his removal to the Assiniboia Hospital some thirty-five miles west.

However, our member was able to secure sufficient details regarding the assault and appearance of the assailant before the removal of the victim, to link same with the known presence in the town of Willow Bunch on that date of one Nick Janower, a transient who worked part-time at any of the local independent coal mines south of the village. This suspicion was later strengthened by further details obtained from the victim by members of our Assiniboia Detachment to the effect that the assailant had brought a shirt, wrapped in a newspaper to be laundered, before commencing the assault. This detail, relayed to Cst. King at Willow Bunch proved highly valuable, as this member had in the meantime located the newspaper in question at the laundry where it had been dropped by the would-be robber during the assault. This newspaper proved to be part of a *Chicago Herald* dated December 4, 1938, and further enquiry in the village revealed that the above named Nick Janower had purchased a similar paper that same date from a local store.

Immediate further enquiries were made by Cst. King, P/Sgt. Usher and Cpl. Lindsay, the latter two having arrived from Assiniboia to assist, with the result that later that same night Nick Janower was apprehended, apparently asleep in his bunk at the Valentine Coal Mine, some ten miles southeast of Willow Bunch. A close examination of his clothing revealed undoubted blood-stains, although he vehemently denied any connection with the offence. However,

after being escorted back to Willow Bunch he finally weakened in his denials and supplied a voluntary confession, after the usual warning had been given him, and intimated his desire to enter a plea of "Guilty" to the charge.

The accused was remanded in custody for a short period, and on the discharge of the victim, Lee Sing from hospital he appeared before Police Magistrate J. C. Martin on December 9, 1938; and after electing to be tried summarily, entered a plea of guilty to the charge as laid. Records received from the Finger Print Bureau, Ottawa, disclosed that this accused had been previously convicted during 1937 for theft of a watch and also possession of a revolver. In view of the seriousness of the assault, and the previous record of the accused, he was sentenced to serve two years and three months' imprisonment with hard labour at the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Re: Wesley Keith Greenwood, Gordon Ross Greenwood and Gordon Leslie Flynn—Horse Stealing, Fraudulently Selling horses found astray, and False Pretences, Forget district, Saskatchewan.

On March 30, 1938, whilst on routine patrol in the Maryfield district, information was received from a local contact by L/Cpl. Casswell of Kipling Detachment that the actions of a stranger travelling under the name of George Moore, who had been selling horses in the Wawota district at a very low price might warrant discreet investigation. Nothing definite could be learned of this party's identity except that he usually travelled with another stranger whom he introduced as his brother, and that they were farmers from the Estevan district.

Discreet investigation was instituted with the result that no trace could be found of any Moore's from the Estevan district, or elsewhere, so it was naturally suspected that any horses disposed of by these two men might have been stolen, although no complaints had been received by any of our surrounding detachments regarding missing stock. Extensive enquiries, however, revealed that seven head of valuable stock had been disposed of by these men in the Wawota district during the fall of 1937 and spring of 1938, and continued routine enquiries by our Carlyle Detachment finally resulted in locating the rightful owners of these horses, which were promptly and positively identified by them as being stolen from their home-range in the district adjoining the Moose Mountain Reserve, south of Wawota.

Some two months later another confidential contact in the Stoughton district supplied information to Cpl. Pyne of Carlyle Detachment which strongly indicated that two local characters of the Stoughton district, namely the Greenwood brothers were engaged in questionable activities of some sort. An official check immediately disclosed that Wesley Keith Greenwood was still serving a suspended sentence imposed at Swan River, Manitoba, for similar offences, although no record could be found of the younger brother.

Both men were questioned, and although at first denying their guilt, later after both had been positively identified by purchasers of the various horses in the Wawota district, they made full confessions, and in their statements, voluntarily given, implicated a brother-in-law, Gordon Leslie Flynn of the Carlyle district, as an accessory in these offences.

The necessary charges were laid and disposed of at Carlyle, Saskatchewan, on June 3, 1938, with the following gratifying results—Wesley Gordon Greenwood—five convictions—two years I.H.L.; Gordon Ross Greenwood—two convictions—one year I.H.L.; and Gordon Leslie Flynn—one conviction—one year suspended sentence.

In addition all the stolen stock was recovered and returned to the rightful owners.

The successful outcome of these cases again illustrates the value of detachment men keeping close contact with the public in their area in order that any suspicious activity may come to their attention.

Re: Charles Adan—Arson, Camsell's Portage, Sask.

On March 22, 1938, a police patrol from Goldfields Detachment enroute from Ft. Chipewyan to Goldfields arrived at the settlement of Camsell's Portage. One Ali Omar, an Assyrian trader at this point, reported that at 4.20 that morning he had heard a person enter the porch of the building which combined his store and residence. An explosion followed immediately and Omar rushed through the flaming porch and saw a man retreating with a red gasoline can and a stone jar. Omar overtook him about forty yards from the building which was in flames. In the ensuing struggle the incendiary escaped. Omar had wrested the gas can and jar from his grasp but could neither identify nor describe him clearly. Omar then proceeded to the Hudson Bay Co. residence to get assistance but found that Charles Adan, the Post Manager, was absent. His wife, awakened, could not advise his whereabouts. Omar then continued to the home of one Francis Powder, trapper, and was shortly joined by Charles Adan who, before a number of witnesses, promptly took possession of the red gas can and stone jar. The fire had got beyond control. The building and entire stock valued at \$4,000 was completely destroyed.

During the next two days careful investigation was made and nearly all the people living in the settlement were questioned.

Mrs. Kathrine Cardinal, living near the scene of the crime, stated that she had been aroused by noises on the morning of the fire, and looking through her window had seen the building in flames, Omar outside in his nightshirt, and another figure who as he approached and passed close to her window, she recognized as Charles Adan. Other facts ascertained, such as the finding of the red gas can and the stone jar at or near the Hudson Bay Company residence, the tracing of the footprints from the scene of the struggle to within a short distance of the Hudson Bay Company, all combined to confirm the suspicion against Charles Adan who had left for Goldfields on March 23 and had not returned.

On March 24, Adan was met by the police patrol returning to Goldfields. He was asked to explain his actions on the early morning of March 22, and while he strongly denied any knowledge of the offence, he made several statements that were obviously untruthful. He was placed under arrest and escorted to Goldfields. On March 27, while arrangements were being made for preliminary hearing of the case against Adan at Goldfields, having been again warned, he made a voluntary written confession covering the deliberate act of arson in his setting fire to Omar's building.

Having been committed for trial, on April 2 he appeared before Magistrate W. O. Elder, charged with arson; elected summary trial, pleaded guilty; and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

Re: Fish Creek Rural Municipality, Relief Fraud Cases, Wakaw, Sask.

On September 28, 1938 a Department of Agriculture Supervisor reported to Wakaw Detachment certain discrepancies he had discovered in the course of his duties indicating fraudulent practices in relief matters, particularly the issue of relief hay.

A police investigation pointed suspicion of forgery and uttering to one Julius Syroishka, age twenty years, who was employed in the Fish Creek Municipal Office as a clerk, and assisted his father, the Secretary-Treasurer. Julius Syroishka eventually admitted the forgery and uttering of cheques issued for payment of the hay and confessed to the forgery of fifteen other Municipal cheques and later admitted the falsification of numerous relief orders totalling over \$2,000. He implicated William Mandryk, merchant of Cudworth, who at first gave him 75 per cent of the value of the orders, but later cut it down to 50 per cent. He also stated that John Cherneski aided him in forging some of the cheques.

On December 12, 1938 Julius Syroishka, through his counsel, pleaded guilty to one hundred and sixty-six charges of forgery and a like number of uttering, before a police magistrate, receiving a sentence totalling two years and six months in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

On the same day John Cherneski pleaded guilty through his counsel to twelve charges of forgery and was sentenced to three months on each charge to run concurrently.

A Preliminary Hearing and King's Bench Court trial were held on William Mandryk during which one hundred and three witnesses were called. The Crown was represented by two agents of the Attorney-General. Although this accused was remanded for trial at the preliminary hearing on one hundred and forty-five charges of forgery and a similar number of uttering charges, only twenty of each were disposed of at his trial. On March 20, 1939 a verdict of guilty was brought in by the jury and he was sentenced to two and a half years on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

This investigation has exposed a further number of relief fraud cases resulting in charges being laid against relief recipients for false statements and false pretences, as well as the forgery and uttering of farm bonus cheques. Some of these cases have been successfully prosecuted and a number of others are still awaiting trial or under investigation.

It is significant that since the foregoing the number of investigations in respect to relief matters throughout this division has greatly increased.

Re: Edward Joseph Donnelly, Shopbreaking and Theft (and connected cases), Webb, Saskatchewan.

During the night of May 24, 1938 the General Store of F. K. Egerdie in the village of Webb, Saskatchewan was broken into and a quantity of merchandise consisting of men's shirts, ties, shoes, trousers, underwear; also ladies' lingerie and stockings; together with a quantity of cheap watches, cigarette lighters, chocolate bars, and approximately two dollars in silver, was stolen.

Thorough investigation was immediately made by D/Sgt. Stretton of Swift Current Sub-Division C.I.B. and L/Cpl. Mestdagh of Gull Lake detachment within the next two days, and a number of suspects were investigated and questioned. No clues were found on the premises. Entrance to the store had been effected by means of breaking a glass pane in the front door of the store and thereafter unlocking the Yale night latch on the door from the inside.

On May 27, the third day following the report of this offence, L/Cpl. Mestdagh in the course of his investigation found a quantity of old clothing apparently discarded and hidden underneath a large coal shed between the elevators situated immediately south of Egerdie's Store and across the C.P.R. right-of-way.

An examination of the clothing permitted the deduction that it comprised the entire summer clothing of two young and slender men and a young woman. In a pocket of one of the pairs of trousers found, an envelope was discovered addressed to "Mr. Ed. Donnelly, General Delivery, Edmonton, Alberta," and bearing postmark of May 2, 1938. This envelope contained a letter apparently written by the addressee's sister, from which it could be inferred that the addressed was then en route to his home. The envelope bore an almost indistinct return address of "Mrs. Elwood A., Mayfield, Man." Further enquiries made disclosed that two young men and a young woman wearing the clothes found under the coal shed had been seen at Gull Lake, eighteen miles west of Webb at about eight p.m. on the 24th of May; it was later learned that they had obtained a ride in a truck and had been set off at Webb; from this it was deduced that these three persons had broken into the store at Webb, had stolen the clothes therefrom and donned them, abandoning and hiding their old clothes

under the coal shed. Descriptions of the three suspects were wired and circularized to detachments along the C.P.R. main line east, which resulted in the arrest at Carberry, Manitoba of the three suspects. Most of the stolen property was found in their possession and recovered.

On June 3, 1938 Edward Joseph Donnelly appeared before Magistrate R. F. Scott, K.C. at Swift Current and pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking, entering and theft and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

On the same date and before same Magistrate Terry O'Reilley alias Terry O'Riley pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving stolen property valued at \$24 and was sentenced to four months in the Common Gaol at Moosomin, Saskatchewan.

On the same date and before the same Magistrate Laura Josephine Andrews alias Laura Josephine O'Reilley pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving stolen property valued at \$24 and was released on suspended sentence for one year, ordered to enter into recognizance of \$500, and to report to the R.C.M. Police each month for one year.

All three of these convicted persons had previous criminal records.

Re: Eldun Kelly alias Albert Smith et al., Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safeblowing), Tiny, Sask.

At 4.40 a.m. on September 4, 1938 Cst. Jordan of Canora Detachment received a telephone call from J. A. Schentag of Tiny, Saskatchewan to the effect that a few minutes previously he had heard an explosion from the direction of his elevator and had seen a flash from the office window.

On arrival at the elevator the Constable found that the safe of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator had been blown and from appearances and the fact that only a short time had elapsed since Schentag had heard the explosion, it was evident that the person or persons responsible had not long left the premises. The Constable thereupon communicated with the C.I.B. at Yorkton and obtained their assistance.

Investigations disclosed that around five hundred dollars was missing, but luckily the agent had kept the numbers of several of the bills, a list of which was handed to the police. Footprints were found in the vicinity of the Elevator and plaster casts were taken. A continuous search was kept up, checking transients and suspects, and on the p.m. of September 5 it was learned that one Albert Smith had registered in the Canora Hotel on the night of Sept. 2 and had left without paying for his room. It was therefore decided to display photographs of well-known criminals appearing in our Gazette, with the result that the owner of the hotel positively identified Albert Smith as being none other than Eldun Kelly, well known ex-convict. Kelly was later located near Canora in company with James Francis and Charles Conley, both notorious safeblowers. Kelly's clothes were removed for examination by the Scientific Laboratory and traces of gypsum were found which corresponded with that found in the damaged safe. The footwear which Kelly had on also proved identical to the footprints found around the elevator. One of the one dollar bills stolen was traced to Kelly, he having paid same to the Canora Hotel for his room.

The result of this investigation was that Eldun Kelly, James Francis and Charles Conley were subsequently charged with the breaking, entering and theft (safeblowing) from the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator.

The three accused elected speedy trial. Kelly pleaded guilty and further offered to direct the police to two lots of stolen money which had been cached by him after committing the offence. With this proffered help some one hundred and sixty dollars of the loot was recovered.

Kelly was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary. The charges against Francis and Conley were dismissed.

Re: William Yuzdepski, Martin Bura Chinski and Peter Geideck—Breaking, Entering and Theft, Pilger, Sask.

In August a complaint was received by our Humboldt detachment from the Agent of the United Grain Growers elevator at Pilger, Saskatchewan, to the effect that twenty-two hundred pounds of United Grain Growers binder twine had been stolen from the elevator between July 30 and the morning of August 1.

Investigation disclosed that the twine had been carried through the side door of the elevator, from which the padlock had been forced, down the driveway to where a motor vehicle had been parked. The treads of the rear tires were noted, and although plaster casts of same could not be taken, a diagram was recorded of the patterns.

All roads from Pilger were checked and the tire patterns were located on a road west of the village, followed for about twenty miles, and finally were lost in the Bruno district.

Detachments and contacts were advised of the offence and on August 2nd information was received that some school children had found three sacks of twine on a municipal road in the Cudworth district. Investigators located a further cache of ten sacks of twine in the nearby bush.

Due to the activities of the "Alvena-Cudworth Gang," systematic searches were made of the premises of several of the well-known members. Personnel of the Saskatoon C.I.B., Humboldt, Wakaw and Vonda detachments took part in the searches.

Nine bags of United Grain Growers twine were found on the farm of Steve Trischuk who admitted obtaining same from William Yuzdepski of Cudworth district, knowing same to have been stolen. He subsequently appeared before a Magistrate, pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving stolen property knowing same to have been stolen, and was fined \$40.

Search was then made of William Yuzdepski's farm but no twine was located. He denied selling or giving twine to Trischuk. He further stated he never had binder twine in his car, but search of same revealed strands of jute fibre and strands of rope, similar to that from the sacks and rope of the twine stolen. Although Yuzdepski made no admission, he was arrested and charged with being in possession of stolen property.

Further investigation disclosed that Martin Burachinski and Peter Geideck had been seen with Yuzdepski at Cudworth. These two men later admitted accompanying Yuzdepski with his Chrysler car to Pilger on July 31, and to stealing the twenty-two hundred pounds of twine, after breaking into the elevator. They also divulged where ten more sacks of the twine had been left.

Burachinski and Geideck were arrested and charged with breaking, entering and theft. They elected for trial by a Police Magistrate, pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A charge of breaking, entering and theft was laid against Yuzdepski and the charge of possessing stolen property withdrawn. After the preliminary inquiry on August 11 the accused was remanded for trial. However, he elected speedy trial and on October 17 appeared before a District Court Judge at Humboldt and entered a plea of "not guilty," but on the police evidence and that of his accomplices he was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in the Prince Albert provincial gaol.

It is of interest to note that the conveyance used for twenty-two hundred pounds of twine in this case was a Chrysler car, the rear seat being removed and eleven hundred pounds taken in the car at one time, this amount cached and then another trip made for the other eleven hundred pounds. The co-operation given by the public is worthy of mention as the lead in the first instance was obtained through school children noticing three sacks of twine in the bush.

They reported the matter to their father who communicated with a Justice of the Peace and contact at Cudworth, who then forwarded the information to Humboldt detachment.

Re: Thomas Taylor alias Turner—Robbery with Violence, Chambers Siding, Sask.

During the evening of October 26, 1938, our Saskatoon Detachment was notified that Leonard Smith, grain buyer for the Saskatchewan Pool elevator at Chambers Siding, had been brutally assaulted and robbed of approximately \$77, and it was believed that two men in an old truck were responsible.

Members of the local detachment and C.I.B. proceeded immediately by automobile to investigate, and other patrols were sent out to cover the district in an effort to intercept the offenders.

On arrival at Delisle it was learned that Leonard Smith had been taken to that point for medical treatment. He was quite seriously injured, face badly cut and bruised as well as a tooth knocked out, but he was able to give a good account of what had happened and a description of his assailant.

It appeared that at about 7.30 o'clock that evening an unknown man called at the Elevator office inquiring the road to Rosetown. He stated he had a load of furniture and that his friend was waiting with a truck nearby. Although given directions to Rosetown the man continued to hang around the office discussing crop conditions, etc. and at about 9.30 p.m. when Smith was bending over a wood box, the unknown man struck him on the head with some hard object, partially stunning him and the attack continued until Smith finally told him where he kept his money and handed over about seventy-seven dollars in cash. The attacker then left.

Examination at the scene of the crime revealed a broken blood-stained cordwood stick outside the office, blood stains on the floor, and other evidence indicating a struggle had taken place. Smith was satisfied that his assailant would be cut and bruised about the face owing to the resistance offered before being finally subdued.

Intense investigation followed but no trace of the truck or assailant could be found, and the story about the load of furniture and a friend waiting nearby was not believed, and it was felt that the attacker was alone and on foot.

The possibility of someone having worked in the surrounding district and then left was looked into with the result that a farmer residing in the Donavon district advised that one, Thomas Taylor, who answered the description of the attacker had worked for him some three months prior to the offence. Snapshots of Taylor were obtained and on being shown to Smith, he positively identified Taylor as his assailant.

Inquiries revealed that Taylor had been staying with one, Francis in Saskatoon but had left in the afternoon of October 26, allegedly for Prince Albert, wearing clothing identical to that worn by Smith's assailant.

Taylor was arrested in Saskatoon on October 30, having returned from Prince Albert. He denied all knowledge of the offence and claimed he was in Prince Albert on the night in question. It was noted that his left eye and knuckles were bruised, his explanation being that he sustained the injuries in a boxcar; also he had lost shirt and trousers at Prince Albert, and his cap was at the Francis home. The cap, on being examined, revealed blood spots on the peak.

Taylor stated he had ridden to Prince Albert "blind baggage" on the passenger train, and as it was known that the train was a gas-electric, and therefore impossible to ride "blind baggage," he was confronted with that discrepancy, and evidence of blood spots on the cap, which caused him to readily admit his guilt.

For his offence Taylor was sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

Re: James Alfonso, et al, Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safeblowing), Holdfast, Sask.

On the morning of September 6, 1938 a stenographer employed by the Secretary of the Royal Municipality of Sarnia at Holdfast, Saskatchewan, arrived at the Municipal Office and found that during the weekend the office vault had been entered and a quantity of cheques and a small amount of money stolen. Preliminary investigation by the Constable in charge of our Craik Detachment and subsequent investigation by a member of Regina Sub/Division C.I.B. disclosed that the door of the vault had been blown by explosives. The shot had been set off in the dial, which was forced back, the "inside shot" method being used. This offence was apparently the work of expert criminals, as was further evidenced by the fact that neither door nor windows had been forced, and it was assumed that a "cheater" had been used on the Yale lock to effect entrance. A young dog of the long haired type which had been locked in the office over the weekend was also missing.

During the early part of the investigation it was learned that an automobile bearing Manitoba licence plates, the occupants of which were strangers in the district, had been serviced at a local garage around the time the offence is alleged to have occurred. A description of this car was referred to the Modus Operandi Section of "D" Division at Winnipeg, and advice was received that the car was believed to be the property of James Alfonso, a known associate of safe-blowers, and that he was out of the City of Winnipeg at the time.

A description of the auto was widely circularized and on the night of September 8, the car was observed by Cst. Green of Craik detachment at Davidson, Saskatchewan. The occupants were found to be James Alfonso, Nick Grigorchuk and George Petras, all ex-convicts. Alfonso was found to be in possession of two six ounce bottles of nitro-glycerin and all three men were taken into custody, subsequently being charged under Sections 114 and 460 of the Criminal Code and committed for trial. The clothing of these three men was handed over to Dr. Maurice Powers of the Scientific Laboratory, Regina who upon examining same found particles of soap similar to that found at the scene of the crime. The dog which was missing from the Municipal Office was later found in an exhausted condition. Samples of his hair were taken and handed over to Dr. Powers, who was able to testify at the trial of these men that the samples were similar to hairs recovered from a blanket found in the car operated by these men. A piece of paper found on the floor of the vault at the scene of the crime showed partial impressions of a rubber heel, and when this was examined and compared with the heel of one of Alfonso's shoes it showed thirteen points of comparison. This placed Alfonso definitely in the vault which had been blown. These men elected speedy trial and on appearing before His Honour, Judge J. W. Hannon in District Court at Regina on November 10, 1938, they entered pleas of "guilty" to all charges, being sentenced as follows:—

James Alfonso, B. E. & Theft (Safeblowing), Five Years.

Possession of Explosives, Five Years.

George Petras, B. E. & Theft (Safeblowing), Six Years.

Possession of Explosives, Five Years.

Nick Grigorchuk, B. E. & Theft (Safeblowing), Seven Years.

Possession of Explosives, Five Years.

All terms were ordered to be served in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary and to run concurrently.

Had it not been for a well operated "Modus Operandi System" at "D" Division we could not, of course, have obtained the information regarding the car used in the crime, and its occupants—at any rate, not without a good deal of

delay, and this goes to prove the usefulness of the system. Excellent help was also given by a young Service Station employee who supplied an accurate description of the car in which the criminals were travelling.

For his alertness in recognizing the car being searched for and his self-reliance and energy in arresting three notorious criminals single handed, Cst. Green was promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal.

Re: Burning of Elevators in Saskatchewan, 1937-1938

Every year there are a number of grain elevators destroyed by fire in the Prairie Provinces, and there has been a growing suspicion that some of these fires were of incendiary origin.

In August, 1938 a series of elevator fires occurred in the Saskatoon area. After a six months' investigation by Csts. Turner and Fossum of this force, working in conjunction with Mr. W. C. Lackey, an inspector of the Fire Underwriters Investigation and Loss Information Bureau, their efforts resulted in the conviction of John Anderson and John Edward Johanson on charges of arson in connection with the burning of ten elevators in Saskatchewan during the years 1937 and 1938. Anderson confessed to being implicated in all ten fires, and Johanson in eight. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to ten years on each charge, to run concurrently, making a total of one hundred and eighty years' imprisonment for these offences. The total property loss is estimated to be approximately \$150,000.

On August 27 the Saskatchewan Pool elevator at Engelfield was totally destroyed by fire. The usual investigation followed which did not reveal the cause of the fire. Three days later, at the town of Drake, some thirty miles from Engelfield, the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator was totally destroyed by fire, and an attempt to burn the Federal elevator there also resulted in slight damage. Coal oil rags and candles were found to have been used to set the fire in the Federal elevator.

The day after the fires at Drake, the Pool elevator at Wimmer was burned, resulting in a total loss, while an attempt was made to burn the British American elevator at that point.

These fires were evidently all set by the same person or persons, the modus operandi being the same in each case.

With the exception of a report that a man had been disturbed while trying to enter an elevator at Lake Lenore on September 2, but who made his escape, no more fires of this nature occurred until October 31 when the Pool elevator at White Fox was burned down.

At the town of Watson the storekeepers claimed a stranger had purchased coal oil and candles at one store, and candles at another, on August 30—Watson being the next town to Wimmer. Many transients were checked in the vicinity of the fire, one of whom somewhat resembled the description of the man who purchased the coal oil and candles at Watson. He gave his name as John Johnson, but the merchants at Watson failed to identify him as the purchaser of coal oil and candles. His alibi for being in the district was accepted and he was not detained further.

The general investigation that followed these fires did not bring results. However, a review of the fires for the past three years disclosed that most of them involved Pool elevators, and were in the northern part of the Province. In most cases new elevators were constructed to replace the ones that were burned, the same crew being employed and the same lumber company supplying the material.

As a result of a systematic check of Pool construction crews, the investigators narrowed their suspicions down to the crew working out of Prince Albert and members of that particular crew were interrogated. Among them were John

Anderson and John Edward Johanson, who live together in Prince Albert. Cst. Turner immediately recognized Johanson as the man he had picked up near Watson months previously and who had at that time given the name "John Johnson," but Johanson did not recognize the Constable who was now in plain clothes. Both Anderson and Johanson gave statements to the effect that they were working on farms which were not in the vicinity of the fires during the summer of 1938. When told by the police that they were employees of the Pool they contradicted their first statement. They admitted riding freights and were prosecuted under the Railway Act and sentenced to thirty days in the common gaol at Prince Albert. During the period of their incarceration the investigation continued, which disclosed that these two men had purchased liquor in a government store at Canora under fictitious names, and on dates which, according to the payroll they had been shown as working for the Pool elevator on construction work.

Subsequently Anderson and Johanson were prosecuted under the Liquor Act for obtaining liquor under fictitious names. They were convicted and received thirty days in Regina gaol. While under arrest on these charges, an opportunity was given the merchants of Watson to see these men, and at that time Anderson was positively identified as the individual who had purchased candles and oil in that town the day prior to the elevator fire at Wimmer. Johanson was tentatively identified as having made an attempt to purchase candles in that town on the same date.

Both men pleaded "not guilty" to the liquor charge, and committed perjury in their defence. This was the cause of much concern to them, so much so that they decided if they were prosecuted for perjury, which they contemplated, they might just as well tell what they knew concerning the elevator fires. Consequently John Anderson wrote out a confession implicating himself in the burning of seven and Johanson in the burning of five elevators in Saskatchewan during the years 1937 and 1938, and they intimated that they wished to plead guilty to these crimes. They appeared before Magistrate Potter of Melville, pleaded guilty, and received sentences of ten years on each charge, to run concurrently. The day after their sentence Anderson made a further confession of burning three more elevators, Johanson being implicated in them also. They again appeared before the Magistrate and were sentenced to a further ten years on each charge, also to run concurrently.

The motive behind these crimes was to secure work in building elevators, and the attempts to burn other than Pool elevators was merely for the purpose of diverting suspicion from Pool employees.

Investigation is being continued, in view of indications that others may have been involved.

Re: Cumberland House Detachment Patrol

Early in January, 1938 a patrol consisting of Cst. M. Chappuis and Spl. Cst. S. Bloomfield with two dog teams left Cumberland House Detachment for northern parts of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and into the Northwest Territories.

The purpose of this patrol was to attend to all police matters; to check up on things pertaining to fur, game, fish, etc.; and to obtain all information possible on general conditions in the northern areas.

Three months and seventeen days was the time this patrol was absent from its detachment, having left on January 11 and returning on April 27, covering a total of 2,297 miles, and extending as far as Nueltin Lake Post, Windy Lake, N.W.T., at which point the patrol connected with the Eskimo Point Detachment Patrol in charge of Cst. James, although, unfortunately, the latter had left Windy Lake a few days prior to the arrival of the Cumberland House Patrol.

During this patrol, general conditions and the welfare of the native and white people alike was thoroughly gone into, and where necessary, relief was issued. As a whole, the health of the population was found to be good.

Eskimos, indians, halfbreeds, and white men were encountered and the patrol explained thoroughly the fur, game and fish laws and regulations to all. In some cases indians were warned against killing beaver for food when other big game and fish were available. In the two provinces and the N.W.T. licences and permits were checked. Licences, records, and fur on hand at trading posts were also checked and examined; and N.W.T. fur taxes collected on furs which were ready for shipment. Wolf bounty was also paid. Fishermen were checked and gill nets inspected.

The "Guy" Indian Boarding School was also inspected on this trip and the health and attendance were found to be good.

The patrol's investigation disclosed that in the extreme portion of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and in the N.W.T., the fur catch was very fair, fish and big game were plentiful, and need for relief was found in only a few isolated cases.

At Nueltin Lake Post, N.W.T., eskimos arrived from the Barren Lands to trade their furs. Their trading was watched by the patrol with interest, and they were later fed by the patrol and enquiries made of them as to general conditions among their tribe and matters pertaining to their mode of living. Each was made a gift of a smoking pipe.

Many matters and complaints were investigated during this patrol, the results of which have been reported upon separately.

On the return journey, when reaching McDonald Bay on April 25 it was found necessary for the patrol to cut a large block of ice upon which to float into shore, the water being too deep to attempt to wade in, and the distance too great. Difficulties were also encountered at Budd's Point, as were hazards at other points due to the lateness of the season, and upon arrival at Cumberland House, canoes were brought to the edge of the ice, a distance of over a mile, to take the patrol and equipment to shore.

A map of the route taken, outgoing and returning, was drawn by Cst. Chappuis, and has since been enlarged and photostat copies made for record purposes. This map clearly indicates the extent of the patrol made.

There is no doubt that the patrol has had an excellent effect among all peoples contacted, and in various ways.

The patrol was a very successful one, and very interesting in view of the many and varied duties to be performed. The patrol carried out its objectives in the face of many difficulties, and Cst. Chappuis has been commended by the Commissioner on the successful manner in which he concluded an arduous job, and in recognition of which, Cst. Chappuis has been promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal.

Re: Use of Commercial Radio

In an effort to improve our means of communication, a contract was entered into with Radio Station CKCK, Regina, commencing on October 12, 1938, whereby set periods were allotted each day during which items of interest were broadcast.

The items thus published on the air were directed not only to the detachments of the Force but to all listeners, and dealt chiefly with matters on which it was felt the public could render assistance, such as descriptions of stolen cars and stolen property; warnings concerning the activities of professional criminals and confidence men; missing persons; escaped criminals and mental patients; etc.

It was found from a survey that about 75 per cent of the detachments in Saskatchewan were able to tune in on Station CKCK, and while it was not always

possible for men in the field to be beside a radio during the broadcast periods, as a general rule they are able to obtain the information thus disseminated through the assistance of members of their families or friends.

In the winter months material suitable for broadcasting decreased and a new contract was entered into giving us one period each day.

The use of commercial radio in this manner was largely an experiment, but it is considered that it has been well worth while. Much help has been given by the public, and as a general rule it is felt that persons in the rural districts listen regularly each day to radio bulletins. There have been many instances where this system has led directly to the location of missing persons, and has assisted in clearing up criminal cases. There was at least one case of major importance where very material help was given by civilians, without which our investigation would have been hampered and delayed.

It has also been found that by using radio the expense of distributing descriptive material by wire has been greatly reduced.

10. The Officer Commanding, "G" Division, Ottawa, Ont.—Superintendent T. B. Caulkin

OFFICERS OF "G" DIVISION

The undermentioned Officers are stationed in "G" Division:—

Supt. T. B. Caulkin, Officer Commanding, Ottawa, Ont.

Supt. T. V. Sandys-Wunsch, Dawson, Y.T.

Insp. R. Bettaney, Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Insp. D. J. Martin, Norman, N.W.T.

Insp. S. Bullard, Aklaṽik, N.W.T.

SUB-DIVISIONS AND DETACHMENTS

In the Yukon Sub-Division, the Headquarters are at Dawson, Y.T. and there are detachments at Mayo, Whitehorse, Selkirk, Teslin and Old Crow.

In the Fort Smith Sub-Division there are detachments at Resolution, Rae, Yellowknife, Reliance and Providence.

In the Norman Sub-Division there are detachments at Simpson, Good Hope and Port Radium.

In the Aklaṽik Sub-Division there are detachments at Arctic Red River, Coppermine and the Schooner *St. Roch* which is now in winter quarters at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

In the Eastern Arctic, detachments are established at Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Eskimo Point, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet and Craig Harbour. There is no Sub-Division Headquarters for these detachments they being directly supervised from "G" Division Headquarters.

In the Eastern Arctic two changes were made by the closing out of Port Harrison, P.Q. and the re-establishment of a detachment at Baker Lake.

In the Western Arctic, Maitland Point Detachment was closed and from present indications it would not appear necessary to either re-open it or establish another detachment along the Arctic coast between Herschell Island, Y.T. and Coppermine, N.W.T.

Under present arrangements you have decided to have the Schooner *St. Roch* carry our freight to Detachments on the Arctic Coast and to return to Vancouver every year. The *St. Roch* will carry our 1939 supplies this summer and proceed to Vancouver, the new arrangement being brought into effect in 1940.

In view of the fact that Inspector Martin is being relieved from Norman and the carrying of mail by plane from Cambridge Bay and Coppermine Detachments via Fort Smith, it has been decided to make various changes in the Sub-Divisions in the Western Arctic. Under the redistribution the Aklavik Sub-Division will have detachments at Arctic Red River and Good Hope with the Officer Commanding attending to all inspections of Norman Detachment.

The Fort Smith Sub-Division, in addition to the detachments now administered, will take over Simpson, Norman, Port Radium, Coppermine and Cambridge Bay detachments. When these changes have been effected it is hoped that returns from these detachments will be received at Fort Smith and forwarded to Division Headquarters much quicker than is now the case.

COLLECTIONS

It is desired to draw your particular attention to the schedule of moneys collected by "G" Division on behalf of Federal Departments, Provincial and other authorities during the period covered by this report.

It will be noted that a total of \$126,278.66 has been collected and while same includes \$9,705.62 collected by detachments in the Yukon it is stressed that our detachments in the N.W.T. collected \$56,950.78 more than was collected during the previous annual report year, an increase of almost 100 per cent.

There are one or two features regarding this work which are of considerable importance, during the previous annual report year, \$45,328.41 N.W.T. Fur Tax was collected while \$80,284.75 has been collected in the annual report year covered by this report, an increase of \$34,956.44.

The collection of the N.W.T. Sub-Mining Recorder fees shows \$27,684.68 collected against \$6,551.76 the total for last year. These two comparisons alone amply illustrate the amount of detailed clerical work performed by our detachments in carrying out these duties for other departments. It will be observed that twenty-one different kinds of collections are made, and it should be borne in mind that it is necessary for each member of the Force on duty in the north to be entirely familiar with the duties concerned, the required forms to compile, the provisions of the various ordinances so that they may be properly enforced and the general public be given correct answers to their numerous enquiries, and the method of submitting returns covering these collections, which it may be added are not all dealt with in one way. Even with the frequent relieving of northern personnel it is gratifying to report that mistakes are the exception, not the rule, and that these duties have been carried out to the entire satisfaction of the various departments or authorities concerned. This is a source of great satisfaction and shows that the personnel in the north are extremely conscientious in carrying out these duties.

It is desired to bring to your attention the schedule covering fines, etc., collected which total \$1,800.15. This figure added to the collections made on behalf of other Federal Departments, etc. makes a grand total of \$128,078.81 collected by "G" Division, during the period under review.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

During the year the Officer Commanding Dawson, Y.T., has performed the duties of Sheriff of the Yukon Territory and acting Clerk of the Territorial Court. The latter duties coupled with those of Sheriff entailed considerable extra work. As a result of representations made to this Department an appointee was engaged for these duties same being assumed on and from March 18, 1939.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Immigration and Colonization Branch

All persons entering the Yukon Territory from Alaska and individual cases involving the rights of persons to remain in Canada have been dealt with on behalf of this branch. A summer detachment established at White Pass Summit, B.C., examined 9,969 persons entering the Yukon, an increase of 449 over the previous year. Another summer detachment was established at Pleasant Camp, B.C., at which point 137 persons were examined.

Indian Affairs Branch

Since the transfer of Inspector G. Binning from Dawson, Y.T., who acted as Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs Yukon, the Officer Commanding Dawson, Y.T., has carried out these duties.

Numerous investigations are made in connection with Indians generally, such enquiries cover destitution, illness, deaths, burials, etc. There are only three resident Indian Agents in the Northwest Territories consequently our Detachments deal with all matters concerning Indians and the Agents concerned are fully advised of all such matters.

Assistance is also rendered to Indian Agents during annual treaty payments.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Members of the force act as post masters at five points in the Eastern Arctic. The N.C.O. in charge of Old Crow, Y.T., Detachment attends to the carrying of mail to and from Fort Yukon, Alaska, as there is no Post Office at Old Crow.

In the remote areas our patrols render all possible assistance in the disposition of mail to trappers and others.

On various occasions an armed guard has been supplied at the Post Office Dawson, Y.T., when large consignments of gold are stored there awaiting shipping connections for the outside.

GENERAL REMARKS

Under this heading I consider it appropriate to comment upon the great increase of work, particularly of a clerical nature that is constantly occurring at the majority of our Northern Detachments, greatly at variance with that of five or ten years ago.

The introduction of new Ordinances and amendments to old, have been largely responsible for this and the increase in revenue collections. In this regard the co-operation of all members has been received and I am very well satisfied with the manner in which all duties have been discharged.

CRIMINAL CODE

There were no serious cases reported in the Yukon Territory the most important cases being an individual charged and convicted on three charges of forgery and uttering, two Indians charged with attempted breaking and entering and one Indian with theft; the last three Indians named were all sentenced to eight months imprisonment with hard labour in the Dawson Guard Room. In the case of forgery and uttering, sentence of three years was imposed in the Dawson guard room but a transfer warrant was subsequently received committing the accused to the penitentiary New Westminster, B.C.

The other cases dealt with under the Criminal Code were of a miscellaneous nature such as breaking, entering and theft, drunk and disorderly, vagrancy, common assault, theft, etc.

In the Northwest Territories two serious cases have received attention and a brief outline of each follows hereunder:—

Re: Native Katcho, Cumberland Gulf, N.W.T., Murder

During the latter part of February brief wireless messages were received from Pangnirtung Detachment to the effect that a patrol had returned with a native named Katcho in custody. It is understood that a native named Okeeto was the mother of three children, two boys aged 12 and 5 and one girl age 9 and it was reported that they died as a result of cruel treatment by Katcho. One boy died in December, 1937, another in February, 1938 and the girl November, 1938. The bodies of the boys could not be located but that of the girl was found and taken to Pangnirtung where an autopsy was held. The autopsy revealed that death was due to various injuries, these being two hemorrhages of the brain—body extremely bruised—all toes of both feet had been frozen and fallen off before death. An examination of the stomach disclosed a quantity of hair and sea weed and it is understood that Katcho had threatened and fed the girl a concoction of hair, human feces and urine.

An inquest was held, three Eskimos being members of the Coroner's Jury of six. A verdict was rendered that death was due to hemorrhage of the brain caused by acts of grievous bodily harm and persistent cruelty by Katcho.

Instructions were sent to the N.C.O. in Charge Pangnirtung Detachment to lay a charge of murder against Katcho and advice has been received that a preliminary hearing was held on March 25, Katcho being committed for trial.

Arrangements are now in hand to have the trial in this case disposed of when the R.M.S. *Nascopie* visits Pangnirtung during September next.

The investigation regarding the deaths of the boys is being continued and it is possible that their bodies will be recovered late this spring, in which event it is quite possible that further charges may be laid should the result of the autopsies warrant that action be taken.

This is one of the most distressing cases reported to this force for many years and it may be stated that it is most unusual for Eskimos to ill treat children.

Use of portable radio station—Old Crow Detachment, Y.T.

It is interesting to note that Reg. No. 10035 Corpl. E. A. Kirk, during March, 1939, patrolled from Old Crow to White Stone River at the head of the Porcupine River and return, accompanied by S/Const. T. Njootli.

Corpl. Kirk was absent from his detachment for 12 days, and during the patrol experimented with a home-made portable radio station for telegraphy.

The results were most gratifying. He contacted with his own detachment every evening, and with Dawson, Good Hope, and with the Deputy United States Marshal at Fort Yukon, Alaska. The home transmitter at Old Crow was operated by Mrs. Kirk, wife of Corpl. Kirk, who is quite proficient in telegraphy.

The portable radio was operated from a tent, and the temperature was often 48 degrees below zero.

As far as is known, this is the first time this experiment has been carried out in the force on a patrol with sleigh dogs.

Patrol—Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. to Peterson Bay, King William Island via Perry River, N.W.T. and return

On March 2, 1938 a patrol consisting of L/Cpl. W. D. Cain, Special Constable Panatanoak with one team of eleven dogs and sled, left Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. Detachment on patrol to Peterson Bay, King William Island, N.W.T.

Progress to Perry River was rather slow as considerable rough ice and heavy ground drift was encountered which resulted in the mud sled runners being considerably damaged, consequently it was necessary to camp early to re-mud them.

The patrol arrived at Perry River, N.W.T. on March 8, when it was found that a cache of dog-feed had been partially destroyed by loose dogs, leaving only seven nights' dog-feed. It was, however, decided to continue the patrol which left Perry River, N.W.T. the following day after taking all the remaining dog-feed. Owing to fog which permitted visibility of only about half a mile, S/Cst. Panatanoak, who was acting as guide, was unable to pick out any landmarks. The patrol continued in the general direction of O'Reilly Island, hoping to reach it and thus set a definite course for Peterson Bay but efforts to locate O'Reilly Island were unsuccessful. It was found difficult to maintain direction as the sun could only be seen at intermittent periods, and the snow drifts did not lay consistently in the same direction. The dogs were placed on half rations to conserve dog-feed and on the sixth night out from Perry River, the patrol was uncertain of their whereabouts, except that they were somewhere in the vicinity of Adelaide Peninsula. In view of this fact, it was decided to return to Perry River rather than follow an uncertain course as lack of dog-feed might well result in the patrol becoming hopelessly lost.

The mainland was finally sighted on March 17 and the patrol eventually arrived at Perry River on March 19, where efforts were made to obtain a further supply of dog-feed, a small supply only being obtainable, it was decided to return to Cambridge Bay, which was reached on March 24.

Preparations for the success of the proposed patrol were carried out, and it again departed from Cambridge Bay on April 10. Good progress was made to Perry River, which was reached on April 13. The dogs were rested and sled repaired and the patrol left that point on April 16 for Peterson Bay where they arrived on April 21, fair travelling conditions being encountered.

The patrol remained at Peterson Bay for four days, leaving there on April 26. Shortly after the second day's journey commenced, the sled was broken and it was necessary to repair it to enable the patrol to continue. On April 29, S/Cst. Panatanoak became snow-blind and his condition did not improve until May 3, he being given all possible attention at Perry River, which was reached on May 2. Heavy fog was encountered after leaving this point, and the patrol arrived back at Cambridge Bay Detachment on May 6, after having covered a distance of approximately 1,405 miles.

During the early part of this patrol, the temperature averaged about 25 below zero, but during its final stages the temperature varied considerably.

Whilst travelling through the district, various investigations were conducted into several matters, including an alleged murder, and two accidental shootings.

Patrol from Eskimo Point, N.W.T., to Padlei and Windy Lake Districts and return

On January 25, 1938, a patrol consisting of Constable W. T. James and Special Constable Jimmy, with a team of eight dogs, left Eskimo Point Detachment to patrol to Padlei and Windy Lake. Various cases required attention including a suicide, accidental drowning, the estate of a deceased person and three cases under the Northwest Game Act.

The patrol travelled from Eskimo Point westerly to Maguze Lake and Padlei, from which point the general direction was southwest, following lakes and rivers as much as possible until Windy Lake was reached. This is the first time that a patrol has been made in the area between Padlei and Windy Lake, N.W.T.

On arriving at Padlei, the patrol changed their heavy komitik, which is used exclusively for travelling in the Hudson Bay and Eastern Arctic regions, for a lighter sled, same being more suitable for travelling in rocky country and

through bush. A native guide was hired at Padlei to guide them to the nearest Eskimo Camp, where another Eskimo guide, named Pownrala, was hired to take them to Windy Lake.

The patrol was forced to carry a heavy load of dog-feed from Eskimo Point to Padlei, to be used en route. On arriving at Padlei they loaded up with provisions only, and for the remainder of the patrol had to depend for dog-feed on the native camps visited between Padlei and Windy Lake. Caribou was obtained for this purpose and tobacco was used as the medium of exchange.

For the first seven days travel from Eskimo Point, the weather was stormy, with a heavy ground drift. Quoting from Constable James' report, he states:—

"Insufficient snow, and the soft loose nature of that which already lay on the ground, made travelling on the first part of our journey to Padlei very difficult and slow. We were continually breaking through the thin crust of the drifts, and even the dogs were breaking through in many places."

The patrol camped in igloos at night. During the following three days they observed thousands of caribou, in bands of from two to three hundred. On February 4, they arrived at Padlei, where there is a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Co. After staying at Padlei for five days attending to various Police matters and repairing equipment, the patrol proceeded to Windy Lake, which trip occupied eleven days, they being held up for two days owing to heavy storms. On February 20, the day the patrol arrived at Windy Lake, they had reached the limits of the barren lands and entered the timbered country. Cst. James describes the topography of the country as changing from barren areas to high hills, with patches of spruce and tamarack trees.

The patrol remained at Windy Lake for two days, leaving there on February 23, on the return to Padlei and Eskimo Point. On the return trip, their guide, Pownrala, was evidently in a great hurry to return to his people, as one afternoon he travelled so far ahead that he was lost sight of in the ground drift, and was with difficulty located at dusk. Again, on the following morning, whilst the patrol was still in camp, Pownrala quietly proceeded on his way, some half-an-hour before he was missed. Cst. James followed his tracks in the snow, but lost them in the ground drift and was forced to return to the camp and obtain another guide, named Cayoochie, who undertook to guide them to Padlei. It was not until four days later that they met their former guide, Pownrala, who, by this time was in his own hunting district. He gave as his excuse for leaving the patrol that he was in a hurry to get back to his wife, as he was afraid she would not have enough meat to eat.

On March 2, the patrol reached Padlei and remained there for ten days, seven of which was a forced delay on account of storms, the other three days being spent in investigating the case of suicide previously referred to, which necessitated a two day trip to a native camp. On March 13, the patrol left Padlei for Eskimo Point and arrived there six days later after having been delayed considerably by storms during this portion of the trip.

In reporting upon the natives visited by this patrol, Constable James states:

"All native encampments en route were visited. The natives were found to be in excellent health and reported that they had sufficient caribou meat for their needs. They also stated that they were securing a fair catch of foxes. Many of the natives who usually trap along the coast, are this year trapping in the Padlei district owing to scarcity of foxes and caribou near the coast."

The stormy weather encountered by this patrol was their greatest difficulty. The patrol was absent from Eskimo Point Detachment for 53 days, during which period a distance of approximately 800 miles was covered.

Patrol—Coppermine, N.W.T. to Burnside Harbour, Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T. and return via Wilmot Island, N.W.T.

On April 9, 1938, a patrol consisting of A/L/Cpl. G. Abraham, Special Constable Natit and ten dogs, left Coppermine, N.W.T. Detachment for the purpose of making a general patrol of the Bathurst Inlet District.

On April 10, a number of natives were met at Kukaryuak, N.W.T. These natives had recently arrived from various points inland. Good progress was made by the patrol and Burnside Harbour was reached on April 14, when the patrol had covered a distance of approximately 266 miles. The patrol remained at this point for four days for the purpose of investigating the alleged excessive killing of caribou in the district, dealing with issues of game licences, wolf bounty warrants, obtaining details of vital statistics, etc.

On April 21, the patrol arrived at the mouth of Hood River, where an investigation was conducted regarding the accidental drowning of an Eskimo named Malolik, this investigation was continued at Wilmot Island, which was reached on April 22. After later visiting Hepburn Island, the patrol again called at Kugaryuak, and returned to Coppermine, arriving there on April 29, after having covered a distance of approximately 550 miles.

Numerous enquiries were also made by this patrol regarding sick and destitute Eskimos and complete information on same was obtained for necessary further attention.

This patrol was fortunate in encountering exceptionally good travelling conditions, the weather was usually fine and clear, the patrol being forced to camp through stormy weather on only one occasion.

Patrol Report—Pond Inlet to Foxe Basin and Melville Peninsular, via, Arctic Bay and return via Admiralty Inlet and Moffet Inlets—17-2-1938 to 13-4-1938

On February 17, 1938, a long patrol was commenced from Pond Inlet Detachment, N.W.T. to the Igloolik Islands near Melville Peninsula, and to other points in that district. The patrol party consisted of A/L/Cpl. L. E. Corey and Spl/Constable Koomanapik with a team of 15 dogs, as well as native Panepokatok, who was hired for the patrol, and his team of 15 dogs. The purpose of the patrol was to inquire into the welfare of the traders, missionaries and native Eskimos in the district; to collect data on the N.W. Game Act; and to register births, marriages and deaths of the native population.

Leaving Pond Inlet the patrol travelled north-west to Bylot Island, followed, in a westerly direction, the south coast of the Island and then crossed Navy Board Inlet. They continued north along the west shore of Navy Board Inlet to Lancaster Sound; thence west along the coastline of Lancaster Sound, past Elwin Inlet to Admiralty Inlet; south down Admiralty Inlet to Strathcona Sound. From Strathcona Sound they travelled overland to Arctic Bay, and visited the Hudson's Bay Company trading post there. From Arctic Bay they continued south down Admiralty Inlet, past Yeoman Island, to the head of Berlinguette Inlet. Here they made a land crossing in a southeasterly direction to the head of Gifford River. They travelled down Gifford River to its mouth and then crossed Fury and Hecla Straits and arrived at the Igloolik Islands, which are situated off the N.E. coast of Melville Peninsular. Leaving the village of Igloolik the patrol crossed over to the mainland of Melville Peninsular and returned to Igloolik. From Igloolik they travelled northeast across Foxe Basin to Jens Munk Island; from Jens Munk Island west to Gifford River and the land crossing to Berlinguette Inlet; thence north along Admiralty Inlet to Moffet Inlet. From the head of Moffet Inlet they made a land crossing to Eclipse Sound, thence easterly along the Sound to Pond Inlet.

This patrol occupied 56 days and covered approximately 1,185 miles. 19 Eskimo settlements or camps, consisting of 432 souls in all, were visited. Travelling conditions were fair. Rough ice was encountered from Cape Charles York to Cape Joy in Lancaster Sound. The land crossing between Berlinguette Inlet and Gifford River was difficult, owing to deep snow and hidden boulders. The most difficult part of the journey was the land crossing between Moffet Inlet and Eclipse Sound, where, in places the land was wind swept and the bare rocks exposed. The weather was good with the exception of six stormy days when the patrol was forced to remain in camp, and another six stormy days which made travelling very arduous.

Regarding the condition of the natives, A/L/Cpl. Corey states in his report that all of those visited had sufficient meat. He reports four serious cases of sickness, two of which are of long standing and incurable. The other two, he states, could be treated and perhaps cured by the doctor on board the annual supply ship, when it arrives at either Pond Inlet or Arctic Bay. The relatives of the two sick people were advised to endeavour to bring the patients to the ship at ship-time. Minor ailments amongst the natives were treated by A/L/Cpl. Corey as much as possible. He found that during the past year the number of births exceeded deaths by 10, the numbers being: births, 20; deaths, 10.

Patrol from Craig Harbour, N.W.T., to Vendome Fiord and South-West Ellesmere Island.

On April 18, 1938, a patrol party consisting of Constable R. N. Yates, with a team of 12 dogs, and Special Constable Mulla, with a team of 15 dogs, left Craig Harbour to patrol to Vendome Fiord and if possible to continue on from there to Bache Peninsula. Mr. R. Bentham, a geologist who had been staying with the Police at Craig Harbour for the past two years carrying out exploratory and scientific work, accompanied the patrol, mapping and surveying the district covered. He had a team of 8 dogs. He was assisted in his work by Constable Yates.

The route travelled was north-east from Craig Harbour along Glacier Straits to Clarence Head; thence westerly across Smith Bay to the south-west arm of Makinson Inlet; then a land crossing north-west to the mouth of Vendome Fiord thence north to the head of Vendome Fiord. From the head of Vendome Fiord the patrol turned back, after deciding that it would be impracticable to continue overland north to Bay Fiord and Bache Peninsula. From the head of Vendome Fiord they travelled south to Hoved Island in Baumann Fiord, thence south-west overland across Bjorne Peninsula to Blue Fiord; south from Blue Fiord overland to Goose Fiord. Leaving the mouth of Goose Fiord they turned east and followed the coastline of south Ellesmere Island, until they returned to Craig Harbour.

This patrol is particularly interesting from an exploratory point of view, as well as for the ice conditions which the party encountered. At the start travelling on the sea ice was good up to Clarence Head, but on arriving there they found that the main ice had, sometime previously, gone out from the land into Smith Bay, and the new ice that had formed in its place was too thin to travel on. The shore line consisted mostly of glaciers and it was necessary, on account of the thin sea ice, to travel over these glaciers from Clarence Head to the east side of Smith Bay. This was accomplished after very strenuous labour on the part of men and dogs. They rested the dogs on the south-west arm of Makinson Inlet from the 22nd to the 24th of April, during which time Mr. Bentham carried out scientific observations, and Constable Yates erected a cairn in which he placed a record of the patrol. The overland crossing between the southwest arm of Makinson Inlet and the mouth of Vendome Fiord is reported

by Constable Yates to be comparatively easy. The dogs were rested for one day at the mouth of Vendome Fiord, during which time Mr. Bentham carried out more survey work, and the party collected samples of rocks and coal. At the head of Vendome Fiord they saw numerous musk-oxen, and many wolf tracks. They found here that, owing to the contour of the land, it would be very difficult, if at all possible, to proceed overland to Bay Fiord as they had originally planned to do. They were forced to abandon this part of the trip, rather than risk a complete failure, and so decided to return to Craig Harbour by way of Bjerne Peninsula and Goose Fiord.

On April 30, they left the head of Vendome Fiord and continued their journey via Baumann Fiord, and overland across Bjerne Peninsula to Blue Fiord. This land crossing had deep soft snow and there were many musk-oxen in the vicinity. The men had great difficulty in holding in their dogs, because at each fresh scent of musk-oxen the dogs would get wildly excited and make off in the direction of the animals. At one time, when the dogs had bolted, they dashed over an almost perpendicular river bank, about 40 feet high, and it was only by the greatest good luck that the men managed to save the loaded sleds from going over too. On arriving at Blue Fiord on May 2, the special Constable shot a polar bear, which was badly needed for dog feed.

Travelling conditions overland from Blue Fiord to the head of Goose Fiord were hard, owing to boulders and deep snow.

On May 6, when they arrived at the mouth of Goose Fiord, they found that the ice had gone out into Jones Sound. They were forced to take to the ice-foot which adheres to the land after the main ice has gone out. Travelling on the ice-foot was both extremely hard and dangerous. At one point a rock-slide came down from the cliffs and fell just in front of the patrol, covering the ice-foot with rocks ranging in size from a baseball to a football. In places, the ice-foot was very narrow. To add to their difficulties a storm was blowing head-on. After travelling for about ten miles on the ice-foot they were able to leave it and take to the sea ice in the vicinity of Cape Storm. They reached Craig Harbour on May 9, after being absent for 22 days, during which time they had travelled approximately 581 miles.

None of the members of the patrol party had any previous knowledge of the country over which they travelled, but despite this, Constable Yates reports that they had no difficulty in finding their directions. He reports that their hardest work in travelling over glaciers, on account of the crevasses. He pays tribute to the cheerful attitude, throughout the patrol, of the native Special Constable Mulla, and to Mulla's invaluable knowledge of ice conditions.

11. The Officer Commanding, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

The past year has been a very active one in connection with the enforcement of the above two Acts, out of which have arisen many cases of "Conspiracy", with which I will deal later.

Quoted hereunder are some of the more important seizures made:—

Unknown Parties, Basque Island, Richmond County, N.S., Customs Act—R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure 8206

On the 23-4-38, information was received by St. Peters Detachment, concerning a quantity of liquor, hidden on Basque Island, off Point Michaud, Richmond County. The Cruiser *Macdonald* and members of the crew, assisted members of the Sydney Sub-Division, with the result that 238 five-gallon kegs of rum were found in a cache. The appraised value of the rum was \$13,090.00.

Basque Island is small and uninhabited. Therefore, the ownership of the seized rum could not be established, although it is fairly certain it was part of a cargo of sour rum, the property of one Louis Goldman.

Mrs. Ellen Bonner and Frank Bonner—Little Pond, N.S.—Customs Seizure 8361

On the night of June 29, 1938, a search was made on the property of the above named at Little Pond, and 181 five-gallon kegs of rum were located. The liquor was owned by Bruno McCormick, Sydney Mines, N.S., who is one of the principal smugglers in Cape Breton. The liquor was appraised at a duty paid value of \$14,579.00. A joint charge was laid against Mrs. Bonner and her son, under the Customs Act, which charge is still pending.

Lambert Matthews and Peter Blanchini,—Edwardsville, N.S.—R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure 8655

On October 20, 1938, as a result of information received, an ambush for a landing of liquor at Edwardsville, Cape Breton, was made.

Around midnight, a boat came close to shore, believed to be the *Henry Joe*, and the landing got under way. Sgt. McKinnon kept watch on the operations, but upon being discovered by some of the landing crew who were scouting for a suitable place in which to hide the liquor, he was forced to come out in the open, and succeeded in capturing the above mentioned members of the landing crew. The landing had, at this time, got well under way, and 325 five-gallon kegs of rum were seized, as well as a dory and some cigarettes; the whole seizure was appraised at a duty paid value of \$26,039.00.

Matthews and Blanchini were prosecuted under the Nova Scotia Liquor Act and paid fines of \$250.00 each. They were also charged under the Customs Act, Section 193 (3), and were tried at the Sittings of the Supreme Court at Sydney on the 5th March, 1939, and found guilty. Matthews was sentenced to one year in gaol and fined \$1,000.00; in default of payment of the fine he will serve an additional twelve months in gaol. Blanchini was sentenced to one year in gaol, and fined \$600.00; in default of payment of the fine, he will serve an additional nine months in gaol. Blanchini appealed this decision, and no decision has been given, to date.

William Awalt—Bridgewater, N.S., Excise Seizure No. 12004.

On January 3, 1938, members of the Preventive Service at Yarmouth, together with members of Bridgewater Detachment, seized 195 gallons of rum, having a duty-paid value of \$2,121.00. Awalt was charged with possession of spirits unlawfully manufactured or imported, and was fined \$100 and costs, which were paid.

Ivan Voutier, Lower Wentworth, N.S., R.C.M.P. Excise Seizure No. 12635.

On June 8, 1938, upon receipt of information received that William Babineau and others would arrive in the Springhill district with automobiles loaded with contraband rum, arrangements were made by Amherst, Pugwash and Springhill Detachments to intercept same.

At 10.30 P.M., at Lower Wentworth, William Babineau was observed in an automobile, piloting another car in rear. Cst. Milburn, standing on the road, signalled Babineau in the pilot car to stop, following which the car in rear turned around and started back. Cst. Campbell saw this move and came out from his hiding place on the road and forced the automobile into the ditch. The car which was a 1937 Ford Coach, was found to contain fifteen five-gallon kegs of rum, all of which were forthwith seized, and the driver, Richard LeBlanc, placed under arrest.

At approximately 12.15 A.M. of June 9, 1938, another car came along and was signalled to stop, but accelerated and passed the signaller, Cst. Campbell, J. H. It was stopped however, at a narrow bridge, further on, by L/Cpl. Nilsson, J.A., who was waiting with a patrol car for such a move. This car, a 1936 Ford Coupe, contained twelve five-gallon kegs of contraband rum, and was seized and the driver placed under arrest.

These seizures were effected as a result of Detachment personnel carefully planning to stop the pilot car at the bottom of a deep dip in the road, with the result that the drivers of the cars containing the rum were unable to see any signalling of the pilot car, and followed on right into the police trap.

Ivan Voutier, driver of one car, was fined \$800.00 and costs, and six months imprisonment; in default, an additional eight months, (second offence).

Richard LeBlanc, the other driver, was fined \$800.00 and costs, or nine months imprisonment.

The cars and rum were declared forfeited by the Department of National Revenue.

Unknown Seizure, St. Esprit, N.S., R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 8810.

On 8-1-39, members of St. Peters Detachment received information in regard to the suspicious movements of automobiles in the Framboise district.

Search and investigation resulted in the seizure of ten five-gallon kegs of rum, which were hidden on vacant land. During the investigation, it was learned that the ten kegs were part of 160 five-gallon kegs stolen from a cache on the Framboise shore, the greater part of which was again stolen. This "hi-jacking" episode finally resulted in an enquiry being held under Section 134A of the Customs Act, as a result of which, dual charges under the Customs and Liquor Acts are now pending against six accused who comprised the "hi-jacking" ring. Three automobiles, which were used to transport the rum, have been placed under seizure.

The duty-paid value of the ten kegs seized was \$560.00.

Schr. "Yafico", Port Nova Rock, N.S., R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 8216

On May 4, the *Macdonald* sighted the Auxiliary Schooner *Yafico*, hovering six miles off Scatarie Island. "Stop" signals were hoisted by the *Macdonald*, which were ignored and the *Yafico* attempted to escape by making for the open sea. It was necessary for the *Macdonald* to fire three warning shots from their three-pounder Hotchkiss Gun before the vessel surrendered. A boarding party ascertained the vessel to be of Canadian Registry, loaded with contraband, and she was placed under seizure. Due to ice conditions, it was impossible to tow the vessel to Sydney, the nearest Port. A course was then set for Halifax, 300 miles distant, the next nearest Port where the vessel could be moored under proper supervision, and the cargo stored in the Customs Warehouses. On arrival at Halifax, the cargo was unloaded and found to consist of:—

- (1) 65—five gallon kegs of rum;
- (2) 276 cases of alcohol;
- (3) 100—cases of whiskey;
- (4) 46-11/12—cases of gin;
- (5) 7—cartons of cigarettes;
- (6) 5—pounds of plug tobacco;
- (7) 4—Tapestries.

The duty-paid value of this seizure was \$18,126.00.

The Master, Ernest Fiander, was sent up for trial and convicted, a fine of \$500.00 and a gaol term of six months, and an additional six months in default

of payment of fine, was imposed. The Supercargo, Peter Hines, was also sent up for trial and convicted. A fine of \$1,000.00, twelve months in gaol and an additional twelve months in default of payment was imposed.

Further prosecutions for "Conspiracy", arising out of this seizure will take place.

Re: Allan J. Macdonald et al—Rockingham, N.S. R.C.M.P. Seizure No. 8300.

This seizure was made on June 13, 1938, by members of the Force stationed at Halifax. It consisted of 112 five-gallon kegs of contraband rum, found in a freight car on the siding of the Canadian National Railways at Rockingham, N.S. No arrests were made at the time of seizure, but an intensive investigation was followed up, which brought to light that smuggled rum landed in Canada had been placed in certain hiding places in Halifax County, and was later transferred to motor trucks at night time, hauled to the railway sidings, placed in freight cars, and shipped to the Sydney district, Cape Breton, camouflaged with furniture, building supplies, etc.

Seven shipments in all were found to have been made in this manner, during the winter of 1937 and 1938, and that collusion on the part of certain C.N. Railway employees made this possible.

The whole matter was thoroughly investigated, and charges for "Conspiracy" under Sections 573 and 444 of the Criminal Code were laid, resulting in the convictions of the following persons, all of whom pleaded "Guilty" and were sentenced as hereunder:—

Frederick ("Doc") Cuvelier—3 years and \$2,000 fine; in default, 2 years additional imprisonment;

Charles Cuvelier—3 years and \$2,000.00; in default, 2 years imprisonment;

Abraham Jamael—2 years and \$500.000 fine; in default, one year additional;

Khatter Khatter—2 years imprisonment;

Allan J. McDonald—one year imprisonment.

Re: J. W. Hollihan, Lower Sackville, N.S., R.C.M.P. Excise Seizure No. 12765

On August 8, 1938, 278 five-gallon kegs of contraband rum were found in a garage owned by the above named. The seizure of this rum resulted in an investigation being made, on which was built what is now known as the "Province-Wide Conspiracy," involving a large number of persons in the province of Nova Scotia and elsewhere, twenty-three of whom are before the courts on charges of "Conspiracy," arising out of the smuggling of contraband into Canada.

These people followed a system, which, related briefly, is as follows: Certain individuals owned or chartered vessels which proceeded to Demerara and the French West Indies, where they would be loaded with rum in five-gallon casks, returning to waters surrounding Nova Scotia, keeping outside of the territorial waters, to evade seizure, then transferring their cargoes to smaller high-powered vessels, which landed it in different places around the coast during the night. It was then transferred to what are known as "hides." These might consist of cellar-like excavations on the beach, or in nearby woods, and sometimes in the barns and garages of people in the pay of what was commonly known as the "landing company."

Among the better known of the vessels engaged in this traffic were the *Standard Coaster*, *Reo II*, *Florann*, *Isabel H.*, and *Frederick H.* These vessels were equipped with wireless and the masters, on arrival off the coast of Nova Scotia, received their instructions from the shore side organization, through unlicensed wireless stations, operated sometimes in automobiles, and other times from the homes of the persons engaged in this traffic. These messages

were invariably in codes. We were successful in breaking down the wireless codes used, and when we were able to bring the accused before the courts, the information gathered over a period of years was tendered as evidence. This, coupled with the Reports Inwards and Outwards filed by the masters of the different vessels (which we have, in some cases, proven were false reports), assisted greatly in strengthening our case against the conspirators.

The landing of contraband rum and alcohol in Nova Scotia was carried out on a strictly business basis. The "landing company" was augmented by a "distributing company," which had been formed to take over and distribute the rum and alcohol smuggled in. Its chief purpose, however, was to control prices and off-set any competition. On one occasion, an organization in Cape Breton decided they could import in their own vessel, illegally of course, what rum was required in that area. This resulted in the motor vessel *Isabel H.* being outfitted for a voyage to the French West Indies, and bringing back a cargo consisting of 2,700 kegs of rum. Whether by design or otherwise on the part of the so-called "landing company" that had been in operation for some time, something happened, and the Cape Breton group was supplied with what is commonly known as "sour rum," which was unmarketable, and unfit for consumption.

This, briefly, gives an outline of the organized rum traffic in Nova Scotia, and what has been done here applies, to a certain extent in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, although most of the contraband reaching Quebec and New Brunswick was from the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and consisted chiefly of alcohol.

By the operation of these gangs, the Federal and Provincial Treasuries were being defrauded of large sums of money, but the illegal traffic did more than this, as it brought in its train all the elements associated with gangsterdom.

Only last fall, in attempts made by these gangs to smuggle contraband into Canada, eight seamen lost their lives. This gives a little idea of the chances these people are prepared to take to make money. Vessels were put to sea that were unseaworthy, and when caught in storms they were wrecked.

I am glad to report that this traffic has now been stopped, and I do not anticipate that it will ever reach the proportions attained in the past. The fact that we have attacked those who profit most by utilizing the law of "Conspiracy," as laid down in the Criminal Code, makes them no longer immune from prosecution and conviction.

In addition to the foregoing, we have seized numerous vessels, trucks and other vehicles used by these gangs, and we hope, by continuing this policy, and by putting into effect certain recommendations that have been made to you, to make the traffic no longer profitable.

Re: Wm. Babineau et al—Moose River, N.S.—R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 8570

This case originated out of a seizure of approximately 1,000 gallons of alcohol at Moose River, Nova Scotia, on September 21, 1938, and consisted of a motor truck and automobile.

When we commenced an investigation, it was soon apparent that this particular seizure was not an isolated case, but formed part of a plan in which the above named together with some thirteen other persons were involved. The result, to date, is that Babineau and Thomas Percy Slattery have been committed for trial; three have absconded, and one was drowned at sea while attempting to make landings of contraband.

The investigation has been difficult, as although it originated in Halifax county, it extended to the French islands of St. Pierre-Miquelon, the French West Indies, Shediam, Holland, points in the United States, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The evidence disclosed a

smuggling ring centering in New Brunswick, although at times landings were made in the province of Nova Scotia. The gang itself, however, was particularly interested, and has been for the past number of years, in the handling of contraband liquors to bootleggers in New Brunswick.

Re: David Richards et al—"Conspiracy"—Canso, N.S.

This "Conspiracy" originated from our investigation into "Province-Wide Conspiracy," and the evidence shows that a number of men, residents of Canso and its vicinity, were engaged in the smuggling and distribution of contraband rum.

I am withholding further comment, as this case is now being brought before the courts.

The investigation, however, disclosed a landing of rum, its theft and subsequent "hi-jacking" and distribution.

Re: Sam Goldman et al—"Conspiracy"—Sydney, N.S.

This "Conspiracy" involves four persons, and has to do with the seizure of the auxiliary schooner *Bernard G. L.*—R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 8808—last fall, in Cape Breton.

The "Conspiracy" revolves around the investment of \$1,400 by John Kazamel in the above-noted vessel and a trip to St. Pierre-Miquelon, where a load of alcohol was obtained and eventually landed at Tin Cove, Scatarie Island, N.S., on May 7, 1938.

This is an interesting case, and had we not introduced the offence of "Conspiracy," it would have been practically impossible to have brought the principals before the courts.

Re: Earl Powers and Ray Powers, Murphy's Cove, N.S.—R.C.M.P. Excise Seizure No. 12841

This case is interesting, in that it shows that a landing of contraband rum was made in the vicinity of Murphy's Cove, N.S., where it was placed in a "hide" on the beach. Earl and Ray Powers decided to "hi-jack" this rum, and were eventually detected when attempts to sell same were being made, and were sentenced to terms of nine months, three under the Excise and six under N.S.L.C. Act.

A follow-up investigation disclosed that two persons, namely Thomas P. Rowe and Harry Murphy, would appear to have had control of the landing and transportation of this contraband. Rowe is a fugitive from justice; Murphy will appear for trial shortly on a charge under the Customs Act, or, in the alternative, "Conspiracy". Murphy appears to have acted as superintendent of rum landings. It was he who hired at least a dozen local young men to do the actual work. He paid them small sums of money for their labour, and pocketed the profits, himself.

The following vessels have been seized during the year:—

Motor Vessel *Florann*;
Auxiliary Schooner *Yafico*;
Motor Boat *Inou II*;
Motor Vessel *Jack L. Ingalls*;
Motor Vessel *Annette S.*
Motor Boat *Chester L.*;
Auxiliary Schooner *Bernard G. L.*;
Auxiliary Schooner *Gloria P. H.*

All of these vessels have been engaged in the smuggling of contraband alcohol and rum into Canada.

ASSISTANCE TO VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

On the many occasions on which R.C.M.P. Vessels have rendered assistance to ships in distress, those listed below have been selected as being of more general interest:

Fishing Boat "Fisher Maid".

On April 27th, the Fishing Boat *Fisher Maid* was reported in distress near the treacherous North West Ledges off Brier Island, N.S. The *Fisher Maid*, hailing from Westport, N.S., had left early that morning with a crew of three men for the fishing grounds, and had not returned with the remainder of the fishing fleet. A strong North-Easter was blowing up, and grave fears were entertained for her safety. Just at dusk she was sighted from shore in this dangerous position, drifting helplessly in the tide rips. The R.C.M.P. *Detector* being in Westport, put to sea at once to render assistance. The night was exceptionally dark and this, combined with the cross sea caused by the strong North Easter and tide rips, made the voyage hazardous. Flares were sent up by the *Detector*, which were eventually answered by the distressed boat, indicating her position. After some difficulty, the boat was located, with engines out of commission, drifting helplessly on a lee shore. A tow line was placed on board and the *Fisher Maid* towed to Westport.

Without the timely arrival of *Detector*, the boat would have drifted on the treacherous shoals, with the probable loss of all hands.

Fishing Boat "Rex V".

On December 21, the fishing boat *Rex V* of Yarmouth, N.S., failed to return to port from the fishing grounds at the usual time, and as a fresh North-Easterly gale was blowing, with thick snow, grave fears were entertained for her safety.

The R.C.M.P. Cruiser *Adversus* was in Yarmouth at the time, and on being informed of the mishap, immediately proceeded to sea in search of the boat. After some hours of searching, the *Rex V* was finally located, drifting to sea with a disabled engine. The boat was towed to her home port of Yarmouth, and safely berthed.

Motor Boat "No. 167".

On September 28, Aircraft CF/MPB piloted by S/Inspector Michelson and R.C.M.P. Cruiser *Alachasse* under the command of R. J. Herman, set out to search for the Motor Boat No. 167, reported missing from Richibucto Cape, N.B.

At 10.30 a.m., Aircraft sighted the missing boat and reported her position to the *Alachasse* by dropping a message. The disabled craft was located by the *Alachasse* at a position eleven miles off Escuminac Point, drifting helplessly out to sea. Her crew of two men were taken on board *Alachasse*, suffering from hunger and exposure, having been adrift for over forty-eight hours. The boat was taken in tow and placed in security at Richibucto.

CRIMINAL CODE

I am pleased to report that during the past year, there have been no "Murder" cases, and while cases of a petty nature have increased, major crime has decreased.

As in past years, we have had a great number of "breaking, entering and theft" cases, in most of which penitentiary sentences have been meted out. This, obviously, will have a deterrent effect throughout the Province.

In nearly all of the "Manslaughter" cases listed, it will be observed that most of them were brought about by the reckless and negligent operation of motor vehicles, a situation which is difficult to control.

Quoted hereunder are cases under the Criminal Code which I consider the most important investigated in the period under review.

Harvey Bethune, Ervine Ledrew, Cecil Mercer, Breaking, Entering and Theft, Mainadieu, C.B.

On the night of December 17, 1937, the store of J. D. Dickson at the above address, was broken into and merchandise to the value of \$187.50 stolen. After considerable investigation, the above men were arrested. LeDrew and Mercer elected for a Speedy Trial, and came up before His Honour, Judge N. R. McArthur at Sydney on May 31, 1938 and were found "guilty". LeDrew received three years imprisonment and Mercer one year in the County Gaol. Bethune appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate A. B. McGillivray on June 2, 1938, and on a plea of "guilty", was released on suspended sentence for one year.

Clifford Edward Boushie, Breaking, Entering and Theft—Hants County, N.S.

In 1934, a residence at Hartville and a store at Clarksville were broken into on different dates during November and December, and after continued investigation, we had to close the file.

On September 1, 1938, a summer camp at Stillwater was broken into, when food and clothing were stolen. Boushie was suspected, and at the time he was arrested, was wearing some of the stolen clothing. It was definitely established beyond all doubt that he was responsible for the offences referred to above. He subsequently appeared before His Honour Judge Sangster, at Windsor, N.S., on December 28th, 1938, was found "guilty", and sentenced to two years imprisonment on each of the three charges, sentences to run consecutively.

Archibald John McIsaac, Raymond Joseph Fogarty, Stanley Clement Richards (Juvenile) and John Patrick Fogarty (Juvenile)—Breaking, Entering and Theft, Hazel Hill, Guysborough Co., N.S.

During the month of July, 1938, complaints were received to the effect that four places were broken into, in the Hazel Hill district, and a quantity of goods stolen. Upon investigation, the above named were arrested and thirteen charges in all were laid against them.

All the accused elected for speedy trials. McIsaac and Raymond Joseph Fogarty were sentenced to three years in Dorchester Penitentiary on each count, sentences to run concurrently. Richards and John Patrick Fogarty being juveniles, were given suspended sentences for two years, and ordered to post substantial bonds for good behaviour.

Millard Atwood et al—Breaking, Entering and Theft, and Receiving Stolen Goods—Cape Sable Island.

A series of offences as above occurred on Cape Sable Island during the past winter. An intensive investigation resulted in the arrest of three young men, Atwood, Lurman Quinlan and Herbert Ross, who have now been committed for trial. Matilda Atwood, a woman who assisted these youths, has been given suspended sentence.

These "breaks" caused considerable unrest in the district for some time past, and the result of the cases will be dealt with in the next Annual Report.

Carman Woodworth, and Norman L. Smith, Breaking, Entering and Theft, and Theft of Automobile—Wilmot, Annapolis Co., N.S.

In the early A.M. of January 7, Bridgetown Detachment was advised from Kentville to the effect that a car and a safe had been found abandoned on the Black Rock Mountain Road, and that papers showed that the safe belonged to the South Farmington Fruit Company of Wilmot, Annapolis County. At about the same time, Bridgetown Detachment received a telephone call from the foreman of that company, stating that the place had been broken into during the night, and the safe taken. It was found that the car mentioned had been stolen

from a street at Middleton the night before. It was also learned that the safe had contained about two dollars in change and a cheque for ten dollars and ten cents, along with several books and papers. Inquiries showed that two strange men had been seen at Kingston, where a blacksmith shop had been broken into and an electric drill and other tools stolen, on the night of the 6th.

Descriptions were obtained and check-up showed that two men answering to such descriptions were seen in the town of Middleton, later, on the night of the 6th. Outside the Fruit Company's warehouse, a faint trace of a Royal Dominion tire and a Goodyear tire had been observed, and it was found that the stolen car bore such tires. It was, therefore, practically certain that whoever stole the car from Middleton, broke into the warehouse at South Farmington.

A possible suspect was picked up by Kentville Detachment on a "vagrancy" charge. He was questioned and admitted having been with one Carman Woodworth on January 5, but would not admit being with him on the night of the 6. Woodworth has a bad criminal record. Further inquiries showed that two residents of Wilmot, had seen Woodworth and the vagrant, whose name was Norman L. Smith, on January 6.

Further questioning of the man Smith was carried out by members of Bridgetown and Kentville Detachments, with the result that a full statement was made by him, confessing his complicity in the break into the fruit warehouse and theft of the safe, incriminating Carman Woodworth, and also saying that Woodworth had stolen the car.

Every effort had been made to locate Woodworth, and these efforts were continued, but without result, except that it was found he had cashed the cheque mentioned at a small store in Kentville on the 7th. Woodworth is still at large. Incidentally, he is also wanted at Moncton, N.B., on a charge under Section 468 of the Criminal Code.

Smith was charged in respect to the "break" into the fruit warehouse, and sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Byron Numan Wentzell,—Extortion, Upper Rose Bay, Lunenburg County, N.S.

In June, 1938, Wentzell threatened Mrs. Solomon (Mary) Zinck. He demanded \$400.00 and threatened to burn her house down if the money was not put under a chopping block at the rear of the house on the night of June 16. A parcel of paper was prepared and put under the chopping block. Wentzell was arrested in the act of taking the parcel away. He appeared before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Carroll in Supreme Court at Bridgewater, N.S., October 19, and was sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

Edward Mortimer Dorie and Robert Sutherland Daley, Cattle Stealing—Pictou County, N.S.

On July 28, a complaint was received that three Guernsey cows had been stolen from two farms in Pictou County.

Investigation disclosed that Daley and Dorie were responsible. They were arrested, and two charges placed against each man, under Section 369 of the Code. Daley escaped from custody, but was shortly afterwards apprehended and an additional charge of "Escaping Custody, Section 190 C.C. of C." was laid against him. Each man was sentenced to four years imprisonment on both charges, and in addition, Daley was sentenced to a term of two years on the charge of "escaping custody", sentence to run concurrently with those imposed on the theft charge.

John C. Bevis, Obstructing Public Officer—Halifax, N.S.

The above case arose when a member of this Force, whilst off duty in plain clothes, was driving his car in the City of Halifax. Bevis was observed with a five-gallon keg of rum in his arms. When placed under arrest, he threw the keg

at the Constable, and with the aid of three or four of his companions managed to escape custody. He was later arrested, charged under Section 167 of the Criminal Code, found "guilty" and sentenced to one year in Halifax City Prison by His Lordship, Mr. Justice Graham of the Supreme Court at Halifax.

Bevis was convicted under the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act in connection with this case, and is still awaiting trial under the Excise Act arising out of the same seizure.

Peter Hashem and Victor McCann, Conspiracy to Rob—Windsor, N.S.

On November 25, 1938, information came to hand that Peter Hashem, together with two other men, intended to rob one E. S. Dexter of St. Margarets Bay Road, near Halifax, of his stamp collection, which was valued at between \$3,000 to \$4,000.

It transpired that one of the accused had interviewed Mr. Dexter and examined his stamps a few months previous to November 25, 1938, when Hashem and McCann visited him with a view to robbery.

Chief of Police Speary at Windsor assisted in this case, and actually overheard the agreement between Hashem and McCann to rob Dexter. This investigation was very carefully carried out, and resulted in both accused being convicted. They appeared before Judge R. H. Murray at Halifax on December 22, 1938, when Hashem received sentence of one year and Victor McCann three months.

John Neil McDonald, Arson—Antigonish, N.S.

This was an unusual case, which occurred in the Town of Antigonish. The matter being of a very serious nature, the investigation was turned over to this Force for attention. S. S. Wright, Deputy Fire Marshal, Halifax, also gave his assistance and co-operation. Between the 7th and 17th April, 1938, no less than thirteen fires were set within the limits of the town, and some valuable buildings burned down.

The town was thrown into a state of alarm and investigations were carried on and vigilance maintained for some days, without result. The members of the Antigonish Detachment, in co-operation with the Deputy Fire Marshal and the residents of the town, worked diligently on the case, but were unable to make any headway. While this activity was going on, further fires were set, and it was very clear that a dangerous pyromaniac was at large in the community.

As a result of representations made by the Town Council for further police assistance, L/Cpl. King of Guysboro Detachment was detailed to take charge of the investigation from the police angle.

In a very short time he got information which resulted in the arrest of the accused, who, after being confronted with the evidence obtained, confessed to setting all the fires.

The difficulty in making any headway with the case or regarding McDonald as a suspect, was due to the fact that he was actually a prisoner in Antigonish Gaol when some of the fires were set, he having managed to leave the gaol for sufficient time to set the fires and return unobserved, before any alarm was raised.

The accused was only indicted on three charges of "arson". He elected for Speedy Trial, and was sentenced to seven years in Dorchester Penitentiary on each count, sentences to run concurrently.

Charles Francis McCready, Assault with Intent to Rob—Point Aconi, N.S.

On the night of March 4, 1939, the above named broke into the house of one John Bonner at Point Aconi. This was about 1.30 A.M., and Bonner was in bed. Before the latter had time to discover what had happened, he found himself in the grip of his assailant, who was masked.

McCready demanded money and a struggle ensued, during which time his mask fell off and was later found in the house, with one glove, which was identified as belonging to him.

Bonner succeeded in getting loose and got out and ran to the house of a neighbour, and obtained the assistance of two male inmates there who came out and accosted McCready as he was leaving the scene.

The accused is at present committed to stand trial, and will come up at the next Sittings of the Supreme Court at Sydney.

This case has created much local interest, as the accused was only released last December from Dorchester Penitentiary, having served a term of five years for a conviction for "robbery with violence" committed in the same district.

Alfred Moses Pero—Manslaughter, Lundy, Nova Scotia

This case caused considerable public interest in this Province. The accused, Alfred Moses Pero and his wife and three children shared a house with his mother and father and a relative named George Gerrier at Lundy, Guysboro County, N.S. The house was partitioned off, and each family occupied different sections, living apart from each other.

On August 22, 1938, Pero, the accused, reported that his wife was missing, she having left home during his absence, supposedly to pick blue berries. The Police organized search parties, but no trace of the woman could be found. In the course of inquiries, the Police discovered that the woman was not wanted by her husband, and it was possible that he had murdered her and disposed of her body.

On September 9 following, the woman was found dead by one Robert Murphy, in the blueberry barrens, about three miles from her home. The body was practically naked when found, and it was evident that she had died from weakness and exposure. As investigations progressed, the stories related by relatives and neighbours to the Police and at the Coroner's Inquest, made up a sordid tale of cruelty and neglect, which it is hard to believe could happen in any civilized community.

The deceased had been married to Pero for sixteen years. She was subjected to many beatings at the hands of her husband, who also compelled her, on two occasions, to drink Paris Green and Iodine, in his efforts to get rid of her. She was treated as a drudge. Pero was a shiftless, idle individual, and always managed to see that his own wants were filled, using the food which was given to his wife by charitable neighbours, while she went hungry.

On the date of her disappearance, it is believed that the woman's endurance to such cruelty having completely broken down, she decided she would escape and end her life, in preference to suffering further torture. At the time of her death, she was about to give birth to a child.

Following the conclusion of the Inquest, Pero was charged with "Manslaughter" and when tried at the Sittings of the Supreme Court at Guysboro, he was indicted on five other counts, for "assault" and "failing to provide necessities, medical aid" etc. He was found "guilty" on six counts, and sentenced to an aggregate term of eleven years in Dorchester Penitentiary. By reason of all sentences being made to run concurrently with a sentence of five years on the "manslaughter" count, his term of imprisonment was considerably reduced.

John McPherson—Manslaughter, Lingan, Nova Scotia.

In the A.M. of July 31, 1938, the members of New Waterford Detachment were called to the scene of an accident at Lingan, where a two-ton truck was practically demolished, having been involved in an accident. On arrival, they found the truck upset off the highway, and five men strewn along the highway.

Examination revealed that Stanley McPhee and Charles McKinnon were dead, and John McPherson, Wilfred Wilson and Patrick Neville badly injured. John McPherson was the driver of the truck, and had compound fractures of his leg, as well as other serious injuries. There was evidence that he was badly intoxicated.

Measurements showed that the truck must have been driven at a terrific speed, and had got out of control. It careened for a distance of about ninety yards, digging gouges out of the highway, and turned over three times before it came to rest.

McPherson is charged on two counts of "manslaughter". He is still under medical treatment and unfit to stand trial.

This case is carried forward to the next report.

James P. McPhee—Manslaughter, New Victoria, N.S.

About midnight on November 26, 1938, Joseph McDonald, a wandering carpenter, was found on the highway at New Victoria, badly injured, having been struck by a "hit-and-run" driver. His head was badly fractured and he died on the way to hospital, without regaining consciousness. There were no known witnesses to the accident, as McDonald was alone at the time.

The members of New Waterford Detachment were called to the scene and remembered having chased a car that night, heading for New Waterford at a fast rate of speed. Believing the car was engaged in rum running, the Police had given chase and overhauled it. McPhee was found to be driving. At that time, they had no report of the accident.

After a preliminary investigation, the Police immediately located McPhee at his home, and upon examining the car, found evidence of a recent collision, including some blood in the radiator cover. When cornered, McPhee admitted the offence. He was immediately charged with "manslaughter".

If the Police had not been attracted by the speed of the car and had not overhauled it, the possibilities are that the accused would never have been caught, as the damages to the car could easily have been repaired without mechanical assistance and no other clues would be available to assist in tracing the guilty party.

McPhee was tried at the February Sittings of the Supreme Court and was convicted of "Failing to Stop" under Section 285 (2) of the Criminal Code, and sentenced to six months in the County Gaol. He was at first indicted on a charge of "manslaughter", but this charge was withdrawn.

Hilaire Bourgeois—Manslaughter, Cheticamp, N.S.

This case is somewhat similar to the last mentioned, being another case where a man was killed by a "hit-and-run" driver.

On the night of November 23, about 1.15 A.M., the member in charge of Cheticamp Detachment was returning off patrol, and passed a car decorated with ribbons and streamers, usually used on cars attending wedding parties. The car was recognized as belonging to Bourgeois. When the patrol had proceeded about a mile after passing the car, a man named William D. Chiasson was found lying on the highway, unconscious. He died shortly afterwards, on the way to hospital. At the scene, the broken lens of a headlight was found. The Police returned and checked up on the wedding car, and when located, all the steamers had been removed, but one headlight was broken.

Bourgeois at first denied having been involved in an accident, but finally admitted that he was responsible for the man's death. There was also evidence that Bourgeois was drinking, and had been intoxicated while driving the car.

He was charged with "manslaughter" and at the present time, is awaiting trial. This case will have to be traversed to the report for 1939.

Hector Wambolt—Manslaughter, Bridgewater, N.S.

On October 3, Howard Veinot, whilst driving his car along the Wileville Road from Bridgewater, accompanied by his wife, was shot in the back. Veinot died shortly afterwards in the hospital at Bridgewater.

Investigation showed that Hector Wambolt, in company with Leslie Wile, had been hunting in the woods, and had found a bottle of rum. Whilst walking along the road, Veinot passed driving his car, and Wambolt shot at the back of the car with a .303 rifle.

Wambolt was charged with "murder", the charge being reduced to "manslaughter" by the Grand Jury. He was sentenced by Judge Roberts at Bridgewater to six months' imprisonment in Lunenburg County gaol. On instructions of The Honourable, the Attorney General, the sentence was appealed, and as a result, the full bench increased the sentence to five years imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Robert B. Berringer—Arson, Lunenburg, N.S.

This offence was committed in the town of Lunenburg on February 3, 1939, and investigation by our Lunenburg Detachment revealed that the accused had set fire to his dwelling house, the motive being to collect the insurance carried.

The *modus operandi* adopted was the setting of a tin can containing gasoline, wood chips and shavings in a locked cupboard, the accused apparently leaving the premises immediately after setting the fire.

This accused is awaiting trial, and if convicted, it is expected that the convicting Judge will take a very serious view of this matter, as the evidence disclosed that he knew when setting this fire that there was a separate family of a man, his wife and some small children renting the upper half of the house, for which the accused showed a cold-blooded disregard, this family having to remove their household effects at the time the fire was discovered, and were fortunate to escape with their lives.

NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Of interest under the above Act, the Ninth Report of the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission for the past year states as follows:—

"Court proceedings against persons connected with the bootleg trade during the past year appear to have had a marked effect on the sales of rum and whisky at Commission Stores, the former increasing by 19.2 per cent, and the latter by 14.5 per cent. On the other hand, sales of gin, very largely a domestic product, declined slightly."

The work under the above Act still occupies a large part of our time. An increase of over seven thousand dollars in fines, over the previous year, has been paid.

The following is a comparison of the work performed and fines paid under the Act during the past two years:—

	1937	1938
Fines imposed.. . . .	\$78,183 75	\$86,506 40
Fines paid.. . . .	\$30,509 80	\$37,696 48
Convictions.. . . .	1,350	1,560
Dismissals	104	138
Total cases.. . . .	7,404	7,762
Gaol sentences.. . . .	91 years	168 years
(Optional).. . . .	20 days	6 months
Gaol sentences.. . . .	59 years	18 days
	8 months	60 years
		6 months

Number of Padlock Orders issued for year—15.

GENERAL REMARKS

I took command of the Division on July 11 last.

I am pleased to record the fact that the following members of the Division were awarded certificates from the Royal Humane Society, for saving life during the year:—

Reg. No. 12318 O/D Newman, R. O., was on January 23, 1939, at Halifax, presented with a Certificate in recognition of his act in rescuing Ck. St. Graham from drowning.

Reg. No. 12387, Cst. Hanson, R. P., was on December 9, 1938, presented with a Certificate, in recognition of his act in rescuing one Sophie Charlotte Flagg from drowning in the North West Arm, near Halifax.

I am very much impressed with the necessity that all ranks of the Division should be qualified in First Aid work, and special attention has been paid to this subject during the winter training of the Marine Section.

12. The Officer Commanding, "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—Superintendent W. V. Mc.M. Bruce

FEDERAL STATUTES

In New Brunswick, The Customs and Excise Act are two of the Federal Acts requiring much of our attention, and to a lesser extent, The Fisheries Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

In New Brunswick, offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act are rare, but, notwithstanding that, observation is not relaxed, and investigations are undertaken when information justifies such action. Drug stores are inspected and records checked, much in the same way as are hardware stores.

EXPLOSIVES ACT

Hardware stores are checked annually to ensure that proper records of sales and receipts of explosives are kept, and that storage is provided for with due regard to public safety.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACTS

Conditions in the province with respect to these Acts are better than ever before. This is due in a very large measure to strict enforcement and the placing of conspiracy charges against offenders in the Maritimes, particularly Nova Scotia. There were several notable seizures, and quite apart from the prosecution of the offenders, the financial loss to those concerned has been very heavy.

Another factor in the great improvement regarding rum-running generally is that vigorous enforcement of the Provincial Liquor Act has been maintained. This will be the better understood when it is recalled that charges are not usually preferred under the Customs or Excise Acts when the amount of illicit alcohol is under two gallons, but rather the Intoxicating Liquor Act. The latter Act is also used when home-brewed beer is seized, this, by arrangement between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The Commissioner of the Liquor Control Board, in his Annual Report, refers to the kinship of the Statutes above referred to, as follows:—

"The outstanding point of interest to those concerned with the administration of The Intoxicating Liquor Act is the final rounding up and defeat of the bootleg ring during the past year. As an heirloom of the Prohibition era there was a strongly organized and well directed group controlling the importation and sale of illegal liquor in the Province. In the period following the appointment of your Board the first step found necessary was the searching out the membership of this bootleg organization. It was soon learned that this was

no small task. The public had accepted the existence of this group—in fact, the Board soon found that in many quarters it was gratefully accepted. The bootleg organization found its customers in all grades of society—its sales were not confined to the street corner loafer or the unfortunate habitual drunkard, but others whose position in society and whose supposed interest in the moral fabric of the community should have caused them to frown on wilful and premeditated violation of law.

Slowly yet surely the various steps were taken, first by the Provincial Police and afterwards by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the defeat and dispersal of this deeply entrenched organization. It developed into a tough, hard game. The bootlegger was a violator of law, but he was also resourceful, cunning and well manned to carry on his work. It took patience, time and skill to finally weave the net in which he was ultimately snared. The weaker and less resourceful saw what might happen and quit the business, but the bolder and more deeply entrenched group held on thinking that by trick and bluff they would get by; but the patient vigilance and the splendid organization of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police prevailed, and through the arrest and conviction in the fall of 1938 of the men who directed the business the destruction of this outlaw traffic is apparently complete."

Reasonable prices for reliable goods have played no small part in curtailing the activities of those engaged in the distribution of contraband. I again quote from the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Liquor Control Board as follows:

"As a direct contribution to the effort being made for the destruction of the bootleg organization your Board reduced prices of the various commodities affected by this traffic. High prices had been put forward by many as excuse for dealing with the outlaw vendor. To meet this and at the same time retain the standard of quality always set by your Board required that contacts be established so that the lowest prices could be obtained. The result was a reduction in prices to such an extent that the bootlegger soon felt that his 'price territory' had been invaded. This reduction has been successfully accomplished and at the same time, as a glance at our Financial Statement will show, we have not affected the profit which the Province has reason to expect from the administration of the Act."

There is one aspect of the matter that should not be lost sight of, and which I believe will tend to make permanent the good results obtained. Hitherto, the general public has been under the erroneous impression apparently, that the higher-ups were more or less immune from prosecution, but since court action has been taken under the Customs and Excise Acts, and also prosecution has been entered charging conspiracy involving many persons not quite so well known, there is a stunned realization that all persons, no matter what their influence might be, financial or otherwise, come under the law equally; and while it is appreciated that much is yet to be done, the moral effect of bringing the offenders above referred to to court cannot be over estimated, and I am confident such action will bear much good fruit. The following cases are of interest:—

James Bellman, Partridge Island, St. John County, N.B. Customs Act—Section 208-3

This case is referred to in my report of last year, but being then uncompleted, a brief summary is as follows:

On December 24, 1937, the above named, who is master of the Admiral Beatty, a motor vessel, which was seized in the vicinity of Partridge Island, St. John County, N.B., and on which 3,920 gallons of alcohol were found, was charged under Section 208-3 of the Customs Act and five members of the crew were charged under Section 193. All were committed for trial. Captain Bellman eventually appeared before His Honour Judge J. Barry at Saint John, and on March 3, 1938, the case was dismissed. The contention of the Defence that the Crown had not established sufficiently accurately the seizure was made in Canadian waters was upheld by the Trial Judge, who, during the course of a long trial, prohibited the introduction of Admiralty and Hydrographic charts during the trial.

An appeal was taken by the Crown before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and on April 29, 1938 a decision in the matter

was given which ordered a new trial on the grounds that the Trial Judge had erred in dismissing the case, inasmuch as the charts should have been admitted. Counsel for the Defence immediately appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada against the decision; this appeal was later abandoned.

On January 11, 1938, Captain James Bellman appeared before County Court Judge J. A. Barry at Saint John, N.B., and elected trial before Mr. Justice Richards and Jury to commence on January 24, 1939. The case was disposed of, however, to Mr. Justice LeBlanc. On January 26, 1939, the charge against Bellman was dismissed, the Jury after hearing the evidence bringing in a verdict of not guilty, obviously moved, improperly, understandingly, by the fact, on apparently common grounds, that the accused was almost at the point of death.

The charges against members of the crew, Robert Long, Chesley Madigan, John Cusick, Paul Detchevery and Francis Guyomard, were withdrawn in view of dismissal of case against Captain Bellman.

Captain Bellman was convicted under the Intoxicating Liquor Act on the same set of circumstances. I have referred to this elsewhere in my report.

Walter Heiderick and Hubert Francke, Customs Act—Section 217

At 10.30 P.M. of May 13, 1938, St. John Detachment was notified by the Saint John City Police that they were holding two young men in connection with some jewelry they were attempting to sell to jewelers in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick.

A patrol was made to the City Police Headquarters and it was ascertained the men were Walter Heiderick and Hubert Francke, members of the crew of the German freighter ss. *Steinbak* then in Port.

It was found that Heiderick could not speak English, but Francke could, and from him it was learned that Heiderick had obtained from his father in Hamburg, Germany, a number of semi precious stones (sapphires, blood stones, amethysts, etc.) and that he, Francke, had agreed to do the talking in an endeavour to sell them, with the understanding that they share the proceeds.

The stones, the appraised value of which was \$39.50, were seized, Heiderick and Francke were charged next day under Section 217 of the Customs Act, pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to a fine of \$50 or one month in gaol. The fines were paid.

No penalty was assessed against the vessel, as questioning of the Captain revealed that he apparently had no knowledge of the goods taken ashore.

The stones were offered for sale, but as no tender was received, they were ultimately destroyed by being thrown into the furnace of the Customs House at Saint John.

Robert Michaud—Iroquois, N.B. Customs Act—Section 217

On August 31, 1938, Edmundston Detachment received information from the Chief Customs Examiner, Port of Edmundston, he having a secret informer, to the effect that a quantity of goods were to be smuggled across the St. John River that night near St. Basil by Robert Michaud.

Accompanied by the Customs Port Examiner, a member of Edmundston Detachment lay in wait at the point where Michaud was supposed to land, and apprehended him in the act of smuggling \$25 worth of sundry articles.

Michaud, who is an old offender, both under the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act and Customs Act, stated that the bulk of the goods belonged to his sister, Mrs. Honore Lajoie of Edmundston, but that a few of the articles belonged to him.

A charge was preferred against him under Section 217 of the Customs Act. He entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced on September 9, 1938, by Magistrate E. J. Hubert of Edmundston, N.B., to pay a fine of \$50 and costs, or to serve one month in gaol. The fine was paid.

Mrs. Lajoie, who had induced Michaud to smuggle the goods for her, was charged under Section 194 of the Customs Act, convicted by Magistrate E. J. Hubert after entering a plea of guilty, and sentenced to a \$50 fine and costs, or to one month in gaol. The fine was paid.

The goods involved were sold by tender.

Ralph Evans—St. Stephen, N.B. Customs Act—Section 217

This case arose on the 13th June, 1938, out of a request for assistance by the Town Marshal of St. Stephen in connection with the theft of four Smith Indian fire pumps, the property of the Eastern Pulp Company.

In the course of the investigation it was discovered that Ralph Evans, from whom the pulp company purchased the pumps, was making a business of smuggling them from the United States and selling them throughout the Province of New Brunswick. Forty-six are subject to seizure.

Evans was charged under Section 217 of the Customs Act and was convicted by Magistrate A. E. Vessey at St. Stephen, N.B., on December 13, 1938, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 and \$14.40 costs, or in default of payment, three months in gaol. The fine was paid.

Preparations were made to seize the pumps from the individuals in whose possession they are, but this action was withheld providing Evans would pay a voluntary penalty of \$25 and an amount equal to the duty and taxes on all smuggled pumps.

Evans expressed his willingness to accept these terms; however, there is little likelihood of his being able to pay, as he is not in a financial position to do so, and is now under a doctor's care suffering from a sinus condition caused by being gassed in the Great War.

John Bourgeois—Excise Act—St. Anne, N.B.

On October 10, 1938, members of Richibucto Detachment ordered the above named to stop his car, as provided by Section 96 of the Excise Act. This Bourgeois refused to do, driving on at a high rate of speed. He was finally overtaken and arrested. In endeavouring to escape, Bourgeois drove his car into the police transport, causing some damage. On October 11, 1938, he was convicted before Magistrate A. J. Woods at Richibucto, and was fined \$50 and costs, or in default four months in gaol. The fine and costs were paid, also the cost of repairs to the police transport.

Unknown Seizure—252 Gallons Alcohol—Chockpish, Kent County, N.B.—Excise Act—Section 169

On June 22, 1938, members of the Preventive Patrol operating out of Newcastle Detachment searched the barns of Jos. Leo LeBlanc, noted rum-runner, and noticed that one of his horses was missing, also a truck-wagon equipped with car wheels and tires. Suspecting this horse and wagon were being used to haul liquor from the shore, members of the patrol proceeded along the main highway until they came to a trail leading off it to the shore. Examination of this revealed that such a wagon had been over it, by the tracks found.

Across the highway from the entrance to the trail, one Adelin Boucher was noticed standing in the driveway leading to the home of Hypolite Boucher, his father. At this time a horse and wagon drove out of the yard and they were recognized as Leo LeBlanc's. The driver, Emile LeBlanc, when questioned, stated that he was doing farm work for Boucher and was on his way home. He was allowed to proceed.

A search of Hypolite Boucher's premises was made, but nothing located; over a fence, however, off Boucher's land, 23 cases of alcohol (115) gallons and 11 cases of contraband whiskey, in bags, were found.

It being quite evident that the rum-runners were interrupted in their operations, and suspecting a landing having been made, the tracks of the truck-wagon were followed to the Chockpish River, a distance of one mile. On reaching the shore, members of the Force noticed two row boats, one aground and empty, the other near the shore with three men in it, who immediately rowed across the river and escaped without being identified. In this boat members of the Force found 5 cartons of American cigarettes, which were seized under the Customs Act. On the shore, vacated by them when surprised, were found 23 more cases of contraband alcohol, bringing the total seizure of liquor up to 252 gallons.

Although interrogations were carried out under authority of Section 134 A of the Customs Act, responsibility could not be placed on any person, and the seizure was recently destroyed. Jos. Leo LeBlanc, however, was without doubt, the owner of the liquor.

Foster Green—Saint John, N.B.—Excise Act—Section 169

On the afternoon of April 16, 1938, members of St. John Detachment, together with a member of the crew of the patrol boat *Alacrity*, made a search of the premises of Foster Green, well known bootlegger of Saint John, N.B. At the rear of the house in which he lives, a tunnel-like space was located, formed by the foundation of the building and the sloping ground on which it was built; this is covered by a board walk even with the ground floor, there being a space of six feet in height, three feet in width and approximately twenty-five feet in length under the walk.

Off this space and from the end of the foundation of the house, a smaller tunnel only large enough to permit access by a small person had been dug under the adjoining property, for about twenty-five feet.

In this small tunnel the member of the crew of the *Alacrity*, who is small in stature, found eight 2½-gallon tins of contraband alcohol (20 Imperial gallons). In the yard was also located a 1-gallon tin containing $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon of alcohol and another tin containing approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon, making a total of 21 gallons seized. Owing to the fact that several families have access to this yard and building, Crown Counsel, who is employed in the Liquor Act prosecutions at Saint John, when consulted on this case, stated that it would be a difficult task to try to satisfy the Court that Green was the actual owner, therefore no court action was taken.

There is no doubt whatever in the minds of the members of this force that Green was, in fact, the owner.

Robert Mallaly—Nash Creek, N.B.—Excise Act—Section 164-e

On October 7, 1938, acting on information received to the effect that Robert Mallaly was distilling liquor in the woods near Nash Creek, N.B., the constable in charge of Jacquet River Detachment proceeded to designated spot, which was about one mile in the woods. Resorting to stealth when approaching the scene of operations, he was able to get within twenty feet of the culprit, whom he recognized before he was noticed. Mallaly, however, escaped into the dense woods surrounding the cedar swamp.

When disturbed, the accused had the still, which was a 5-gallon oil drum fitted with a coil, in operation. One pint of distilled spirits and the coil were taken as evidence. The boiler and mash were destroyed on the spot.

Mallaly, who had a reputation for making "moonshine" in the past, was charged under Section 164-e of the Excise Act and convicted by Magistrate A. A. Andrew at Campbellton, N.B., on October 12, 1938, receiving a sentence of \$100 fine and costs \$14.05, or three months in gaol. The gaol term was served, as Mallaly could not pay the fine.

The distilling operations took place on an innocent man's property.

Guy Hunter—Loch Lomond, N.B.—Excise Act—Section 169

As the result of confidential information received, 362½ gallons of contraband alcohol were seized in a camp owned by the above named, on March 8, 1938. Informations were preferred under both the Excise and New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Acts. Investigation, however, disclosed Thomas Percy Slattery, who rented the camp, as the rightful owner and upon his conviction under the Liquor Act, the charges against Hunter were withdrawn.

Thomas Percy Slattery—Loch Lomond, N.B.—Excise Act—Section 169

These cases emanate from the seizure of 362½ gallons of contraband alcohol in a camp owned by Guy Hunter, Loch Lomond, N.B., of which Slattery was the tenant.

Charges were preferred both under Section 169 of the Excise Act and Section 56-2 of the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act. The latter case was proceeded with before Magistrate H. G. Adams, East Saint John, N.B., who found Slattery guilty on August 8, 1938, sentencing him to 6 months in gaol and to pay a fine of \$500, and in default of payment, 2 additional months in gaol. He appealed to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, but it was disallowed. Warrant of commitment was executed on December 22, 1938, and Slattery was placed in gaol.

The Excise case, which was adjourned from time to time pending the ultimate outcome of the Liquor charges, is still before the court, Slattery now being held in Nova Scotia awaiting trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Revenue in connection with the Wm. Babineau liquor seizure in that province. He is incarcerated in the Halifax gaol.

CRIMINAL CODE

There has been an increase in breaking, entering and theft cases during the year, otherwise conditions are very much the same. Undernoted are several cases of interest.

Robert Barbour—Murder (263)—Dalhousie, N.B.

On April 15, 1938, Miss Marguerite Harris having died, following the receiving of injuries to her head on March 30, 1938, the above named was charged with murder.

At the trial before Justice A. T. LeBlanc and jury, on May 3 to 7, 1938, a verdict of guilty was found, and Barbour was sentenced to hang.

This decision was appealed by the defence, and the New Brunswick Appellate Court ordered a new trial. This decision was in turn appealed by the Attorney General's Department, which was rejected by the Supreme Court of Canada, and the New Brunswick Appellate Court's finding sustained.

The new trial will be held early in the spring.

Virginia (Mrs. Otis) Niles—Longs Creek, N.B.—Murder (2 Counts)—Attempted Murder (1 Charge)—Attempted Suicide

On August 8, 1938, information was received that a fatality had occurred at Longs Creek, N.B. Immediate investigation disclosed that Ella Niles, aged 2½ months, and Lena Niles, aged 4 years, had died of wounds, and that Donald Niles, aged 2½ years, and Mrs. Otis Niles, mother of the victims, were suffering from neck wounds, apparently caused by a knife or similar sharp instrument. As a result, the above noted charges were preferred against Mrs. Niles.

Owing to the mental condition of the accused, proceedings were suspended by the Attorney General's Department, and on his instructions Mrs. Niles was placed under medical attention at the Provincial Mental Hospital, and there is little likelihood of her recovering sufficiently to stand trial.

Mike Sacobie—Attempted Murder—Oromocto, N.B.

During an altercation on Oromocto Indian Reserve on February 7, 1938, Mike Sacobie (Indian) shot at Frank Atwin (Indian) with a .12 gauge shotgun, shattering Atwin's right ankle.

Sacobie had gone to give himself up, but was arrested en route after having broken the shotgun. Evidence was secured indicating that the accused had been drinking and quarrelling with his brothers and his wife during the afternoon. A charge was preferred under the Criminal Code, Section 273, but this was later withdrawn and Sacobie charged under the Criminal Code, Section 264, with attempt to murder.

On June 3, 1938, before Judge C. D. Richards and jury, the accused plead guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Dorchester Penitentiary.

Stephen Vasseur, Vincent Long and Pius Boucher—Robbery with Violence (446-C)—Plaster Rock, N.B.

At 11.50 p.m., March 9, 1938, information was received by Edmundston Detachment that shortly after the Express had left the C.N.R. Plaster Rock Depot, the agent, Alphie Cyr, had been held up and shot at.

Patrol was immediately made to Plaster Rock, and Cyr interviewed. He stated that soon after the Express had left, two men entered the station. One held him up with a revolver and told him to open the safe. Both men had their faces half covered with handkerchiefs. Upon grappling with the unarmed man, Cyr had caused both men to flee and he 'phoned his office at Edmundston. Cyr also stated that a shot was fired at him prior to the assailants departing.

A search for these two men was immediately instituted, and the tracks made by them picked up. These led through the woods on the far side of the track, but gradually circled back to the track and then to the main road, where the tracks ended. At this point a pair of old overalls was picked up, but, at the time, they could not be identified as having been worn by the suspects.

Later, when inquiries were being made in Grand Falls, a false lead was followed which was later dropped, but served to establish the possibility that the two men had been picked up by a car where their footprints ceased.

When first proceeding to the scene of the holdup, some detachment members had travelled in a hired livery, and owing to the frost on the windows had been unable to observe the road. However, the driver had noted a strange car which was apparently having tire trouble. Further inquiries indicated that a car of similar description had been seen in Plaster Rock parked just about train time.

Working on the theory that this car might have been used after the holdup, inquiries were pursued and resulted in the car of Clair St. Amand, Grand Falls, N.B., being identified as the suspected auto.

Upon questioning St. Amand, it was learned that Pius Boucher had hired this car on March 9 at 8 p.m. and had said that he and his brother intended to go to St. Basil, N.B. Pius was alone when he hired the car. Subsequent inquiry showed that Leavin Boucher, brother of Pius Boucher, had not gone with his brother and, in fact, had not seen him for some months.

It was then ascertained that Pius Boucher had left for Salmon River on the morning of March 11 and would not be out of the woods until the 14th-15th of the month. Arrangements were therefore made to have Detachment notified when he was returning to Grand Falls. On March 15 this information was received, and as a result, Pius Boucher was interrogated as to his movements on March 9. After some questioning, suspect gave a complete account of the attempted holdup and implicated Stephen Vasseur and Vincent Long. The overalls found were identified as having been used in the crime, but it was proven that no shot had been fired from the revolver which had been recovered by our men. The revolver was practically useless as a firearm.

On March 16 all three offenders appeared before Police Magistrate G. Pugh at Plaster Rock and were remanded until the 21st March when the charge was amended to C.C. Section 446-c. Preliminary Hearing was then held, and as a result, all three accused were committed for trial.

On March 26 the three prisoners elected Speedy Trial, and this took place before Judge M. L. Hayward at Plaster Rock, N.B. on April 2. A plea of guilty in each instance was entered and the accused remanded in custody until May 16 when sentence of 6 months imprisonment with hard labour in the Victoria County Gaol was passed.

George Francis Muirhead and Lewis Eugene James—Robbery with Violence—Sussex, N.B.

On the evening of May 11, 1938, Hem Fee, Chinese Laundryman, Sussex, N.B., was assaulted and robbed of a sum of money. Owing to the physical condition of the complainant, no first hand information was available at the time.

Examination disclosed that the assailant had received injuries, as traces of blood were found in the direction he fled. Extensive patrols were made which finally resulted in the arrest of Muirhead in the vicinity of Petitcodiac on May 12. Muirhead implicated James, who was later taken into custody at Saint John.

On May 27, 1938, both accused appeared for preliminary hearing and were committed for trial. On June 16, 1938, they appeared before His Honour Judge Tilley at Rothesay, N.B. and pleaded guilty. Muirhead was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary and James was sentenced to one year in the County Gaol.

Lester Hopkins and Earl Hamilton—Arson—Dorchester, N.B.

On April 6, 1938, Deputy Sheriff C. G. M. Chapman of the Dorchester County Gaol reported an attempt had been made by some of the inmates to burn the gaol.

Investigation disclosed that the above named prisoners had first endeavoured to escape by digging a hole through the wall. This was abandoned and a quantity of paper was placed between the floor of the male and female cells and set on fire. Presumably it was the intention of the accused to escape during the excitement which would ensue. Fortunately, the fire was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done.

Charges of arson were preferred against the accused and they were committed for trial. On April 21, 1938, they were found guilty before His Honour Judge Bennett, and each sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Joseph Leo LeBlanc et al—Conspiracy (573-444)—Tracadie and elsewhere in New Brunswick.

On August 24, 1938, the Motor Vessel *Jack L. Ingalls* was seized by the R.C.M.P. patrol boat *Acadia* one mile off White Beach, Cape Breton Island, for a violation of the Customs Act. The captain and crew were taken in custody.

As result of information received from the captain and crew, and following extensive investigations, Conspiracy charges were preferred against Joseph Leo LeBlanc, Robert (Bob) Long, Joshua Joseph King and Henri Moraze involving approximately \$32,600.00.

On October 14, 1938, LeBlanc and Long pleaded guilty before Magistrate G. H. Willet of Bathurst, N.B. LeBlanc was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and fined \$1,000.00 and costs, or in default two years' less one day. Long was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and fined \$500.00 and costs, or in default two years' less one day.

The Crown entered an appeal with a view to having the sentences increased, and on December 9, 1938, judgment was handed down increasing the sentence of LeBlanc to two years and three months and a fine of \$2,000.00, or in default a further six months. The sentence of Long was increased to one year in gaol and a fine of \$1,000.00 or in default a further three months.

LeBlanc was released on November 12 at the expiration of his sentence of 30 days (he had paid his fine) and he disappeared shortly before decision of the Appeal Court was given. He was on bail on a Conspiracy charge preferred in Nova Scotia at this time, and although an extensive search has been conducted, he has managed to evade arrest.

King and Moraze have not, as yet, been apprehended. It is believed they are residing at St. Pierre-Miquelon.

The results obtained are most gratifying and has had a deterrent effect in the smuggling of contraband liquor into the Province of New-Brunswick.

Martin and Vincent Forester—Escaping from Gaol (189-b)

At approximately mid-day of January 11, 1939, the above noted prisoners were handed over to the Gaoler at the County Gaol at Hopewell Cape, N.B., but they escaped soon afterwards and took to the woods at the back of the gaol.

In order to effect their arrest, the services of *Black Lux* were obtained from Moncton. After eliminating one false lead, Constable MacGregor, with a guide and *Black Lux*, took up the trail of the prisoners and followed it for about seven miles. As these men would have to come out into the main highway, the trail was left, and Cst. Russell of Albert Detachment, who was patrolling the roads, was contacted.

It appeared that these men were following a course parallel to the main highway, but some distance back in the woods. Constable Russell was therefore stationed at the Hopewell Bridge, where it would be necessary for these men to break cover, in order to continue their course. *Black Lux* was then taken back towards Hopewell Cape, and at about 6.30 p.m. two men answering the description of the escaped prisoners were seen; but before they could be approached they took to their heels up a side road and across the fields.

Owing to the condition of the ground, a pursuit of the prisoners was impossible. *Black Lux* was therefore released from the leash, and the men commanded to halt. Upon overtaking the first man, *Black Lux* ensured he did so, but the second man kept on. A pursuit by *Black Lux* followed, and without touching the man, *Black Lux* stopped him.

Taking into consideration the distance our men had travelled, there is little doubt, but for the action of the dog, the prisoners would have made good their escape, for a time. No charges were laid against them, in accordance with instructions received from the Department of the Attorney-General, due to the circumstances of their breaking gaol.

Joseph Benedict Boudreau and Leslie L. Biggar—Breaking, Entering and Theft at Hampton, N.B.

During October, 1938, the Chief of Police at Sussex, N.B., intimated that he had received confidential information that one Leslie Biggar, a prisoner in the Kings County Gaol at Hampton, N.B., had broken into a drug store at Hampton Station and stolen a small quantity of cigarettes and tobacco. Upon interviewing Kenneth Robb, the owner of the store, he stated that the store had been entered and a small quantity of cigarettes taken; but as he suspected an ex-employee, he did not take any action in the matter. Inquiry was made at the gaol, but the Deputy Sheriff stated it was impossible for Biggar to commit the break, as all the prisoners were locked in the gaol from 6 p.m.

On November 29 the same store was again broken into and a large amount of cigarettes and tobacco and cigars and other articles were stolen. Finger prints found on the small pieces of glass and a cast of footprints found at the point of entry were taken. The identity of the offender was not established, but the size of the shoe making the tracks was about a nine. On December 11 the store was again entered, and a quantity of goods stolen. Finger prints were found on the glass of a small showcase, and this was forwarded to Headquarters for examination, which resulted in identification of Boudreau.

On December 15, during the inquiry at the County Gaol, it was learned that the wife of one of the prisoners at the gaol would be visiting her husband at the gaol, and it was thought that she would be taking some of the stolen goods with her to Saint John, N.B. Arrangements were made to have this lady followed, with the result that some of the stolen property was recovered from her, and as a consequence she was charged with possession of stolen property, but the case against her was later dismissed. On December 19, arrangements having been made to search the County Gaol, all prisoners therein were paraded, and it was found that one Joseph Boudreau was missing. A search of the gaol was made, and a large amount of the stolen property recovered from prisoners' belongings. On December 24 information was received from Ottawa that the finger prints found on the showcase in Robb's store were those of Joseph Boudreau, and this confirmed the statement obtained from one of the prisoners, indicating that Boudreau and Biggar had committed the breaks in question. They had been able to leave the gaol whenever they wished by means of a window, the bars of which they had sawn through. The position of the window did not allow them re-entering the gaol, so they would sleep in the gaol barn until morning, and when the gaol was opened they would sneak back and take their places with the other prisoners.

To date Boudreau is still at large. As a result of this investigation, the following convictions were recorded:—

- (1) William Anderson (C.C. Sec. 399)—six months in gaol.
- (2) Frederick Joseph Cummings (C.C. Sec. 399)—six months in gaol.
- (3) Lewis Eugene James (C.C. Sec. 399)—one year in gaol.
- (4) George William Ketchum (C.C. Sec. 399)—two years with hard labour, Dorchester Penitentiary.
- (5) Leslie Leiper Biggar (C.C. Sec. 399)—two years hard labour, Dorchester Penitentiary.

Breaking, entering and theft counts will be dealt with on the arrest of Joseph Benedict Boudreau.

John Arsenault and Charles A. Keenan, Breaking, Entering and Theft (460)—St. Norbert, N.B.

During the early hours of November 20, 1938, Philius Gallant, of St. Norbert, N.B., noticed two men breaking into the store of Alpheé Maillet, and when the offenders left the store and entered a waiting car, immediately notified Maillet by 'phone. Buctouche Detachment was immediately 'phoned by Maillet and the detachment members forthwith patrolled by police car to St. Norbert via St. Marys, N.B. About two miles from St. Marys, an oncoming car was flagged to stop, but failed to do so. A chase immediately ensued, and the car was overtaken. During the pursuit several parcels were dropped from the fleeing car, and same were recovered by our men. The occupants of the car, John A. Arsenault and Charles H. Keenan, were placed under arrest on the grounds that they were responsible for this breaking, entering and theft.

In tracing back the tracks of the car from the point where it was first seen, it was found that they terminated about 100 yards from Maillet's store. Footprints from that point led to the store. Examination of the store showed

that the glass of the door had been removed, but no finger prints could be found. The door was locked with a Yale lock, and in order to force this open, a screwdriver or iron bar had been used, leaving impressions on the door frame. A screwdriver found in the car was compared with the impressions left, and found to fit same perfectly. The articles found on the road were definitely identified by Maillet as his property. The description of the offenders given by Gallant corresponded to the appearance of suspects.

Following the Preliminary Hearing, both men appeared before Judge A. W. Bennett at Richibucto on February 7, 1939, and though pleas of Not Guilty were entered, both men were found guilty, and sentenced to 4 months in Kent county gaol.

*Merritt Kierstead, Elmer G. Smith, Clarence G. Benson, Fred H. Bartlett—
Breaking, Entering and Theft—Queens County, N.B.*

At 6.30 a.m. on January 30, 1939, Harry Davis of Smith Creek, N.B. complained that during the night a quantity of oats and a quantity of sacks had been stolen from his barn. Approximately 100 bushels of oats appeared to have been taken. In addition, 2 fur robes and a fur coat were later found to be missing.

Owing to the drifting snow, the tracks of the offenders were obliterated, but it appeared that 2 or 3 people were involved and that possibly a truck had been used.

On making inquiries, it was found that William Landry had a crew of men cutting pulpwood near Manitoba road and that horses were being used. The provisions for the camp were purchased through a local store, and in checking over the forage sold for the horses, it was found that from January 9 only 10 bushels of oats had been purchased through this store. The feeding of the horses took one bushel of oats per day and William Landry still had 5 bushels on hand.

On February 3, 1939, upon interviewing Landry it was found that he purchased 10 bushels of oats from one Merritt Kierstead of Manitoba road about a week previous. Kierstead had stated that he received the oats in payment of a debt. The date of delivery of these oats was checked and proved to be January 26, 1939.

On February 4, Kierstead was interviewed, and after much questioning, admitted that he and Elmer Smith stole the oats he had sold, from one Stanley Seymour at Lower Millstream, N.B., on January 25. Elmer Smith was then interviewed after having a few words with Kierstead, Smith was nervous and excited, and when asked what Kierstead had said, he replied, "He said to tell you that we stole the oats." Questioned as to what oats he referred to, he answered, "From Harry Davis."

He then made a statement involving Merritt Kierstead, Clarence Benson and himself in the theft of 5 bags of oats, 2 fur robes, a fur overcoat and a horse blanket from Harry Davis. Smith showed where the coat, blanket and robes were hidden in an eight gallon cream can about a quarter mile from Kierstead's home.

Kierstead was again questioned and admitted the truth of Smith's statement. In addition, he admitted to the theft of the cream can from Apohaqui Station three to four weeks previous, and the theft of a milk can at Roachville Bridge near Sussex, N.B. Another theft was confessed covering car tools, etc., from Ernest Titus at Roachville, N.B., in which he, Smith, Benson and Fred Bartlett had participated. The stolen goods were recovered.

As a result of checking on the statements obtained, the following convictions were recorded on February 23, 1939. Pleas of guilty were entered on each count.

Merritt Kierstead, 39 J 652-48 B.E. and Theft from Harry Davis—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.

Elmer G. Smith, 39 J 652-47 B.E. and Theft from Harry Davis—3 months county gaol.

Clarence G. Benson, 39 J 652-46 B.E. and Theft from Harry Davis—9 months county gaol.

Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-50 Theft of oats from Stanley Seymour—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.

Fred H. Bartlett, 39 J 673-56 Theft of oats from Stanley Seymour—6 months county gaol.

Clarence G. Benson, 39 J 673-51 Theft of oats from Stanley Seymour—9 months county gaol.

Elmer G. Smith, 39 J 673-49 Theft of oats from Stanley Seymour—3 months county gaol.

Merritt Kierstead, 39 J 673-52—Theft spare tire, etc., from Donald Titus—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.

Fred F. Bartlett, 39 J 673-45 Theft spare tire, etc., from Donald Titus—6 months county gaol.

Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-54 Theft milk can—Apohaqui, N.B.—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.

Elmer G. Smith, 39 J 673-53 Theft milk can—Apohaqui, N.B.—3 months county gaol.

Clarence G. Benson, 39 J 673-74 Theft tire wheel—Sussex, N.B.—9 months county gaol.

Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-72 Theft tire wheel—Sussex, N.B.—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.

Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-73 Theft tire and wheel—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.

Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-73 Theft of molasses—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.

Merritt F. Kierstead, 39 J 673-76 Theft truck tires—2 years Dorchester Penitentiary.

Clarence G. Benson, 39 J 673-79 Theft truck tires—9 months county gaol.

Elmer G. Smith, 39 J 673-77 Theft truck tires—3 months county gaol.

Sentences to run concurrently.

John Gordon Hopkins and George William Ketchum—B.E. and Theft (460)—Nauwigewauk, N.B.

On July 20, 1938, the store and post office operated by J. F. Humphrey at Nauwigewauk, N.B. was broken and entered and a quantity of merchandise and postal matter stolen. It appeared that entrance had been effected by the rear door by means of a key, but it also appeared that at first an attempt had been made to force a window with a screwdriver. Later events proved entrance was gained by a trap door on the roof.

Mr. Humphrey could name no suspects, but stated he would like to see the inside of Gordon Hopkins' canteen at Hammond River, N.B. During a routine Intoxicating Liquor Act search, however, nothing of an incriminating nature was found in connection with this break, though evidence was disclosed on which a Liquor Act conviction was obtained. Several bottles of assorted liquors were also found in Hopkins' canteen, and this fact was noted in newspaper reports on the Liquor Act charge.

On the 30th instant, George M. Harding complained that his camp at Hammond River, had been broken and entered. The following day, this complainant was interviewed, and stated that he had read that liquors similar to those stolen from his camp had been discovered at Hopkins' canteen. Hopkins had previously kept company with a maid employed at Harding's. The maid had been discharged in June. This indicated that Hopkins knew the location of the camp which was somewhat secluded.

Mr. Harding accompanied members when search of the canteen was conducted, and as a result, identified certain articles that had been stolen from him. With this information Gordon Hopkins was interviewed at the gaol, and intimated he would give a statement if he could speak first to one George William Ketchum. This was arranged and as a result, Ketchum made a statement admitting the guilt of both men. Ketchum was then placed under arrest. A further statement was obtained from Hopkins, confirming the statement of Ketchum. On the 22-9-38, as a result of charges for the breaking, entering and theft from M. Harding's camp, Hopkins was sentenced to two years in the Dorchester Penitentiary, and Ketchum to one year in Kings County Gaol.

In the meantime, a letter was received on 8-8-38 stating that Ketchum had committed the breaking and entering of Humphrey's store and had hidden part of the goods in a church tower at Hammond River. Acting on this information, certain articles were recovered. On interviewing Ketchum he denied all knowledge of the break; however, it was discovered that the letter noted above had been posted by a prisoner, though Ketchum had no knowledge of it. Hopkins also denied knowledge of the break and the letter, but between these two suspects a suspicion of being betrayed was planted.

On the 19th instant, a note from Ketchum to Hopkins was obtained directly proving these two men to be responsible. By judicious use of this information the majority of the stolen goods were recovered. In this connection, Hopkins' father rendered valuable assistance.

Charges were then preferred under Criminal Code Section 460, and at a speedy trial on September 22, 1938, Ketchum received a sentence of one year in the County Gaol. Hopkins, who was the actual instigator, received a sentence of three years in the Penitentiary at the same time.

Both sentences were concurrent with that imposed on the charges in respect to the Harding Breaking, Entering and Theft.

John Fletcher & Roy Fulton—B.E. and Theft (460)—Boiestown, N.B.—Miramichi Lumber Company Store.

Between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. of June 21, the above noted store was entered and a quantity of merchandise stolen amounting to approximately \$150 in value. Entrance had been made through a window in the rear of the store by breaking the glass, after a crowbar had been used and found inadequate. No clues were found, though it appeared that a car had been used to haul away the stolen articles. The crowbar used was later found and it was discovered had been stolen from a C.N.R. hand-car at Boiestown, N.B. The C.N.R. did not wish any action taken in this respect.

During investigation, it was found that one Roy Fulton of Minto, had been working at Boiestown and had left that place shortly after the break. Information was then received that he had proceeded by freight train to Minto, and had with him a full pack sack, the contents of which were not known.

At this time Fulton was in the County Gaol awaiting trial on an assault charge (Section 274 C.C.) Inquiry at Fulton's home resulted in some of the stolen goods being recovered there, and further articles being recovered from one John Brogan. This man claimed that Fulton had stated that the articles were purchased by him.

Roy Fulton was then interviewed and made a statement implicating one John Fletcher in this break. The statement further solved a breaking, entering and theft which had occurred on May 29 at the store of Charles O'Neill, which John Brogan and Roy Fulton had committed.

As a result of these particulars, charges were preferred against Fulton and Fletcher for the Boiestown break, but owing to lack of evidence, no action was taken against Brogan. He was, however, charged with Fulton *re* the offence at O'Neill's.

With regard to the case against Fulton for assault on Brogan's wife, he pleaded Guilty, and on Speedy Trial, before His Honour Judge Slipp, received a sentence of 3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary on July 5, 1938.

On July 22, 1938, before His Honour Judge J. L. Ryan, Fulton and Fletcher pleaded guilty to the charge for Breaking, Entering and Theft at Boiestown and were both sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

On July 26, 1938, before His Honour Judge A. R. Slipp, Fulton pleaded Guilty to the charge of Breaking, Entering and Theft of the store of Charles O'Neill and was sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary. This sentence is to run concurrent with the conviction of July 5, 1938. The case against Brogan in this connection was dismissed.

*Simon LeBreton, Willard Carr & Clarence W. Shannon—B. E. & Theft (460)
—Pennfield, N.B.*

During the night of June 16, 1938, the store of William S. R. Justason of Pennfield, N.B., was broken into and several hundred cigarettes were stolen. From the Post Office situated in the same store, stamps, cash and postal notes to the value of \$161.90 were stolen from a safe.

Owing to the faulty nature of the combination on the safe, this was easily opened by turning the dial. However, there were indications that an attempt had first been made to pry off the door plate with a jemmy.

The only clues found inside the store were three soft drink bottles which had been opened and left around the store. Only one bore clear impressions of finger prints.

Entry had been gained by removing windows from the cellar of the store by which an aperture of $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{3}{4}$ " was made. The pieces of glass had been piled in two piles and these were directly under a stream of rain from the roof. No finger prints could be found on them.

A short distance from this glass, a light overcoat was found, and this bore the name of the maker.

Efforts to trace the owner of the coat through the maker were made, but without result. The soft drink bottles were forwarded to Ottawa for examination.

At Saint John, N.B., inquiries disclosed that 3 or 4 men had been making trips to outside points and it was felt that the occasions of these trips were for unlawful purposes, and on June 21st, an anonymous telephone call was received at Saint John Detachment to the effect that Simon LeBreton (a well known offender), Carr and Shannon had committed a break the previous week in the vicinity of Sussex, N.B. This information was believed to refer to the Pennfield break. The party to whom the stolen cigarettes were believed disposed of was questioned without result, other than to identify the coat as similar to one used by Shannon.

This was considered sufficient to obtain a search warrant, and Shannon's quarters were searched. Nothing of value was found other than a jemmy wrapped in newspaper which Shannon would not then account for. The three suspects were then questioned unsuccessfully. Shannon denied ownership of the coat.

In the absence of the suspects, Hilda Roberts (Shannon's mistress) and Annie Crawford were interviewed and the latter identified the overcoat as Shannon's, in whose quarters the interview took place. Simon LeBreton then entered the room and confirmed what had been learned.

On the 25th June a further anonymous call was received indicating that the postal notes stolen were hidden in the dump beside Shannon's flat—but a search of this spot was unsuccessful in locating them. During the search, however, Annie Crawford indicated that they had been burnt the night before, after having been removed from the dump.

These girls then consented to come to the detachment for further questioning and Annie Crawford made a statement outlining their activities and definitely stating that LeBreton, Carr and Shannon had committed the break at Pennfield.

Shannon's flat was then visited, but the men had departed. Owing to the memory of a city policeman, they were located at Carr's brother's home and immediately placed under arrest. LeBreton then gave a statement confirming that of Annie Crawford and indicating where some of the stolen property had been sold and where the rest was cached. As a result of this, most of the goods were recovered, but the postal notes had been destroyed as indicated by Annie Crawford.

The jemmy was compared with marks found at the scene of the break and found to exactly fit them. The print on the bottle was found to be a palm print, but upon examination did not compare with those of the suspects. Incidentally, LeBreton wore gloves.

With consent of the Postal authorities the charges were laid under Criminal Code Section 460, and the three prisoners were sentenced to three years each in Dorchester Penitentiary.

The receiver of some of the stolen goods was not proceeded against, owing to lack of information and on the advice of the Deputy Attorney General.

Charles Brown; Arthur Brown; Aubrey Brown; Robert Wambolt—Breaking, Entering and Theft of Gasoline, Oil, etc., and Revolver (460)—Property of Fred F. Bishop, Rothesay, N.B.

On June 14, 1936, information was received that the service station of Fred Bishop, Rothesay, N.B., had been broken into early on Sunday morning and the following articles stolen,—

- 30-35 gallons gasoline
- 5 quarts "Velco" motor oil
- 21 quart cans "Penn-Lube" motor oil
- 8-10 packages Sweet Caporal cigarettes (10's)
- 125 "Broker" brand cigars
- 8 packages "Vogue" cigarette papers
- Harrington & Richardson .38 calibre revolver, serial No. 167077.

Despite a close search, no clue to the identity of the offender could be found with the exception of finger print smudges which were smeared too badly for identification purposes. Passing traffic had destroyed the impression left by a car which appeared to have been on the service station yard after the station had been closed at 2 a.m. Sunday morning. Various suspected parties were investigated, but all these proved innocent and the possibility of the revolver coming to the attention of Ottawa remained the only avenue of inquiry left open. The Central Registry was accordingly notified of the theft.

On March 15, 1938, Truman Naugler, Camperdown, Lunenburg county, N.S., committed suicide by shooting himself with a Harrington & Richardson Revolver, .38 calibre, Serial No. 167077. The Central Registry, in consequence of inquiry from "H" Division advised that the revolver in question was

the one stolen from Fred Bishop in 1936. Further inquiry disclosed that deceased had borrowed this weapon from one Charles Brown, a few days previous. Brown claimed that he received the weapon from Robert Wambolt. A man involved in a car accident near Saint John, N.B., in the spring of 1937, was alleged by Wambolt to have given him the weapon. As the revolver was not registered (by Wambolt or Brown), inquiries were made at Ottawa and Saint John, N.B. and it was discovered that the accident mentioned by Wambolt, had not occurred.

With this information in mind, Brown and Wambolt were interrogated regarding the offence at Bishop's Service Station. Brown then made a statement admitting the commission of the crime and implicating Robert Wambolt, and Arthur and Aubrey Brown.

Informations were laid against all four and they were returned to Saint John to stand trial.

Preliminary hearing held on April 30, 1938, resulted in all four prisoners being committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction.

On May 12, 1938, the four prisoners appeared before County Court Judge L. P. D. Tilley with the following results:—

Charles Brown pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months with hard labour in the county goal. Sentence to date from date of trial.

Arthur Brown pleaded guilty and was sentenced to same penalty as Charles Brown.

Aubrey Brown pleaded not guilty and the information was withdrawn in view of the absence of corroborative evidence.

Robert Wambolt pleaded not guilty and the information was withdrawn in view of the absence of corroborative evidence.

This case demonstrates the value of registration of small arms.

Wetmore Quigley and Stanford Dickson—Theft (386)—Hillsborough, N.B.

On August 19, 1938, a complaint was received that a gasoline tank, owned by the New Brunswick Gas and Oil Company, situated near Hillsborough, at the junction of the Weldon and Hillsborough roads, had been broken into, and about thirty-five gallons of MicMac gasoline stolen.

The man in charge of the tanks, on finding that the break had occurred, looked around and found some car tracks which he was convinced had not been there when he left the previous evening; he therefore covered them with boards, pending the arrival of a member of the Force.

Examination of these tracks showed that the car was equipped with three tires of the same pattern, and one odd one. Plaster casts were taken of these tracks. No other leads were established.

On August 22, one Coleman Steeves came to the Albert Detachment office and complained that someone had stolen a tire pump from his car. He named as suspects Stanford Dickson and Wetmore Quigley and stated that they had bought an old Nash car about a month ago. Further questioning of this complainant disclosed that the parties suspected worked for his father until August 15, and that he knew they had no money. The suspects had gone into debt to get the car which they were operating. The source of their gasoline supply was unknown. Steeves further volunteered the information that the two men had had a motor vehicle accident on the night of the 20th, and the car was then in a garage in Moncton, N.B. Dickson and Quigley intended to leave for Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island on the 22nd, provided the car was repaired in time.

Moncton Detachment was advised of these developments, and requested to check at the garage to see if the Nash car was there, and if so, whether the tires compared with the casts; also to see if the tire pump was in the car.

These inquiries were conducted and the pump was located in the car. On the arrival of the member from Albert Detachment with the casts, comparison indicated that this car was the one that had been at the gasoline tanks on the night of the theft. Examination of the gasoline in the tank of the automobile showed same to be of the MicMac brand. Arrangements were made to have the Force notified as soon as suspects came for the car, and upon their doing so, they were arrested.

At first they denied all knowledge of the offence and gave various stories accounting for their actions on the night of the theft. They did confess, however, to the theft of the pump. The following day both men, who had been kept in separate gaols, made confessions admitting the thefts.

On arraignment, both men pleaded guilty to the charge and received a sentence of 4 months in the Albert county gaol. In regard to the theft of the pump, they pleaded guilty, and received one month in the same gaol. Sentences are to run concurrently.

Lester Biggar and Howard Joseph Burke—Theft of Automobile (377-386)—Sussex, N.B.

On the evening of October 25, Col. A. J. Brooks reported his car stolen from in front of his office at Sussex, N.B., and that it was believed to be driven in the direction of Moncton. It was also reported that two persons, Howard Joseph Burke and Lester Biggar, had escaped from the gaol at Hampton the same evening. Immediate action was taken, and in addition, Police Dog "Black Lux" accompanied one of the patrols.

When about eight or nine miles from Moncton, the patrol with "Black Lux" observed a car coming towards them, travelling very fast, and while it appeared to answer the description of the one stolen, the licence number could not be checked. The patrol therefore turned and pursued the speeding car, overtaking it about five miles from Moncton, where it was noted the licence number checked with that assigned to Col. Brooks' Chrysler. Upon returning to the stolen automobile, which was then stopped a short distance behind the Police car, it was found to be empty, and the motor idling.

"Black Lux" was immediately brought to it, as owing to darkness, our men were unable to see in which direction the occupants had gone. Constable P. McGregor, who was handling the dog on this occasion, briefly describes the animal's actions as follows:—

"Black Lux" cast about near abandoned car, which was left on paved surface of highway with motor running. After casting across both ditches. 'Lux' started along paved surface behind car. About 150 yards from car, 'Lux' went past an open front garage with loose stone forming a driveway, then through heavy bush down a steep bank to the tide bed of the river, where the mud was ankle deep. 'Lux' appeared so keen that in spite of the very difficult footing in total darkness I allowed him to continue, and after covering about 50 yards, someone said, 'Here we are' and on turning my flashlight on I saw two men seated beneath some bushes about fifteen feet ahead of me. 'Lux' was still straining on the leash and continued to do so until given the command to 'Stay,' when he had reached a point about six feet from the men. Here 'Lux' remained until the men were searched for weapons, and then commanded to proceed. During the escorting back to the car, 'Lux' was always attentive and it was necessary to keep him back by using the leash."

Both men eventually appeared before His Honour L. P. D. Tilley, at Hampton, N.B., on November 7, pleading "guilty" to charge of theft of automobile, Burke being sentenced to two years in the Dorchester Penitentiary and Biggar to six months in the County Gaol of Hampton. Burke was given one year's imprisonment for escaping from lawful custody, and his companion, Leslie Biggar, six months imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently.

James Bellman—Saint John, N.B.—Intoxicating Liquor Act, Section 56-2

This case emanated from the seizure of the Schooner "Admiral Beatty," approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles off the mouth of the Saint John Harbour on December 24, 1937, under The Customs Act.

James Bellman, the Captain, although proceeded against under the Customs Act, was also charged under Section 56-2 of the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act on February 10, 1938. He came before Magistrate G. Earle Logan at Fairville, N.B., on March 5, who, after adjourning the case several times, convicted the accused on May 28, 1938, and sentenced him to ten months in gaol; a fine of two thousand dollars and costs, with an alternative of four additional months in gaol if fine and costs were not paid. The Schooner *Admiral Beatty* and cargo of 3,920 gallons of contraband alcohol were confiscated to His Majesty in the right of the Province.

On June 3, 1938, Bellman gave Notice of Appeal against the decision of Magistrate Logan, and was released the following day on the posting of \$20,000.00 bail. This appeal was later abandoned.

Warrant of Commitment was executed at Bathurst, N.B., on October 15, 1938, Bellman being held there at the time as a material witness in connection with charges of Conspiracy against Joseph Leo LeBlanc. He was escorted to Saint John, N.B., and placed in the county gaol to serve his sentence, where he remained, except when taken to the Saint John General Hospital for treatment of Hodgkins Disease from which he is dying, until his release on January 31, 1939, under parole by order of the Liquor Control Board.

Edgar Friars—Sussex, N.B.—Intoxicating Liquor Act.

On the evening of June 1, 1938, members of Sussex and Petitcodiac Detachments arranged a road blockade a short distance east of the Town of Sussex. A Ford Sedan on being signalled to stop, failed to heed the warning and drove past this blockade. The Police Patrol immediately pursued, and the driver of the Ford finally jumped from the car while still in motion and escaped in the woods. The car contained $42\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of contraband liquor. A cap was also found near the car.

Constable Fenwick, en route to his Detachment at Petitcodiac at about 4 a.m. on June 2, 1938, came upon a young man in his bare head, who gave his name as Edgar Friars of Saint John, N.B. As he declined to give a satisfactory account of his movements, he was taken into custody. It was later ascertained that the Ford Sedan was the property of Manford Friars, father of Edgar Friars.

Edgar Friars was found guilty before Magistrate B. Smith at Sussex on June 15, 1938, for being illegally in possession of liquor, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, fined \$500.00 and costs, or in default, an additional six months. The car and liquor were confiscated to the Crown in the right of the Province.

An appeal taken by the accused was dismissed by His Honour Judge L. P. D. Tilley, on September 22, 1938.

Henry Tessier—Intoxicating Liquor Act—Wicklow, N.B.

On May 23, 1938, a seizure was effected in the Parish of Wicklow, by Florenceville Detachment, of a 1938 Ford V-8 Coupe containing 180 gallons alcohol. The occupants escaped.

A tourist permit found in the car, issued to one Albert Roy, revealed that it had entered Canada at Stanhope, P.Q., on May 9, 1938. A registration certificate also found disclosed that the car had been registered at Boston, Mass., on May 7, 1938, in the name of Albert Roy.

Later in the evening of the date of seizure, it was ascertained that two strangers had been driven from the locality of seizure to Woodstock, N.B. They were located, questioned, and upon being unable to give satisfactory account of themselves, placed under arrest.

Investigation revealed that these men were Henry Tessier, a well known criminal and bootlegger of the United States; and Albert Roy, a native of Quebec, who had been living in Lowell, Mass.

Tessier and Roy were charged under Section 56-2 of the Intoxicating Liquor Act. Tessier pleaded Guilty and was sentenced to two months in gaol and to pay a fine of \$200.00 and costs, or in default, two additional months in gaol. The fine and costs were paid, and he was released from gaol on order of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board in view of an impending Immigration charge. The car and alcohol were confiscated to His Majesty in the right of the Province and the information against Roy was withdrawn.

A charge under the Immigration Act was also placed against Tessier by the Immigration authorities and he was sentenced to 15 days in gaol, a fine of \$50.00 and costs, and to be deported at the expiration of his sentence.

The authorities at Houlton, Maine, U.S.A. held a warrant issued by the State of Massachusetts for a Breach of Parole, this was executed immediately on his return to Maine and Tessier was returned to the State of Massachusetts to face a term of imprisonment of from 3 to 5 years.

No charges were preferred against Tessier or Roy under the Excise Act.

GENERAL REMARKS

I consider the past year has been a successful one with regard to maintenance of law and order, and although there is nothing of a spectacular nature to record, I am satisfied with the work performed.

Elsewhere in this report I have given instances where "Black Lux" has proved the value of using dogs, and I am pleased that "Bachus," a Rottweiler, has been sent to "J" Division. He will be stationed at Fredericton and assigned to Fredericton Sub-Division—thus there will be a dog at each Sub-Division Headquarters. I would suggest that both be for use in "J" Division only, rather than for use in "H" and "L" Divisions as has been the case in the past.

Since "Black Lux" has been stationed in New Brunswick, the general public, within limits, has developed an extraordinary faith in the animal's capabilities and it is astonishing to observe the relief apparent when it is known he is at work; this is particularly noticeable in the case of a person missing, especially a child.

The training of "Bachus" is being strictly continued.

13. The Officer Commanding, "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock

EXCISE ACT

During the year, 132 seizures were effected, as compared to 169 for the preceding period. The decrease of 37 is attributable chiefly, it is believed, to the fact that those convicted for a first offence, in fear of a second conviction, ceased their illicit operations. The minimum punishment provided on conviction for a second offence has evidently proved an effective deterrent to those who have been previously convicted. In fifteen cases the accused was charged with a second or subsequent offence. A total of 150 convictions were recorded.

Of somewhat unusual character was the case of Frank Glazer, of Edmonton, found in possession of illicit spirits. During the search of his premises, he

attempted to viciously assault those searching and, during his trial, committed perjury. Convicted for both offences, in addition to that under Sec. 169, appropriate sentences were imposed.

Of interest from the standpoint of procedure, reference may be made to the case of Geo. Adams, charged with a subsequent offence, under Sec. 169. At the summary trial, the presiding Magistrate read only that portion of the charge covering the latest offence. On conclusion of the hearing, the defence objected when the Court proposed to enquire into the former offence. The objection was upheld and conviction occurred as for a first offence only, when the minimum sentence was imposed. Appeal entered by the Crown was dismissed, in effect, on the grounds that the Court was without power to remedy the matter, by way of conviction for a subsequent offence.

There were no seizures of unusual importance or interest, the majority involving the usual stills, wash and spirits, etc.

CUSTOMS ACT

Under this Act, 18 seizures were effected, as compared to 24 for the previous year. While none were of unusual importance, one may be worthy of mention, as of interest, which occurred in the case of Albert Messany, of Vienna, Germany. This man was employed by two gentlemen from abroad, to arrange a hunting trip in the Edson district. Following his departure from Canada, it was found that he had disposed of hunting rifles he had imported, without declaration, to the guide who was engaged, as part payment for the guide's services. The firearms were seized and subsequently disposed of to the guide, on payment of duty and taxes. No evidence of commercial smuggling arose and there was no indication that liquor had entered from the U.S. Border patrols were active, and the assistance of Departmental officials was furnished most willingly, whenever required. A total of six convictions occurred.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Ten convictions occurred under this Act, representing an increase of six over the previous year. The convictions covered petty trafficking by addicts, and no case of major trafficking was encountered. Forged narcotic prescriptions were the basis of criminal charges, in four instances, in all of which convictions resulted, followed by appropriate penalties. In one case, that of Emil Quinton and Jack Green, convictions also resulted for corrupting a witness. This accused had been identified by a druggist from whom he had secured narcotics, on forged prescriptions. Whilst on bail, he attempted to induce the druggist to give evidence, which would fail in positive identification. By previous arrangement, the conversation between the two men was overheard by the investigation member, who was concealed in the room.

Two convictions occurred under Sec. 4 (f), following the purchase of Codeine by a member of the Force from Louis Deschaneau and R. H. Young, of Calgary.

During the year, Dilauidide made its appearance among local addicts and Orville Hueston, a well known addict, was convicted for distributing the drug. Its use by addicts at the close of the year has practically ceased, and no further supply for illegal use is available, according to reliable information.

During the year *Cannabis Sativa* was found growing on many farms throughout the province, the growth in every instance being utilized innocently as a wind-break. In addition, those of foreign nationality gathered the seeds for the extraction of the oil content. In no instance was the growth produced for illegal purposes, and destruction in all cases was carried out without objection or difficulty. The amendment to the Act, making production illegal, together with Provincial legislation which proclaims the plant to now be a Class "A" noxious weed, will materially assist in total eradication of future growth.

On the morning of December 16, 1938, three newly-born infants were discovered dead, in a nursing home operated by Mrs. Stella Pidgeon, at Olds. Evidence of pathological examination and analysis, produced at the inquest, failed to definitely establish the cause of death, but asphyxiation contributed to a marked degree in the decease of the three babies. Evidence given at the inquest revealed that paregoric had been administered in the past to other babies born in the institution, although it could not be established that the deceased children had been given the preparation. The Deputy Attorney General instructed that charges be laid under Sec. 8 (2) of the Act, and trial is now pending.

During the year, no evidence of any major or serious trafficking arose and the situation, generally, was normal and satisfactory.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT

Three hundred and fifty-seven convictions occurred under this Act, 312 of which involved juveniles, and 45 covered offences committed by adults. For the previous year, convictions totalled 310, illustrating an increase for the current year of 47 convictions in all. The following juvenile case is worthy of mention:

During October, 1938, counterfeit 25 cent and 10 cent coins were circulated in Spirit River. Investigations disclosed that one, Alex. Standnyk, age 14 years, had passed most of these coins, chiefly at the local picture show. Suitable interrogation led to his complete confession, illustrating that he had filed one cent pieces to the required size and coated same with mercury, to resemble twenty-five cent coins, treating in similar fashion small one cent pieces, to resemble dimes. Thorough investigation failed to disclose any assistant or accomplice, and the guilty youth averred the offence was his own idea and plan, exclusively. One year's suspended sentence was imposed, following a plea of guilty.

Of the adults convicted, a case worthy of mention is that of Lawrence Scott, N.F.A. In July, 1938, he made the acquaintance of Jess D. Miller, the only child and daughter of respectable parents resident in Edmonton. Becoming suspicious of the relationship between the two, which was later confirmed, the girl was sent to relatives in the country, with a view to terminating her association with Scott, who was charged with vagrancy at Edmonton on August 4 and ordered to leave the city. On the following night, he contacted the girl and persuaded her to leave with him.

Using any means of transportation that offered, and often hitch-hiking, the two wandered as vagrants through various places in B.C., living in intimacy. By persuasion and threats, Scott eventually induced the girl to prostitute herself and thenceforth lived on her earnings. Extensive and prolonged enquiries resulted in the arrest of both at Swift Current, Sask., on October 2, from whence they were returned to Edmonton, in custody.

The story of her callous defilement and degradation by Scott, a young man of about 24 years of age, revealed this to be one of the most aggravated and wanton offences of this nature, encountered in many years. Charged with Contributing, Scott received a penitentiary sentence of two years, while his victim was made a ward, and returned to the custody of her parents.

Generally speaking, the amount of juvenile delinquency remained much the same, as for the previous year. From an examination of cases reported, it would seem the ever present problem is due largely to three principal contributory factors. Many cases evidently originate in a spirit of mischief. Common to practically all children, which manifests itself frequently in minor damage to property, which cannot be regarded as of a serious type, calling for drastic measure. Environment, in numerous cases, plays a major role, in the downfall of many juveniles. Laxity of the parents, and the prevalence of

poverty in the home, which perhaps lacks the ordinary comforts of life, undoubtedly tends to lead youth into temptation, and wrong doing. This is sometimes overcome, by removal to more suitable surroundings, where youth has greater promise of progressing to maturity, through a normal adolescence, than is possible if allowed to develop amidst indifferent or bad examples.

The most serious cause of delinquency, however, fortunately uncommon, is that of the child of sub-normal mentality, with an inherent aptitude for crime. Cases of this nature seem to be rarely curable, institutional care being the only sane and safe remedy, in affording protection from these potential, and often dangerous, criminals.

CRIMINAL CODE

During the year 6,599 cases were investigated under the provisions of the Criminal Code and 2,968 convictions recorded as against 6,699 cases investigated and 2,768 convictions recorded during the previous year.

Of the 7 cases of murder which were investigated, 2 of the murderers committed suicide, 2 were adjudged insane, 1 was convicted, 1 secured a Stay of Proceedings, while the other is still awaiting trial.

We had 3 cases of attempted murder, of which 2 were convicted and 1 committed suicide.

Seven cases of manslaughter were investigated, which resulted as follows:—

Convictions, 1.

Dismissals, 2.

Stay of Proceedings, 3.

Awaiting Trial, 1.

All of these cases were in connection with fatal automobile accidents, owing to circumstances incidental to such accidents, it is extremely difficult to fix responsibility. In addition, of course, the members of most juries drive cars themselves and, having a fellow feeling for individuals involved in accidents of this kind, are reluctant to convict unless there is overwhelming evidence of gross negligence.

Particulars regarding these cases will be found among the synopsis of important cases.

Safeblowings

There was a decrease in the number of offences of this nature during the current year and it appears that, with a few exceptions, the offences were committed by men gathering knowledge in this line of criminal activity. Those in the past who used the method of blowing a safe by use of nitro-glycerine are now resorting to the punch method and the acetylene method.

In two cases where safes have been blown, investigators are satisfied that the offences were committed by the complainants using this means to cover shortages or to gain time from their creditors.

Hereunder is a tabulation of offences for the period under review:—

<i>Blown</i>	19
<i>Punched</i>	12
<i>Opened by combination</i>	3
<i>Attempts (miscellaneous)</i>	10
<i>Acetylene, unsuccessful</i>	2
<i>Cash stolen</i>	\$8,368.96
<i>Goods, approximate value</i>	500.00
<i>Recovered—cash, stamps, approximately—etc.</i>	350.00

Three safeblowers were convicted. While the number of convictions was small as compared to the number of offences committed, it is difficult to obtain evidence to warrant bringing those to trial whom we know actually committed

the offence or offences. As stated, the number of offences committed throughout the year is less than last year, which speaks favourably of the system of highway patrols established throughout the province and other agencies set up to combat this line of criminal activity.

Cattle Stealing

In the year 1936, 300 complaints were received regarding the theft of cattle and 106 convictions were obtained. In 1937, 356 complaints were made and 136 convictions were obtained.

The following is a statistical statement showing the number of cattle and horses reported as stolen during the year 1938, and convictions obtained, etc., also the number of cattle and horses located:—

Cases investigated	313
Involving	241 horses
	292 cattle
	81 sheep
	49 pigs
Convictions	74
Dismissals	26
Withdrawals	12
Abandoned	86
Unfounded	45

Grain Stealing

During the year 1938 there were 264 complaints of grain stealing reported, and these were dealt with as follows:—

- 109 prosecutions were entered.
- 88 convictions obtained.
- 16 dismissed.
- 5 withdrawn.
- 3 awaiting trial.
- 43 abandoned for want of information, unfounded, etc.

From the above figures, it will be noted that this year complaints received were 145 less than the year previous. Like other forms of crime, it is difficult to assign the reason for this decrease to any one cause. Undoubtedly, the lower price of grain this year as compared with last year was a factor in the situation, providing as it did less temptation to those inclined to this form of criminal activity. Of equal, if not of greater importance, however, was the close supervision we have maintained and the many excellent investigations which have resulted in the conviction and severe punishment of individuals responsible for offences of this kind. The attendant publicity given to some of these cases has undoubtedly proved a strong deterrent factor to many of the criminal element. As was mentioned last year, this class of crime is not an easy one to cope with. Many farmers are very careless in their choice of sites for their granaries, many of which are often located a considerable distance away from and out of sight of the farm residence. During the winter they are frequently not visited for weeks at a time and it is thus a comparatively simple matter for thieves to drive their trucks or sleighs right up to the granary at night, haul the wheat to some distant elevator or, if they live nearby, mix it with their own grain and dispose of it later. Despite the obstacles our men have encountered, however, it will be noted from the synopsis of cases that exceedingly clever and painstaking work has frequently been done by members of this division.

SYNOPSIS OF IMPORTANT CASES

Colin Gladue, Springburn, Alta.—Murder.

On May 28, 1938, our Peace River Detachment were called upon to investigate the murder of Clara Goulet of Springburn, Alta. Clara Goulet, a girl of 21 years, had for the past two years been living with Gladue as his common law wife. Gladue, due to his treatment of Clara Goulet, was ordered from the Goulet home. He left but returned later the same day at which time he shot and killed Clara. Colin Gladue was found later by the railway tracks, having committed suicide. Death in both instances resulted from wounds inflicted with a .30 calibre rifle.

Wallace Mackie, Rich Lake, Alta.—Murder.

On December 21, 1938, John Horoszko, a farmer of the Rich Lake district, accompanied by his wife and family, attended a Christmas party and dance held in the district community hall. At about 1 a.m., December 22, Horoszko left the hall stating that he was going to adjust his footwear and was later observed removing an extra pair of socks. A few minutes later, two girls reported that they had observed Horoszko grovelling in the snow and, upon investigation, he was found lying partially unconscious in a wagon box bleeding from wounds in the head. He expired some eight hours later. There was considerable drinking of illicit liquor at the party and it was at first thought that deceased had imbibed too freely and had fallen, striking his head. However, a post mortem examination disclosed that the injuries sustained must have been inflicted by a blow from a blunt instrument. Every person, who had attended the dance and party held that night, were interviewed, statements taken, and one by one eliminated. In this manner it was ascertained that Wallace Mackie had a grievance against John Wayne, over the affections of the local school teacher. It was known that Horoszko had no enemies and investigators were of the opinion that as Horoszko and Wayne were built much alike that it could be that Horoszko was taken to be Wayne. Wallace Mackie was taken into custody on a technical charge and questioned concerning the death of Horoszko. He gave a confession and described how he had been taking a drink in the out-house and was bumped into by Horoszko whom he thought was Wayne; without thinking, and regardless of consequences he struck deceased, whom he had taken to be John Wayne, with a beer bottle from which he had been drinking. Immediately afterwards he realized his mistake, returned to the dance hall and requested his brother to assist him in placing the injured man in the wagon box where he was later found.

On March 27, 1939, Wallace Mackie appeared before Mr. Justice Ewing and jury, and on March 28, 1939, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Julien Lalonde, Driftpile, Alta.—Murder.

On October 27, 1938, Julien Lalonde, aged 22 years, a Treaty Indian of the Driftpile Reserve, Alta., was apprehended and charged with the murder of Daniel Willier, aged 27 years, also an Indian, whose body was discovered lying across the footpath near his home on the Reserve. A .22 rifle was found between the dead man's feet, apparently placed there to lend support to a theory of suicide. Enquiries disclosed that Mrs. Willier, wife of the deceased, had made it known that she intended to leave him; at the same time she was keeping company with the accused. The accused, whilst in custody continued to contend that Willier had committed suicide as he and three others were in the house when they heard shots from the outside. Despite a most careful and thorough investigation, doubt exists as to whether it is a case of murder or

suicide. In any event we have been unsuccessful at the time of writing in producing sufficient evidence to warrant placing the accused on his trial. The Deputy Attorney General reviewed the case and decided to enter, for the time being, a Stay of Proceedings, thus allowing the accused his freedom. Every effort is being made to bring about a satisfactory solution of this case.

Mike Ogal, Bruderheim, Alta.—Murder.

On June 23, 1938, the body of Alex. Ogal was found in a wagon on a road about half a mile east of the town of Bruderheim, Alta. Death was the result of a bullet which had entered his right side and had its exit at the left shoulder. Investigations led to the finding of two more bodies at the Ogal farm which were identified as being those of John and Mike Ogal, sons of Alex. Ogal. Through a note left by Mike Ogal it was established that he had killed his brother and father and intended to commit suicide. Mike's body was found with a 38-55 Marlin rifle beside it, which he had apparently used to end his own life.

Mike had quarrelled with his father over family matters involving largely land and it is believed too that his brother had been trying to influence his father against him. There are definite traces of insanity in the family.

Alfred Bernard, Jack Fish Lake, Alta.—Murder.

On March 1, 1939, word was received at our Chipewyan Detachment that Alfred Bernard had killed his wife, Zella Agnes Bernard, by striking her about the head and body with a piece of fire wood. An immediate investigation was made and it was ascertained that there had been dissension in their home for some time due to the indiscretions of Bernard's wife. On March 19, an argument ensued over the birth of their recent child, resulting in Bernard losing his head and striking his wife as stated. Bernard gave a confession in which he admitted that he was responsible for the death of his wife. It is expected that he will be committed for trial on April 4 and be tried during the month of May, 1939.

Nellie Adamchuk, Edmonton, Alta.—Murder.

On September 22, 1938, it was reported to our Divisional H.Q. at Edmonton by the local city police that Jean Holloway, a little girl of 3½ years of age, was missing from her home and that she had been last seen in the company of Nellie Adamchuk, aged 17 years. The latter who had been a patient in the mental hospital at Ponoka for approximately six months and who had been released two weeks prior to the disappearance of the Holloway child, was known to be in the habit of inducing young children to accompany her. She was taken into custody and calmly admitted that she had induced the Holloway child to go with her to the river bank and then pushed her into the river. She did not attempt to offer any explanation for her actions and conducted members of this Force and the Edmonton City Police to the river's edge and pointed out the exact spot where Jean Holloway had been standing when she pushed her into the water. The body was recovered approximately one and one-half miles from the scene where the crime took place. Nellie Adamchuk was charged with murder and committed to stand her trial. She was later taken to the Ponoka mental hospital for observation and it has since been found that she was totally irresponsible within the meaning of the Insanity Section of the Criminal Code at the time of the offence and will never be in a position to stand her trial.

Harry Shire, Duvernay, Alta.—Murder.

On July 14, 1938, Harry Shire, aged 33 years, residing in the Duvernay district, on the farm of his wife, murdered his infant child, nine months old, and his niece, Florence Wasalasko, seven years, by beating them about the head with an iron bar, at the same time inflicting serious injuries to his wife, a brother of his wife and a nephew. Following an extensive hunt, he was apprehended by members of this Force, to whom he gave a statement partially admitting his guilt. Investigation disclosed that the crime was the climax to a series of disputes with his wife and members of her family concerning land and equipment which had been left to her on the death of her father. Shire was committed to stand his trial on a charge of murder, following which he was placed in the Mental Hospital at Ponoka, Alta., for observation. The latest advice received from this institution is to the effect that Shire has been insane since admission, and it is doubtful if he will ever be brought to trial.

Tony Saliwonchyk, Lac Magloire, Alta.—Attempted Murder.

On October 31, 1938, Tony Saliwonchyk was tried by Mr. Justice Harvey on a charge of attempted murder. He was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Tony Saliwonchyk attacked the woman with whom he was living, Kate Murza, with a straight razor following a quarrel and inflicted serious wounds. He afterwards attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The prompt action of a doctor and a member of this Force who had just arrived on the scene prevented him from bleeding to death, although his windpipe and several veins and arteries had been severed.

Elmer (Eino) Nylund, Thorhild, Alta.—Attempted Murder.

On October 24, 1938, Elmer Nylund attempted, whilst visiting at Pete Shabelski's farm near Thorhild, Alta., to discharge a firearm at Victor Shebelski because the latter had refused his offer of marriage. Nyland was disarmed, taken into custody and charged with attempted murder. During the month of November, 1938, he appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Ives and was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Robert Witzki, Bon Accord, Alta.—Attempted Murder and Suicide.

Robert Witzki was employed as a farm hand by Mrs. V. Coverly, a widow, who with her son operates a farm in the Bon Accord district, Alberta. On December 31, 1938, Witzki entered Mrs. Coverly's room during the absence of her son and a struggle ensued. The next day he was ordered from the premises by the son, Douglas, and a quarrel followed, which resulted in Witzki shooting Mrs. Coverly in the arm and shoulder with a rifle while the son received wounds in the chest and shoulder. For a time there was some doubt as to whether Douglas Coverly would recover from his wounds; however, he and his mother have since been discharged from the hospital, although Mrs. Coverly will remain permanently injured. The body of Witzki was found some hours later hanging from a rafter in the barn, where he had committed suicide.

Richard Bickel, Carcajou, Alta.—Manslaughter

On May 10, 1938, Richard Bickel, a trapper and trader residing some 135 miles from Peace River, surrendered to our detachment at that point, stating that he had shot and killed a half-breed trapper by the name of Pat Beauchamp a few days previously. Investigation disclosed that trouble had developed between the two men as a result of trapping rights and the shooting of Beauchamp was the result of an argument over said rights. Bickel was arrested

and charged with murder, but said charge was reduced at the preliminary hearing to manslaughter. The charge was heard before Mr. Justice Shepherd at Peace River on June 13. Bickel pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Harry T. Chesson, Calgary, Alta.—Manslaughter.

On the night of June 18, 1938, Harry T. Chesson was in charge of a 1938 Chevrolet Sedan and had as his passengers Miss Margaret Lawson, Mrs. Jessie Hills, and Mr. N. Clements. After consuming several glasses of beer in a beer parlour and attending a dance at Airdrie, Alta., they left for Calgary. En route, Chesson crashed into the side of a bridge, killing Mrs. Jessie Hills. A charge of manslaughter was laid and Chesson was remanded for trial. However, following a review of the evidence, the Deputy Attorney General decided to enter a stay of proceedings.

William Keats, Drumheller, Alta.—Manslaughter

On August 30, 1938, William Keats whilst in charge of an automobile drove same into a locomotive at Wayne, Alta., killing one John Storloken. Keats was arrested and charged with manslaughter, when evidence disclosed that he had consumed intoxicants prior to the accident and had not shown due caution when approaching a railroad crossing. Keats appeared before Mr. Justice Howson and jury during November, 1938, and was found "not guilty."

Jack Martin, Cole Lake, Alta.—Manslaughter

On August 22, 1938, a truck driven by Jack Martin was forced, due to the condition of the road, to recede on the opposite side and in doing so struck and killed Mrs. Alphonse Thomas, a Treaty Indian. Martin was arrested and charged with manslaughter and committed for trial. The Deputy Attorney General, upon reviewing the evidence, decided to enter a stay of proceedings.

Armond Mathieu, Coronado, Alta.—Manslaughter

On July 25, 1938, Armond Mathieu, whilst in charge of an automobile, drove same into the rear of a buggy driven by Mrs. Lamoureux, who died as a result of the injuries sustained in the accident. Mathieu was charged with manslaughter and appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Howson on October 14, 1938, when he was found "not guilty."

David Larratt, Red Deer, Alta.—Manslaughter

On the afternoon of January 10, 1939, David Larratt, whilst in charge of a motor vehicle, to wit a truck, crashed into a truck driven by Alexander Morigau, which resulted in the death of George Jarvis, who was then a passenger of Morigau's. There was some evidence of neglect on the part of Larratt and he was taken into custody and charged with manslaughter. The Deputy Attorney General, upon reviewing the evidence, decided to enter a stay of proceedings.

Winfield Alfred Foxton, Calgary, Alta.—Manslaughter.

On October 1, 1938, a motor vehicle driven by W. A. Foxton was involved in an accident on the main highway in which Frances J. A. McInenly, a passenger, was killed. Investigations disclosed that Foxton was negligent in that he had consumed a quantity of beer a short time previous. A charge of manslaughter was preferred and accused remanded on bail. The matter is still before the court.

Ted Hunter, Youngstown, Alta.—Breaking, Entering and Theft.

On November 19, William Lee of the Gordon and Lee Garage, Youngstown, complained to our Oyen detachment that the garage had been entered during the previous night and about \$1,352 in cash stolen. Investigations were conducted by our Hanna and Oyen detachments and, on November 21 D/Sgt. Symons proceeded to Youngstown and took charge of the investigation. It had been ascertained that the money had been kept in a small cash box which was cached behind the counter and, as it was fairly evident that the party responsible for the theft was familiar with the habits of the proprietors of the garage, suspicion was narrowed down and finally concentrated on Ted Hunter, the local town constable, who, upon being interrogated, broke down and admitted that he had committed this theft. Hunter appeared for trial at Hanna on November 24, and, after pleading guilty, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour at the Lethbridge Gaol.

Robert Kruger, Bittern Lake, Alta.—Breaking, Entering and Theft, etc. (13 charges).

A report was received at Camrose detachment to the effect that the premises of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., at Bittern Lake, were entered on the night of June 12, 1938, and a number of cash grain tickets stolen. Investigation was made and it was found that some of the stolen tickets had been cashed. As a result of a breaking and entering at Ponoka, the Edmonton City Police were given the description of a suspected car. This car was later found in Edmonton in possession of one, Robert Kruger. When searched, this man had in his possession the result of several breaking and entering in the Vegreville Sub-Division and, as a result of evidence obtained, he was given several five-year terms to run concurrently, the convictions being as follows: 2 breakings and enterings at Bittern Lake, 1 at Killam, 1 at Stettler, 1 theft at Bittern Lake, 1 theft at Bruderheim, and 7 convictions for uttering, being a total of 58 years.

Stanley Menik (no fixed abode)—B. E. and Theft (11 charges).

During the month of August and early part of September, 1938, a number of breakings, enterings, and thefts took place in the Vegreville S/Div. On September 12, Tofield det. was advised that the store of Wm. Nebozenko of Haight, Alta., had been broken into and the car used in the offence was headed in a certain direction. The constable from Tofield picked up the tracks of the car and followed same for some six miles, part of the route being over the prairie. When passing a clump of brush, he noticed that some of the brush did not appear natural and upon investigation found that same had been cut and placed in the ground. Further examination disclosed car tracks leading into the bush where this brush had been cut. Following the tracks he came across a car stolen from Minburn and in the car, asleep, was the accused, Manik. It developed that Manik, in order to get into the bush and out of sight, had cut down some trees and having safely parked his car replaced same. After interrogation, Manik confessed to the following offences:—

Breaking, Entering and Theft, 8.

Theft of car, 1.

Theft of gasoline, 2.

The sentences imposed ranged from two months to thirty months in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Nick Nypiuk and Lawrence Pisatsky—Breaking, Entering and Theft—Elk Island Park.

On April 16, 1938, complaint was made to Lamont Det. by B. I. Love, Superintendent of the Elk Island Park, to the effect that on that date he and his assistant had found two men in the park with rifles. They were advised to hand over their guns. They refused and kept the guns pointed at the complainant. An attempt was made to disarm them but they used their guns as clubs with the result that the complainant and his assistant were badly beaten and the culprits were able to make their getaway.

Investigation was made and it was found that the premises of A. Young had been broken into. This is a summer cottage. The owner was communicated with and gave a list of property stolen, among which were some tents. Several suspects were checked, and one, Nypiuk, was picked up by Thorhild Det. in possession of four tents. He admitted taking same from Elk Island park in company with L. Pisatsky. Nypiuk was identified by Supt. Love as being one of his assailants. Pisatsky was later apprehended and, as a result, the following convictions were made:—

L. Pisatsky, wounding, 6 months. Wounding, 6 months. B. E. and T., 2 years.

Nick Nypiuk, B. E. and T., 30 months.

James Collins, Waterhouse, Simms, Hogan, Collers and Albert Nanni (Juvenile) Breaking, Entering and Theft.

At 8.30 a.m. on November 12, the Lloydminster Det. was advised that on the previous night Dale's store in Kitscoty, Alta., had been burglarized and a large quantity of merchandise had been stolen; in addition, the safe had been opened by means of the punch method and the sum of \$325.50 in cash taken.

A check of trains passing through Kitscoty and Lloydminster during the night was made and it was ascertained that two men were seen riding "blind baggage" on the train travelling East. The O.C., North Battleford, was notified and two suspects were arrested in a rooming house in North Battleford and the stolen articles and money were found in their possession.

Both men were returned to the Vegreville "S" Division where it was found that Nanni was a juvenile. Articles found in their possession in addition to the loot obtained from Dale's store indicated that they may have been responsible for the perpetration of many breakings and enterings in the Vegreville "S" Division and after questioning and being confronted with certain facts they admitted all the offences they had recently committed.

Collins, the ringleader, was charged and convicted on 10 counts, 9 of breaking, entering and theft and one of breaking prison. The prison-break occurred while he was being held in the guard room awaiting trial. He received 3 years' imprisonment at Saskatchewan penitentiary on each count, sentences concurrent.

Nanni, Collins' accomplice, was charged under the Juvenile Delinquent's Act, on 8 counts, 7 of the offences being committed while in Collins' company and one before he became associated with Collins. He was convicted on all counts and was sentenced to two years less one day on each charge at Fort Saskatchewan gaol, sentences to run concurrently.

The arrest and conviction of these men cleaned up many outstanding complaints. The investigation involved much time and work on the part of members of the Vegreville and North Battleford "S" Divisions.

Re Fred Marshall, Irma, Alta.—Cattle Stealing

On October 27, 1938, Albert Foxwell, butcher and stock buyer of Irma, Alta., complained to our Wainwright Detachment that some time between October 23 and October 26 some one had stolen 15 head of cattle from his

pasture near the village of Irma. Immediate investigations were started by our Wainwright and Viking Detachments, with the result that 14 of the stolen head of cattle were located under circumstances definitely implicating the above named man who was known to have a record for cattle stealing and other offences. As a result, a charge was laid and warrant issued for the arrest of Marshall, but it was only after a wide search had been made throughout practically the whole of the Vegreville "S" Division that a report was received that a man answering his description had been seen in the Battle River district, riding a grey horse. Constable Harrison in charge of our Vermilion Detachment, took up the search and, with the aid of his dog, "Rex," picked up Marshall's trail which he followed on foot through a hilly and very rough country for some fifteen miles. At several points in the river bottom and brush, the tracks became invisible but, with the aid of the dog, they were picked up and eventually led to a farm house where the accused was located and taken into custody. After his arrest, Marshall refused to make any statement and, in order to make an air-tight case, further investigations had to be made at points as far distant as Grimshaw in the Peace River country and Winnipeg, Man. However, on January 26, 1939, the accused appeared in the Supreme Court, Edmonton, and, after a trial which lasted three days and at which thirty-three witnesses were called, he was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

John Gyonyer and Louis Masters, Mike Bespalto and Frank Oros—Theft of Chickens

The value of energetic co-operation between detachments, and close attention to detail, was exemplified in the investigations which led to the conviction of the above named on seventeen charges of chicken stealing.

At 2 a.m. on May 4, our Drumheller Detachment reported a 'phone call from Albert Johnson, a farmer living ten miles east of Drumheller, complaining that his hired man had chased chicken thieves out of his yard twice that night. The second time he had found a sack containing twenty-five chickens which the thieves had evidently dropped in their flight.

Investigations made in conjunction with our Carbon Detachment elicited that the thieves had been travelling in what was described as a Model "A" Ford, slate colour, wire wheels, windshield cracked, red cover absent from tail light and a piece broken from the running-board. In addition, tire tracks and a heel print were located and although the field in which these were found was very muddy, it was fairly well established that the tire tracks had been made by Atlas tires.

As it was discovered during the course of these investigations that several other farmers had had chickens stolen which they had neglected to report, regular night patrols were established on certain highways and, as a result, at 4 a.m. on June 3, an old Willys Knight sedan, driven by Gyonyer and Masters, was stopped by the constable in charge of Olds Detachment and found to contain thirty-one chickens. The car was equipped with Firestone and Eaton Bulldog tires, and as the men were unable to satisfactorily account for the chickens they were taken into custody. The same morning, in order to locate the owners of these chickens, a broadcast was put over CFCN at Calgary, with the result that a farmer named Alex. Luft came forward and identified a number of them, which he stated had been stolen from his chicken house the previous night.

At the time the prisoners were arrested, they were wearing shoes which were almost new, clean and polished but, in a sack found in the car, two old pairs of shoes together with socks were found, which were very wet and appeared to have been worn quite recently. Apparently the prisoners had worn the old shoes when committing the offence in order possibly to throw investigators off the track.

With the assistance of constables from Calgary, an examination was next made of Luft's farm where tire tracks and foot prints were found corresponding exactly with the old shoes and the tires on the Willys Knight car.

When confronted with this evidence, both prisoners admitted their guilt and were eventually sentenced to one year's imprisonment. As, however, they denied complicity in other chicken-stealing cases, investigations were continued, with the result that a store-keeper was located in Calgary who admitted having at different times bought 450 chickens from four unknown men driving a Willys Knight and a 1929 Ford. His description of two of these men tallied with Gyonyer and Masters, while later inquiries indicated that the other two men might be Mike Bupalto and Frank Oros.

On June 9 these men were arrested at Wetaskiwin for theft of tools and gasoline. As they were in possession of a 1929 Ford which answered the description of the Ford already referred to, and chicken feathers were found in same, they were subjected to a lengthy questioning, which resulted in admissions of guilt and eventually led to sentences being imposed of from four to six months' imprisonment on sixteen charges of theft of chickens.

In connection with this investigation, it is interesting to note that the information elicited and the conclusions arrived at by the investigators at the beginning of the investigations as to the description of the cars involved was afterwards fully substantiated.

Thos. Clayton and Albert Hillier—Theft

On the night of January 20, 1938, the office of the Midland Pacific Grain Elevator at Inland, Alta., was broken into and the wall safe and contents stolen. On January 22 confidential information was received that said safe had been brought to the city of Edmonton, and hidden near a baseball park. Members of the C.I.B. lay in watch and were successful in apprehending Albert Hillier and Thomas Clayton. Upon opening the safe, same was found to contain \$927. These two men were committed for trial on a charge of "possession of stolen property" but, being subsequently found not guilty of this charge, were found guilty of theft, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary in April, 1938.

Marcel Brosseau, Girouxville—Theft

Whilst the above case is not of great importance, it is of interest owing to the tenacity which was shown in following up the accused.

On May 4, 1934, one Thomas Dupuis, of Girouxville, reported to our McLennan Detachment that the above named had stolen one wagon, steel running gear, from him and, in consequence, a charge was laid under Section 386 of the Code.

On the matter being investigated, the wagon was found to have been sold by Brosseau to one Henry Maynon, of North Girouxville, but no trace could be found of Brosseau. Investigations were continued and it was ascertained that Brosseau had been seen in the district on May 18, although his wife had reported that he had left the district on the 15th, looking for work. In the following July information was received that Brosseau had gone to Quebec but, despite this, the search for him was continued, with the result that, on November 12, 1938, it was learned that an individual of the same name had applied for relief at Athabasca. The trail was picked up at Athabasca and finally led to Plamerville, where the accused was arrested and escorted back to McLennan, where, four years and seven months after the theft was reported, he was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Russel Martin, Calgary, Alta.—Theft of Wheat

On April 20, 1938, William Keegan, a farmer residing west of Airdrie, Alta., reported to our Crossfield Detachment that between 25 and 30 bushels of wheat had been stolen from his granary, and that tire tracks could be seen around the granary.

With the assistance of the C.I.B. from Calgary, the tire tracks around the granary were permanently recorded in plaster casts, and a sample of the wheat stolen taken. Elevators and mills in the Calgary and Airdrie districts were checked and it was ascertained that one Mrs. E. Martin, who had given her address as Madden, Alta., had delivered to the Western Canada Flour Mills, at Calgary, some 28 bushels of wheat similar to that stolen. A description of the truck used by Mrs. Martin was secured from the grain buyer, but the licence number could not be ascertained. It was found that the truck was driven by a youth of whom only a meagre description could be obtained, although a good description was secured of the woman selling the grain. Samples of the wheat taken from the Keegan granary, and that delivered to the Western Canada Flour Mills by Mrs. Martin, were compared by the Dominion Grain Inspector at Calgary and found to be identical. Investigations were then made around Madden, where it was ascertained that no one by the name of Martin resided in that district. On April 21, 1938, investigations were continued in the Airdrie and Crossfield districts, farmers and garage proprietors being solicited for information concerning a Mrs. Martin, or a Ford 1928 light delivery truck. It was learned that Charlie and Gordon Darroch had recently purchased a truck answering this description, and were living in Calgary with one Mrs. Russell Martin, at 422 11th avenue east. Inquiries in Calgary revealed that the Martins and the Darroch boys had not been at home for several days; thereupon a search of the city was made in an effort to locate these parties. A Ford truck answering the description was observed outside an address in East Calgary and inquiries revealed that it was the property of the Darroch boys. The tires on this truck were immediately inspected and found identical with the tracks at the scene of the offence. The Darroch boys were located and questioned separately but disclaimed any knowledge of the stolen wheat, but owing to their contradictory statements it was evident that they were not telling the truth. They were taken into custody on the 22nd inst. and charged with the theft of Keegan's wheat. Mrs. Evelyn Martin was then located and questioned. She readily admitted delivery of the wheat to the mill, but denied any knowledge of the theft.

A third Darroch brother, "Andrew", was located and after questioning he also was arrested and charged with the theft. Russell Martin, husband of Mrs. Evelyn Martin, was then located and questioned and he made a full confession of the theft, together with other similar thefts of wheat he had stolen from one, Fred Morrison, of Airdrie, Alta. He did not implicate any of the others arrested; therefore, the charges against the Darroch boys were dismissed by Magistrate A. W. Gordon of Crossfield, owing to lack of evidence, the Magistrate being of the opinion that there was reasonable doubt of the accused knowing that the grain was stolen.

Russell Martin was charged with "theft of wheat", appeared before Magistrate Gordon at Crossfield on the 25th April, elected Summary Trial, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

It will be noted that despite the territory covered in the investigations, only two days elapsed from the time the complaint was received in Airdrie until the arrests were made in Calgary.

David McKinley—Theft of Wheat

During the months of December, 1938, and January, 1939, three complaints were received by our Stettler and Coronation Detachments from three different farmers of their respective districts, involving the theft of some one thousand bushels of grain.

As a result of extensive investigations, it was established that, in all cases, the grain had been hauled away by what appeared to be the same truck, judging from tire marks, wheel-base, width of traction, etc., also two sets of footprints left at the scene which indicated that two men were at the scene with the truck.

In the window frame of one of the granaries, and in the door frame of another, small tufts of wool had adhered to the woodwork, of a sandy colour. Parts of the woodwork of these granaries had also been scratched and bruised, and green paint was found to have adhered to same.

In one instance, and this proved to be the turning point, the truck box appeared to have sprung a leak, leaving a thin trail of grain. To make sure that the truck did not turn off the highway, every North and South road was closely examined until the investigator arrived at Lacombe, 85 miles from the starting point. Enquiries were made here and a description obtained of the truck and two men. The licence number of the truck, however, still remained a mystery.

The investigation broadened out to embrace neighbouring detachment areas, and finally in the Rocky Mountain House Detachment district, it was learned that one, Dave McKinley, recently released from the Saskatchewan Penitentiary after serving a term of three years for grain stealing, was operating a truck in the district, and had disposed of two loads of grain. It was also learned that, at the time these two loads of grain were disposed of, the said David McKinley was accompanied by Alvin Wakefield, a youth of some nineteen years of age. Alvin Wakefield was located and, as a result of certain admissions, was placed under arrest. He confessed to having taken part in this grain stealing, and implicated David McKinley.

An extensive search for David McKinley was then instituted, resulting in his being found in possession of a truck equipped with tires leaving the same kind of tracks as those found at the scene of the thefts. Furthermore, it bore marks to correspond with those found at places where the offences had been committed. In addition, McKinley himself was wearing a fawn coloured sweater corresponding in colour with the tufts of wool mentioned above. Sweater and truck were seized as exhibits, and McKinley was questioned regarding his movements. He told a likely story of being engaged in the hauling of tamarac poles, etc., but denied being implicated in the theft of grain. He was placed under arrest, and subsequently committed for trial, his erstwhile companion, Alvin Wakefield, testifying against him.

In the meantime, exhibits taken at the scene of the crimes, and at the time of McKinley's arrest were sent to our Laboratory at Regina for comparison, and the report received established without a doubt that the truck seized from McKinley had left the green paint and marks at the scene of the offences.

Samples of grain taken from where McKinley had sold grain, from the granaries from which the grain had been stolen, from the cab of the truck, and also from McKinley's pockets were tested at the Vermilion Agricultural School, and examined by Professor Wilson, who found twenty-two points of comparison between the samples, thereby adding enormously to the preponderance of evidence already secured against the accused.

On March 28, 1939, the accused was arraigned before Mr. Justice Tweedie, in Supreme Court at Stettler, Alta., on three charges of theft of grain. He elected trial by Judge alone, and was found "Guilty" on the first count, whereupon he dropped his defence in the other two counts, and entered a plea of "Guilty". Owing to his long record, he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary; while Wakefield, who elected for Summary Trial, will come up sentence some time in April.

John Fulmek, Calgary, Alta.—B. E. and Theft of Wheat (460 C.C.C.)

On January 20, 1939, during a routine check of elevators in the Brooks Detachment area, it was found that one, John Fulmek, a trucking contractor of Calgary, had sold a considerable amount of wheat between the dates December 18 and December 24. This information was forwarded to the Calgary C.I.B. who interviewed Fulmek, resulting in the latter's confession to theft of 799 bushels of wheat, valued at \$464.11 from the granary of one, Mike Bilcik, a farmer of the Tilley district.

Accused was escorted to Brooks, and arraigned on five charges of B. E. and Theft of Wheat. Electing Summary Trial, accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour at the Lethbridge Gaol on each of the five charges, sentences to run concurrently. No restitution was made.

Gustave A. Bostrom—Possession of Stolen Property

On the morning of January 10, complaint was received by Red Deer Detachment that the post office at Tees, Alta., had been broken into, and that the safe containing money, stamps, etc., was missing. Investigation showed the Post Office to be in wild disorder, with the front window torn off, through which the safe had evidently been dragged, and by tracks in the snow it was traced to a spot about 300 yards away, where it had been broken open by knocking off the hinges. Tracks of one man were found, and these were followed to various farms at which he had called during the night, giving a story of a sick wife in Edmonton, and asking for a lift by car. Eventually he got to Clive, Alta., and hired a car into Edmonton. The driver eventually recognized him as a man who had worked around Tees, and married a girl from around there, and he got suspicious of the man due to his manner, and especially when he later saw the man pay for his breakfast with a \$20.00 bill. Enquiries around Tees pointed to one, Bostrom, whose wife said her husband had left for Edmonton on the 9th, as he had been promised a job. The clothes he had worn tallied with those of the man who had been driven to Edmonton early on the 10th. Enquiries were started in Edmonton for Bostrom but whilst he was traced as having visited one or two rooming houses, he learned the police were looking for him, and hired a livery car to Calgary where he was arrested. Later, on his admission, an envelope containing stolen stamps was recovered from under the floor covering in a Calgary hotel room. He denied the breaking and entering, and stated that an unknown man had given him the envelope to hold in Tees, whilst the man got his car, and had then failed to return.

Bostrom was tried in Lacombe on January 20, found guilty of possession of stolen property, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. Charge of breaking and entering was dismissed for lack of definite evidence in that respect.

Stuart Jacobs, Leslie York, Cecil MacDonald and Frank Whyte—Forgery, Uttering and False Pretences

During the months of November and December, 1938, many complaints were received from a number of towns throughout Alberta, regarding the uttering of forged cheques which purported to have been issued by the various construction companies operating in the province. These cheques were represented as having been issued in payment of trucking services and a protectograph had been used in preparing them. Altogether, the amount secured by the parties responsible was in the neighbourhood of \$2,700.00.

Our investigations were at first considerably hampered by the meagre and even misleading descriptions given of the individuals who had passed the cheques but, eventually, after considerable enquiry, it was ascertained that the above named, while under assumed names, were the parties responsible. York was arrested in Winnipeg and, after being returned to Edmonton, pleaded guilty to twenty charges of uttering and false pretences, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Whyte was arrested in Drumheller and was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

Jacobs and MacDonald, after a prolonged search, were arrested in Toronto and are now awaiting trial on about thirty-four charges of forgery, uttering and false pretences.

Louis Halley and Jack Doran—Forgery and Uttering, B. E. and Theft—(6 charges)

On April 7, 1938, the elevator office of the Gillespie Grain Co., at Fort Saskatchewan was entered and a number of cash grain tickets stolen, several of which were subsequently cashed in Edmonton by persons unknown. During a check-up of suspicious characters, the personal effects of Louis Halley were searched and he was found in possession of a considerable quantity of new clothes, and a Gillespie Cash Grain Ticket. He was arrested and, in his confession, he named Jack Doran as his associate. Doran was apprehended in Kenora, Ont., and returned to this province. Both men were subsequently tried, and six convictions registered for breaking, entering, and theft, possession of stolen property, forgery and uttering. Sentences were imposed of two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Steve Ishkiw (Juvenile) Mundare, Alta.—Arson

On June 13, 1938, complaint was received at the Vegreville Detachment that a fire had burned the L. S. Berg store at Mundare. Investigation was conducted together with the insurance adjuster, insurance carried being \$4,000 and the loss being approximately \$1,765. The store owner was in good standing and in good financial circumstances. Whilst investigating it was ascertained that a parcel of clothing left wrapped up in the store had disappeared. Duplicate of the sale bill was located and it showed that the clothing had been purchased by the above named and left in the store until he brought in the money. Search warrant executed and the articles were found. On the accused being interrogated he at first denied any implication, but later gave a statement to the effect that he was fifteen years of age and had been sent to the store by his parents for some articles. He had the money to pay for them, but spent same on himself, and asked to have the things done up for him, that he would call back later for them. Early in the morning he broke into the store, took the parcel and, in order to cover the theft, fired the store. He appeared before the Juvenile Judge later and, having entered a plea of guilty, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment on the theft charge while sentence was suspended for five years on the arson and breaking, entering and theft charges.

Nick Sknypnek—Wabamun, Alta.—Arson

During an investigation by the C.P.R. Investigation Department, and the office of the Superintendent of Insurance, province of Alberta, of insurance claims by one William Stognyn, it became apparent that a fire involving the burning of a house occupied by the above named and owned by Wm. Stognyn, in respect of which an insurance claim had been paid, were suspicious. The circumstances were reported to this Force and subsequent investigation established that the fire had been set by Sknypnek, at the instigation of Stognyn. Charges of arson were preferred against both men. Sknypnek was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment, whereupon he refused to testify against Stognyn and a Stay of Proceedings was entered in the case against him.

Marie Ann Lacasse (Mrs.) Fort Chipewyan, Alta.—Arson

A report was received at Fort Chipewyan Detachment that a dwelling house situated at the junction of the Peace and Roche rivers, had been destroyed by fire. It was suspected that one Andrew Lacasse, a rival trader, may have set the fire.

Investigation was made and it was disclosed that the wife of Lacasse, an Indian woman, had set the fire. Her motive was an interesting one. Apparently the wife of "Budd" Pelton, the complainant, kept a clean comfortable home and it was the subject of comment by Lacasse to his wife who, like all Indians, was indolent and not over-clean. It appears that she resented her husband's frequent reference to Mrs. Pelton's cleanliness and in her primitive mind evolved the idea of removing Mrs. Pelton's influence by burning her home.

A charge of arson was preferred by the complainant and accused was convicted and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment at Fort Saskatchewan gaol.

Emil Dufloth, Phillip Mueller and Wm. Schneider—Robbery with Violence

On December 15, 1937, Olaf Strand Bowell complained that two men, one carrying a revolver and the other a flashlight, had entered his room after he had retired for the night, and had threatened to shoot if he made a sound. They took approximately \$20 from the pocket of his overalls and left. Mr. Strand could supply no other information as to descriptions, etc. The file was abandoned for want of information in March, 1938, but the case was borne in mind and investigations were continued whenever possible by the Medicine Hat Detachment, with the result that Emil Dufloth and Phillip Mueller were charged with this offence on June 17. Both pleaded guilty and were sentenced to four years in the Prince Albert penitentiary, to run concurrently with other sentences imposed on the same date. William Schneider, a third man implicated in this offence, was arrested later and on August 13, 1938, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Edward Deering—Robbery with Violence, etc.

During the early hours of November 9, 1938, Strathmore Detachment received word that Mrs. K. Kertley of Indus, Alta., had been assaulted and robbed of money by an unknown man. Investigation disclosed that Henry Karl Kautz, also of Indus, had been held up and robbed of money. In both instances, the amounts were small. A similar attempt had been made on the person of David C. Jerry. Further, the premises of W. C. Winters had been entered and articles stolen. Also, R. Rudolph reported the theft of a vice. All offences appeared to be the operations of one individual and Edward Deering of Calgary, who was partially identified through his voice, became a suspect.

He was questioned and, upon finding certain articles in his possession which were identified by the complainants, he admitted his guilt of all offences and, after pleading guilty to the following charges: armed robbery, 2; theft, 1; burglary and theft, 2; he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment less one day.

Karl Ludwig Wolchyn, Debolt, Alta.—Cattle Killing. Scott Bower—Infraction of Game Act

At about 10 p.m., Sunday, October 9, 1938, it was reported to Constable Wickstrom of our Calais Detachment that a horse had been shot whilst being ridden by a youth named Reginald Perkins in the Simonette River District, about thirty-five miles away.

Accompanied by a half-breed tracker, Constable Wickstrom interviewed the complainant the next day and after ascertaining that he had no suspicion as to who may have been responsible, proceeded to the scene of the offence at which place he arrived after being compelled to ford the Simonette river four times.

After an unsuccessful attempt had been made to locate the bullet, an examination was made of the locality for tracks and other evidence. This was extremely difficult owing to the fact that the terrain where the horse had been shot was extremely rough, being composed of wooded hills, ravines, and dead-fall, and as no rain had fallen for several weeks the ground was parched and tracks difficult to pick up. Eventually, however, tracks of another horse were located and it was noticed that a piece was broken out of the right rear hoof. These tracks were followed and led to a place up a hill where it appeared some one had been lying down. This was about 150 yards from where the horse was shot and apparently the direction from which the bullet had been fired.

As it was dark by this time and rain had commenced to fall, operations had to be suspended until the following day.

The next morning, despite an attempt by the rider of the horse to cover them up, the tracks were again picked up and after leading through heavy brush from which brown horse hair was recovered finally led to the farm of Karl Wolchyn. Karl Wolchyn and his wife were questioned and, although admitting ownership of a .30 cal. rifle, denied any knowledge of the offence. Wolchyn's father-in-law, a Mr. Scott Bower, who lived in the locality, was also questioned but corroborated Wolchyn's statement and together with Mrs. Scott Bower provided him with an alibi.

Constable Wickstrom continued his investigations and ascertained that another neighbour of Wolchyn had seen a bay horse belonging to the latter in Bower's yard on the day of the offence and stated that it was in a sweaty condition as if it had been working hard. As Wolchyn had stated the bay had not been in use on this day Constable Wickstrom decided to make a cast of the hoof print at the scene of the shooting and also a cast of one of the hoofs of the Bay horse. He had no material with him to make a cast but, noticing some old "B" batteries in his informant's yard, he secured permission to use them. Breaking up the brown wax cover he melted the substance and having poured it in the 2 prints ascertained they were identical.

As a result, the Wolchyn and Bower families were again questioned, and, when confronted with the evidence, finally admitted that, on the Sunday the horse was shot, Wolchyn and Bower were out hunting when the former saw an animal standing in the bush which he mistook for a moose. After firing at it, he found it was a horse and being considerably scared he had made his way home as quickly as possible.

A charge of "cattle killing" was preferred against Wolchyn to which he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, while his companion, Scott Bower, was fined \$10 and costs for hunting on a Sunday.

DeForest Gossard, Daniel Hannas, Roscoe Keeler—Perjury

During the month of April, 1938, DeForest Gossard sued his wife for divorce and she counterclaimed for judicial separation. On December 20, 1938, Daniel Hannas and Roscoe Keeler gave evidence that they had visited the

Gossard home and found Mrs. Gossard in the company of a man named Burroughs and that improper conduct was taking place. His Lordship Judge Ewing gave credence to the witnesses, and granted Order Nisi and dismissed the counterclaim for the defendant.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that witnesses Hannas and Keeler could not have possibly witnessed the episode as stated in their evidence, with the result that Mrs. Gossard laid charges of perjury against them. Hannas and Keeler both gave confessions in which they stated that they had been prompted by Gossard to commit perjury. Gossard was charged with perjury and subornation of perjury, 2 charges.

DeForest Gossard was sentenced to 7 years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary, while Hannas and Keeler were sentenced to one year each on charges of perjury.

BUREAU OF RELIEF AND PUBLIC WELFARE

We assist the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare in the administration of relief in Local Improvement Districts throughout the province.

Applications for direct relief are taken from all persons requesting it, and application forms made out of which the original is forwarded to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare, a copy to "K" Division Headquarters, and a copy is retained on detachment file. The Constable on detachment who takes the application endorses thereon a definite recommendation for or against relief issues, stating what monthly issue, if any, is recommended. When an application is being taken, the applicant's statements are checked as closely as possible to determine their truthfulness, as many requests for relief are made before it actually is needed. If it is subsequently learned that an applicant has made a false statement, wilfully misrepresenting his income from labour, sale of crops, etc., and sufficient evidence can be secured, a prosecution usually follows.

The assistance given to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare includes the registration, on behalf of the Dominion Government, of all recipients of direct unemployment relief. These recipients are re-registered each year, commencing September 1, if they continue on relief after that date or come on again later in the year.

In addition to completing the registration forms, a record is kept at detachments of persons going off aid or returned to aid, and returns thereon are submitted each month.

Following the taking of a direct relief application, if need is urgent a food voucher is issued in the form of an order on a local merchant. Thereafter, monthly vouchers are given for amount of food issue recommended and authorized by the bureau. Where fuel is not available, vouchers also have to be issued for same. Vouchers also may be given for rent, and for emergent issues of clothing.

During the fall and winter most relief recipients also require clothing. Except in emergent cases, when clothing may be purchased locally, a form of requisition is filled in and forwarded to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare at Edmonton, when clothing is issued from their depot there. Another request for clothing suitable for summer wear is usually made in the late spring.

Of ninety-eight R.C.M.P. detachments in Alberta, sixty-six are handling relief, ranging from a few cases per year at some detachments to several hundreds at others. A large percentage have fifty cases or more actually receiving relief issues each month.

Frequent complaints are received that monthly issues are inadequate. Such complaints receive special attention to determine whether or not an increase is warranted.

Nearly every relief recipient at some time requires medical treatment, hospitalization, or drugs, for himself or some member of his family. The patient is examined by a doctor and if the case is emergent hospitalization is arranged; otherwise, the authority of the Relief Bureau is obtained first. In many cases of accident or sudden illness long patrols have to be made, often under adverse weather conditions, to get the patient to a hospital.

During the course of the year we receive from the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare hundreds of requests to pass upon the ability of hospital patients to pay their accounts. If the patient is not already on relief, a special inquiry has to be made to determine indigency, but in view of the nature of such inquiries expense is avoided.

The Canadian Red Cross Society passes on to us a great many appeals for clothing. These are investigated and, if need is indicated, an application for relief taken and forwarded to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare.

Complaints sometimes arise that merchants are charging exorbitant prices, are supplying goods other than those authorized, or giving cash on relief orders, or are applying relief vouchers on old accounts. An investigation is always necessary in such cases and if the complaint is well founded the merchant receives no more orders.

During the spring months we are called upon to supervise the issuing of garden seeds and seed potatoes. During the fall and early winter we sometimes supervise the distribution of carloads of potatoes and other vegetables in localities where there is a shortage. During the fall of 1938 conditions in this respect had improved so that we had very little of this work to do.

Relief cases of all kinds handled during the period April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, are estimated to total over 10,000. While there was a great falling off in the southern portion of the province, where large numbers of persons in the drought area on relief a year ago now are self-supporting, increases in other parts of the province have maintained the total at approximately the same level as a year ago. This means at least one application or report on each case, but the number of additional letters and reports, due to continued action, in a very large percentage of the cases to cover food relief, clothing, fuel, rent, drugs, hospitalization, medical aid, increased issues, cut-offs, replacements, and complaints of various sorts, is many times this total. In addition, there is the work entailed at detachments in issuing relief vouchers each month for the majority of these cases during the greater part of the year.

During the period October 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, upwards of 5,400 new and renewal direct relief applications were received and they continue in a steady flow.

The national aid registrations taken during the same period, to cover months September to March, inclusive, total approximately 4,600. The taking of registrations lags somewhat behind the taking of applications; hence the difference in the total. These registrations also do not cover cases receiving only hospitalization or medical aid.

During the winter months the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare provides work projects to enable relief recipients to work for issues received. This season extensive timber projects were provided and recipients given contracts for specified amounts, against which any relief issues given were charged, any balance due when contract was completed being paid in cash. Our duties in this respect were limited to the taking of applications and handling relief issues in such a manner as to ensure that they would be properly credited against the recipients' contracts.

Shortly before Christmas we were requested by the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare to make a special Christmas relief issue on the basis of 50 cents per person to all relief recipients. This meant the making up of nearly 3,000 special orders on short notice, giving much extra work to detachments with a heavy relief roll.

14. The Officer Commanding, "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Superintendent J. O. Scott

PATROL BOATS

One Patrol Boat, the *Alert* was disposed of and two boats, both second-hand, purchased. They have been named the *D-1* and the *D-10*.

The Patrol Boat *Islander* with a crew of three (3) was based at North Rustico and patrolled the waters of the North shoreline.

The Patrol Boat *D-1* with a crew of three (3) was based at Souris. Wireless telephone experiments were carried out on this craft.

The Patrol Boat *D-10* with a crew of three (3) and equipped with wireless telephone was based at Morell.

The Patrol Boat *Alarm*—a crew of two—was based at Charlottetown and patrolled the harbour and some points in the Northumberland Strait.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE

During the year radio equipment was installed in the Headquarters building and we are now able to contact the other police radio stations in the Maritime provinces and also the aeroplanes and the cruisers. Authority has been received to equip additional automobiles during 1939.

BUILDINGS

Headquarters Building and Detachments buildings are rented and have been quite satisfactory. At Montague the town supplies an office for the members stationed there and no rent is charged.

TRAINING

During the year two N.C.O.'s attended instructional classes at Regina, Sask., and one N.C.O. and three constables attended special classes at Fredericton, N.B.

Members of the Marine Section attended training classes at Halifax and at Regina.

These classes are very beneficial, and the improvement in the efficiency of the members is quite noticeable on their return. Further, the opportunity of attending these training classes is greatly appreciated by the members of the Division.

During February and March, refresher classes were held at Division Headquarters and sixteen (16) members attended.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND C.I.B.

Our duties as Provincial Police consist of maintaining law and order by enforcing, on behalf of the province, under the direction of the Attorney General, the provisions of the Criminal Code and of the Provincial Statutes, the most important of the latter being the Prohibition Act and the Highway Traffic Act.

Some of the provincial acts deal with matters similar to those enacted by the Federal Parliament, especially the Customs, Excise and Prohibition Acts, and it is very advantageous to have one force enforcing the provisions of all, both in the interests of economy and efficiency.

There were eighteen (18) sudden or accidental deaths investigated during the year, six of which were highway fatalities, an increase of one from the previous year. Every highway fatality was thoroughly investigated, a coroner's inquest held, but in only one instance did the finding warrant further action, a charge of "manslaughter" being laid against Cedric Walsh.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

Special attention was given to the enforcement of the Highway Traffic Act. An N.C.O. was placed in charge of the squad during the summer months on the paved highway; he was stationed at Charlottetown and endeavoured to have his squad maintain a supervision of the traffic on the pavements day and night; the detachments, too, making regular patrols throughout the year.

The system of checking and inspecting cars, brakes and lights was carried out by the special patrols, and whenever it was found that a driver was not complying with the provisions of the Act he was warned to have the car repaired and placed in good mechanical condition. Only in a few cases was it necessary to enter prosecution.

The Tapley Brake Testing meter again greatly facilitated the work of the special patrol in testing the brakes of motor vehicles.

Three hundred and twenty (320) motor vehicle accidents were reported; this being an increase of one hundred and five (105) over the previous year, and one hundred and forty (140) over 1936. Some of these accidents were of a most serious nature and consideration is being given to plans of improving traffic conditions generally.

During the year, twenty-one (21) cases of "driving while intoxicated" were investigated, resulting in eighteen (18) convictions, two dismissals and one withdrawal. The driver's licence of each person convicted was forthwith cancelled for the period provided by statute, and none were reinstated.

The Department of the Provincial Secretary cancelled fifty-five (55) motor vehicle operator's licences during the year. Included in this number would be those for the eighteen (18) convictions previously mentioned. The Public Works Department has again assisted in placing signs along the paved highways at points where it was considered they were necessary.

PROHIBITION ACT

The Prohibition Act is of great importance to the community, and we have a special squad who are detailed in the enforcement of same. The Customs, Excise and Prohibition squads generally operate together: The decrease in the amount of liquor seized is probably due to the intense operations of the year before having a disorganizing effect on the persons engaged in the business.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

This branch of our work continues to be very important and to occupy a large part of the time of the personnel, especially during the season of open navigation. Although this province is only about a hundred and thirty-five miles long, the shoreline has so many bays and inlets that we have approximately five hundred and fifty miles to cover, and the difficulty of proper patrolling is correspondingly increased. We have been successful in making some seizures and if we have not been so successful in preventing landings no doubt we have made it more difficult for the smuggler to carry on.

With the great advance being made in wireless telephony, it is felt that a cruiser and a number of small patrol boats, say from nine to fifteen, all equipped with two-way radio, working with each other and maintaining close co-operation with the detachments, assigned to each area would give such a complete coverage that it would be almost impossible for any movements to be made along the shoreline without being observed by our members.

SEIZURES

The most important seizure was made on August 8, 1938, by the cruiser *Ulna* when the auxiliary schooner *Nellie J. Banks* with a cargo of assorted liquors was taken about 5.6 miles off shore. The master, Israel Lillington, was committed for trial under Customs Act (208) and when the case came before the Supreme Court at Georgetown in February, the Jury disagreed. Another trial will be held in July.

During May, it was reported that about two hundred five-gallon kegs were landed at Egmont Bay, and a week later two hundred additional kegs were landed at Fox River, allegedly from the motor vessel *Frederick H. II*. Every effort was made to secure evidence against the parties who received the goods but the only result was the seizure of one keg from Neil McCormack of Monticello. It later appeared that this was one of about seventy kegs that had been stolen from the cache by some fishermen. A disadvantage we have had in the past is the fact that our patrol boats were not ready to go to sea early enough in the season to endeavour to cope with situations such as this one.

In September a seizure of 265 gallons of alcohol in cans was made on the shore at West Point. Information leads us to believe that a motor boat carrying a large load encountered rough weather and found it necessary to throw part of the cargo overboard. No evidence could be obtained to connect any party with the contraband.

From time to time during the summer, fast motor vessels appear off the coast, generally at the very time that our cruisers have to go to re-fuel and due to the large areas to be covered by our small boats we have been unable to ascertain what goods, if any, may have been landed. The north coast of this province is crescent-shaped and navigators advise that a point approximately forty miles off Rustico is about equi-distant from North Point and East Point. Rum Runners lying off the North Shore have quite an advantage because of this geographical feature and when a fast boat leaves the mother ship under cover of darkness it is impossible to tell where it is intended to land the cargo.

In October, information was received that approximately three hundred kegs were landed at Point Prim and that possibly one or two other smaller landings were made in the vicinity about the same time. No seizures were made.

PATROLS TO MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Arrangements were made with the Officer Commanding the Marine Section to instruct the master of the cruiser in this area to extend patrols to the Magdalen Islands at every favourable opportunity. This plan was carried out, patrols being made regularly, and conditions were found to be quite satisfactory. The Quebec Provincial Police now have a detachment there and they have co-operated with us when occasion required.

MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT

The enforcement of this Act co-ordinates with the Game Act and satisfactory results have been obtained. The co-operation of the great majority of the citizens enables us to enforce the provisions of these regulations effectively.

CRIMINAL CODE

Conditions have been quite good in the Province during the period under review. Very little crime of the serious type has been reported although there is the usual number of complaints about petty thefts and vagrancy.

Christopher Keefe—Attempted Rape.—This man was committed for trial on July 6, 1938 and on July 18, 1938 the Jail Physician issued a certificate committing him to the Mental Hospital for treatment. He was found to be sane and in January was found guilty on trial before a Judge and Jury and sentenced to three years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

John Gorman—Breaking, Entering and Theft.—The store of Doull Bros., Carleton, was entered. The attempt to open the safe was unsuccessful, but a tool used ordinarily by blacksmiths was found near it. This was the connecting link between the accused and the offence. Constables MacArthur and Kinch searched Gorman's house and recovered articles reported missing from the store. He elected a Summary Trial and was sentenced to twelve months in gaol. Subject appeared to be slightly unbalanced and the Magistrate exercised leniency. Later, when the fingerprints were classified at Headquarters it was learned that subject had a criminal record in Maine, U.S.A. Good work was performed by the members of the Force in this case.

Vincent Cheverie—Breaking, Entering and Theft.—In August, the Souris Creamery was entered and 106 pounds of butter taken. Upon investigation, finger prints were obtained but when classified at Headquarters no identification could be made. In January, subject was committed to gaol for an offence under Excise Act (182-b) and it was found that it was his finger prints which had been found at the scene of the crime. Upon being charged, he elected a Summary Trial, Staff Sergeant Graham coming from Ottawa to give evidence. Prisoner was sentenced to six months. This was the first "finger-print" conviction secured in this Province and it was given prominent and favourable publicity in the press.

Breaking, Entering and Theft from the Store of E. Milford Cudmore, Oyster Bed Bridge.—In October, this country store was entered through a window on the second floor and then a safe, weighing about 550 pounds, was moved from the office, through the front door and away. It was later located behind a cluster of trees about six miles away. The bottom had been partly broken by using a chisel and hammer; then apparently the persons committing the offence had knocked off the dial and door. Mr. Cudmore stated that he had placed about \$132 in the safe the previous evening. In addition, about \$50 worth of merchandise was taken from the store. Although a thorough investigation was made no evidence was secured to connect any person with the crime.

Arthur Amand Gallant—Receiving.—During the early evening of December 20, the T. B. and D. J. Riley Tobacco Manufacturing Plant in the City of Charlottetown was entered, the safe ransacked and \$37 in cash, some jewellery, \$4,000 in Bearer Bonds, and numerous share certificates in various industrial companies were stolen; together with six life insurance policies held by Mr. D. J. Riley. Investigation was made by the City Police but at the outset no information was forthcoming. On Christmas night Mr. Riley received a telephone call, the unknown party advising him that he had possession of all the stolen articles. Mr. Riley offered a reward of \$25 for the return of the articles but this not being enough definite arrangements were deferred and in the meantime the unknown party left a watch and a brooch in an agreed place which Mr. Riley recovered in good condition. The following night, Mr. Riley agreed to pay \$50 for the return of all his articles. D/S Inspector Anderson, who was assisting the City Police, arranged to give Mr. Riley bills which were sprinkled with a dry powder known as malachite green; he also gave Mr. Riley his instructions, completed arrangements for tracing telephone calls and supervised the movements of members of the City Police and of this Force. Mr. Riley received his instructions from the unknown party by telephone at 7.40 p.m., and at 8.54 p.m. he received word, by telephone, that the unknown party had received the money and telling him where he could find his articles. This call was traced and in a few minutes the accused was arrested leaving the premises from which the call was made. Green stains were clearly noticeable on his hands, face and clothing. Gallant has been committed for trial and will come before the Supreme Court in June. It is considered the members who investigated this complaint are due for much credit for the thorough investigation carried out to date.

15. The Officer Commanding, "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont.—Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.

HORSES

On March 31, 1938, there were 47 horses on the strength of this Division; the present strength is 38 horses, showing a decrease of 9 from the number shown in the previous report. This decrease is shown hereunder:

Cast and handed over to the Department of Agriculture, Animal Diseases Research Institute..	5
Cast and sold..	4
Total..	9

Twelve of our horses were purchased by the Department of National Defence under a special agreement, and are available for use by that department for annual training or the furnishing of escorts, etc. When not otherwise required these horses are stabled at "N" Division barracks and are used by us for duty and training purposes.

In the summer of 1938 we were fortunate in obtaining the use of suitable pasture for a number of our horses, on land situated at Connaught Ranges, the property of the Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture.

From July 2 to October 24, 1938, twenty-three horses from this Division were on this pasture, the result being a noticeable improvement in their health and condition.

Throughout the year the general condition of the horses has been very good and there has been very little sickness.

DOGS (POLICE, TRAINED)

The seven dogs shown in the last Annual Report were disposed of during the month of May, 1938, four having been transferred to "F" Division and three to "D" Division, for use at their northern detachments.

During June and July 1938 five dogs were purchased from the Wilsona Kennels at Rushville, Indiana, U.S.A., and a training station established at this Division. An N.C.O., who had taken a course in dog training at the above mentioned kennels, was appointed to take over the care of the dogs, with two constables as assistants. The dogs consisted of a German Shepherd, two Rottweilers and two Reischenschnauzers, the latter two being about 6 months old pups. These dogs were all put through a regular course of training in tracking, carrying, retrieving lost articles, guarding, attacking, etc., and have shown very good progress in each phase of work. Monthly reports have been submitted showing the progress made.

Unfortunately one of the Reischenschnauzers died during the latter part of December, 1938, a full report was submitted at the time giving all the circumstances surrounding this death.

During January, 1939, a young German Shepherd dog was presented to the Force and taken into training at Rockcliffe, to replace the dog mentioned in para. 11.

Late in March of this year 1 dog was transferred from "Depot" to "N" Division, bringing the total number of dogs now in training to 6.

HEALTH

On the whole, the health of the members of the Division has been very good during the year, no serious cases of illness having occurred.

BARRACKS

The barrack building is in good condition and has been inspected by yourself on several occasions. Accommodation is available for 100 N.C.O's and constables in this building, the Officer Commanding also being provided with quarters in the basement.

The painting of the quarters formerly occupied by the Officer Commanding and those occupied by the Sergeant Major mentioned in last year's report, was duly carried out during the year, both buildings now being in a very serviceable condition.

Stables.—The stables are in a good state of repair and both buildings were painted during the year. Accommodation is provided for 55 horses.

Dog Kennels.—During the year under review the dog kennels were moved from their location opposite the stables to a position at the rear of No. 2 barracks (formerly the quarters of the Officer Commanding) where they were repainted inside and out, necessary runs being fenced for the use of the police dogs mentioned in a previous paragraph of this report.

The blacksmith shop, forage shed and transport shed are all in a good state of repair and these buildings have all been painted during the year.

New Barrack Quarters.—The quarters previously used by the Officer Commanding have been turned into barracks, providing accommodation for an additional 18 members.

Kitchen.—The kitchen, and other places in need of same in the main barracks building, has been given a coat of paint from time to time; this has been done by our own labour and has brightened up the building considerably.

Great improvement in the cooking arrangements has been brought about by the installation of two electric ranges in place of the coal stove in the kitchen. Not only have these proved very satisfactory in regard to cooking, but the removal of the coal stove with its consequent dust and smoke, has done much to add to the cleanliness of the kitchen. We have also been supplied with an electric toasting machine and an electric coffee maker, both of which were very welcome additions to the kitchen equipment.

Scientific Laboratory.—The construction of a scientific laboratory at Rockcliffe was commenced on January 2 last and is now nearing completion. This is a one storey building measuring 105 feet by 31 feet, of insulated brick veneer construction.

Hangar.—In December last work was also commenced on the construction of a hangar for the accommodation of four R.C.M. Police planes; there is a possibility that this will be completed on April 20 next. The building is of all steel fireproof construction.

RECREATION

A large amount of sports equipment is kept on hand for those members interested in tennis, badminton, volley ball or medicine ball. In addition, the gymnasium has now been fitted out with high and low parallel bars, which have been used to a considerable extent by the resident members.

As mentioned in last year's report, a number of the men have again participated in bowling in one of the leagues being maintained in the city of Ottawa.

The billiard table has again proved to be a very welcome addition to the recreation room equipment and during the year new cloth and cushions were provided for it from the Division Sports Fund.

A recent addition to our sports equipment has been that of fencing foils, jackets and masks, and under a competent instructor the art of fencing has become a most popular pastime in the Division.

DUTIES

Transients.—This Division was again called upon to supply personnel for duty in connection with the control of transients on the railways, one N.C.O. and nine constables having been detailed, the period of duty keeping them away from the Division for between seven and eight months. Reports covering this phase of duty have been forwarded to you in the usual manner.

Woodbine Races.—During May, 1938, a detail, with four horses, was sent to Toronto for duty in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to the Woodbine Races, and I am pleased to report that the Comptroller of the Household wrote conveying His Excellency's pleasure with the manner in which the horses and men performed their duties.

Annual Horse Show Parade, Ottawa.—Following the usual annual practice, 1 N.C. and sixteen constables, mounted, were detailed to attend the Annual Horse Show Parade held in Ottawa on May 24, 1938, and this party acted as marshals to the procession.

International Celebration, Prescott, Ont.—On July 1, 1938, one N.C.O. and eleven constables (dismounted) proceeded to Prescott, Ontario, to attend an international celebration held at that point.

Visit of the President of the United States.—During August, 1938, the President of the United States visited Canada in connection with the opening of the One Thousand Islands Bridge at Ivy Lea, Ontario, and Superintendent A. S. Cooper was detailed to join the train as a member of the President's party whilst on Canadian soil. In addition, the sergeant-major with twelve N.C.O.'s and constables, dismounted, proceeded to the bridge to render any necessary assistance in controlling the crowd assembled for the ceremonies.

Opening of Uplands Air Port, Ottawa.—This same month saw the official opening of the Uplands Air Port in Ottawa and the sergeant-major, with twelve N.C.O.'s and constables, was again detailed to be present at this ceremony and to lend assistance required in the control of traffic, etc.

Visit of Newsboys from Massena and Ogdensburg.—In January of this year twenty newsboys from Massena and Ogdensburg, N.Y., were entertained to lunch in the barracks and were shown around the stables and grounds, the trip having been sponsored by American newspapers. The boys spent a very enjoyable time and from reports and newspaper cuttings received carried back to their homes very pleasant memories of their visit.

Military Funerals, etc.—This Division was again called upon to provide gun carriage and firing party for a number of military funerals; in four instances only the gun carriage with necessary personnel was provided, whilst in connection with the funerals of the late Assistant Commissioner A. J. Cawdron and the late Sergeant Holman both gun carriage and firing party were detailed.

Two N.C.O.'s from this Division also proceeded to Perth, Ontario, to attend the funeral of the late Special Constable Hope at that point.

GENERAL REMARKS

The annual revolver practices were fired on our own range during the past summer, but owing to other duties intervening a number of members were unable to complete the course. However, the results obtained were very gratifying for, in spite of the fact that the number obtaining marksman's badges was less than for the previous year, the percentage of points was higher.

It has not yet been possible to make any arrangements for the installation of an indoor range, there being no suitable accommodation available.

The discipline of the Division has been very good during the past year, no serious cases having been dealt with.

On May 26, 1938, Superintendent (Assistant Commissioner) J. M. Tupper took over command of "N" Division from Superintendent T. B. Caulkin, who was transferred to "G" Division, and on July 18 I relieved Superintendent Tupper as Officer Commanding.

16. The Officer Commanding, "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—Superintendent W. Munday

R. C. M. POLICE RESERVE

The newly-formed Reserve was established at Toronto in November, 1938, 108 men having been engaged as from November 1, 1938. Members of the Reserve are employees of firms in the City of Toronto; therefore, all training has to be undertaken in the evening.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS

No major changes have taken place in connection with allotment of office and barrack room accommodation throughout the Division.

A temporary re-arrangement of the offices at Division Headquarters has been necessary in order to provide accommodation for the special staff operating under D/Insp. F. W. Zaneth. They have been provided with one large office and this, coupled with increased staffs in other branches, has created an acute lack of office space.

Two offices at No. 32 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, have been temporarily assigned for our use by the Public Works Department. These are being utilized for the purposes of storing and issuing kit to Reservists and they are situated in close proximity to the building where the Reserve training is being conducted. The enormous amount of kit necessary to meet these issues, precludes any possibility of same being stored in the Q.M. Stores which are only sufficiently spacious to meet our regular requirements.

One large room and a smaller ante-room have been allotted to us at No. 21 Lombard Street, Toronto, for training and lecturing members of the Reserve. This is a very old building, but the Public Works Department have done much to improve the appearance of the rooms in question. The fact that there are many big posts in the large room curtails drill movements, but this is the best available space procurable in a public building. Unfortunately, toilet facilities, etc. are very poor and the lack of shower baths and wash basins creates considerable discomfort to the members of the Reserve who are obliged to dress after drill and judo training without being able to avail themselves of a shower, or even sponge, bath.

Extensive renovations were made to the building housing the Single Men's Quarters, Toronto, thereby reducing our space and considerably cramping the Quarters. These alterations were made to permit of the installation of an elevator for the use of the Post Office Department. The second floor of the building, a portion of which was formerly used as a Drill Room, has been fully occupied by the Post Office Department, with the result that we have now no available space for drill purposes except that used by the reservists on Lombard Street.

CUSTOMS ACT

Steve Kisch, Windsor, Ont.—Customs Act

On October 15, 1938, members of Hamilton Detachment seized a 1935 Ford V-8 Coach, which had been smuggled into Canada by the above named. Subsequent investigations disclosed that this man had smuggled three cars into Canada over the Ambassador Bridge after perpetrating frauds on used car dealers in Detroit, Michigan. His modus operandi was as follows: He would enter into a deal for the purchase of a used car, in a price range of from \$250 to \$350, making a nominal down payment of \$50 per car and giving a false name and address (selected at random from the Detroit Telephone Directory), with the promise to pay the balance in instalments. He would have in his possession Ontario License Plates which would replace the Michigan Plates before leaving for Canada. On arrival in Canada he disposed of the cars to innocent purchasers. Three charges were preferred against Kisch under Section 203 Customs Act, to which he pleaded guilty, being fined \$200 and costs or 12 months' imprisonment on each count. The fines have not been paid and the terms of imprisonment are to run consecutively.

Murray J. Paterson, Bridgeville, Pa. U.S.A.—Customs Act

On June 24, 1938, while two members of Fort Erie Detachment were waiting to replenish gasoline in their car, they observed the driver of an automobile bearing American Licence Plates remove some parcels from his car, take them into the Service Station, and depart. Examination of these parcels disclosed the contents to be Embalmers' Fluid, manufactured in the United States. The parcels were, therefore, detained and removed to the detachment, the Service Station attendant being requested to direct their owner to the detachment when he returned to recover them. In the meantime, enquiries at the Peace Bridge Customs revealed that the automobile had been admitted and a Form E. 50, Tourist's Permit, issued previously that date had been cancelled, and the car returned to the United States, the owner being Murray J. Paterson of Bridgeville, Pa., U.S.A.

Within two hours, Paterson returned in his car to the Service Station, and it was noticed by the attendant that there were other packages in the car which had not been previously. Upon being advised where he could obtain possession of the parcels he had called for, Paterson left and was observed to be going in the opposite direction and headed out of town. This information was passed to us, and further investigation disclosed a quantity of embalming fluid, an embalmers' cot and cover, and a quantity of embalmers' cosmetics, had been left by a person driving an American automobile at a Service Station five miles from Fort Erie. Meanwhile, Paterson arrived at the detachment in his car but, upon examination, no goods were found therein. He identified himself as Murray J. Paterson, employed as a representative of Chemical Manufacturers at Philadelphia, Pa. Further enquiries revealed that after depositing the parcels at the first-mentioned Service Station he had returned to Buffalo and again entered Canada.

The automobile and goods which had been smuggled were placed under seizure, and Paterson was charged under Section 217 Customs Act. Conviction ensued, a fine of \$100 and costs being imposed, which were paid forthwith. The automobile was subsequently released upon deposit of a penalty of \$100, subject to exportation immediately. Release was not taken of the goods smuggled, and they were sold by tender.

EXCISE ACT

Joseph Nelson et al, Stamford Township, Ont.—Excise Act

During the early morning of April 10, 1938, members of Niagara Falls Detachment, assisted by the local Ontario Provincial Police, surrounded a private residence at 2585 Lundy's Lane, Stamford Township, near Niagara Falls, Ont. From information received and observations made, entry was gained into the premises after the arrival of an automobile which was admitted into the premises by way of a ramp leading up from the basement to the ground level at the back. The following persons were found on the premises:

Joseph Nelson, no fixed abode.

George Dezeng, Niagara Falls, Ont.

John Karpuk, Toronto, Ont.

Burnett Tychynski, Niagara Falls, Ont.

and were connected with the operation of a still of commercial proportions. On the premises also were three large wooden vats containing approximately 930 gallons of wash and 285 Imperial gallons of spirits.

Investigation disclosed that John Tychynski, father of one of the accused was also involved, and that he had made arrangements for the transportation of ingredients, etc. to the premises with a farmer named A. E. Pay of Niagara-on-the-Lake, who owned a truck. It was later ascertained that Pay's truck had been used to transport the still from the farm premises of William Srojozuk of Port Perry, Ont., where it had been stored for some time.

Disclosures revealed further that Michael Tychynski, another son of John Tychynski, had generally assisted in the illicit distillation.

Charges were preferred against Nelson, Dezeng, Karpuk, John Tychynski, Burnett Tychynski and Michael Tychynski under the Excise Act, and with the exception of Burnett Tychynski, who was a juvenile, all were remanded for decision after the hearing. In the meantime, charges under the Criminal Code for Conspiracy were proceeded with. These cases were ultimately disposed of as follows:

Joseph Nelson

Excise Act—12 months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Conspiracy—Sec. 573—18 months' imprisonment.

C.C.—Sec. 444—18 months' imprisonment.

Sentences to run concurrently.

George Dezeng

Excise Act—12 months' imprisonment.

Conspiracy—Sec. 573—2 years in Kingston Penitentiary .

C.C.—Sec. 444—2 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Sentences to run concurrently.

John Karpuk

Excise Act—6 months' imprisonment on two charges.

Conspiracy—Sec. 573—14 months' imprisonment.

C.C.—Sec. 444—14 months' imprisonment.

Sentences to run concurrently.

John Tychynski

Excise Act—6 months' imprisonment.

Conspiracy—Sec. 573—2½ years in Kingston Penitentiary.

C.C.—Sec. 444—2½ years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Sentences to run concurrently.

Michael Tychynski

Excise Act—Charge dismissed.

Conspiracy—Sec. 573—1 year's imprisonment.

C.C.—Sec. 444—1 year's imprisonment.

Sentences to run concurrently.

Subsequently charges were preferred against William Srojozuk of Port Perry and Albert E. Pay of Niagara-on-the-Lake, with the following results:

William Srojozuk

Excise Act—3 months' imprisonment and \$200.00 fine and costs, and in default 3 months additional. Upon appeal, sentence was reduced to \$100.00 fine and costs and in default 3 months' imprisonment. Paid.

Albert E. Pay

Excise Act—6 months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Conspiracy—Sec. 573—9 months' imprisonment.

C.C.—Sec. 444—9 months' imprisonment.

Sentences to run concurrently.

Samuel Motruk, Windsor, Ont.—Excise Act

A few days after having been successful in an appeal from a conviction for possession of illicit spirits, Sam Motruk was observed driving to a private garage in the rear of a residence. After unlocking the garage door, Motruk and a companion entered and later emerged, both carrying packages. Taken by surprise, they dropped the packages and endeavoured to escape, but without success. Upon examination, it was found the object of their visit was to remove three gallons of alcohol. Twenty-three gallons of alcohol, in tins, were stored in the garage.

Motruk pleaded guilty to a charge under the Excise Act, and was sentenced to a fine of \$300.00 and costs and one month's imprisonment, and in default to a further term of three months. The fine and costs were paid.

Thomas Cino, et al., Hamilton, Ont.—Excise Act.

On May 23, 1938, a truck containing a quantity of one gallon tin cans was observed with the name of Thomas Cino, Hamilton, on it, and was followed from Toronto to Hamilton where it eventually entered a garage, attached to a private house, late at night. Observations and investigation concerning the occupants of this house, resulted in a search of the premises, which were occupied by Thomas Cino, his wife, and five children.

A still of commercial proportions was found, together with 1,215 gallons of sugar wash which was fermenting in twenty-seven 45 gallon barrels. There were also 155 gallons of illicit spirits, 1,800 lbs. of yellow sugar, and the usual assortment of tools, utensils, etc. From records found on the person of Cino, it was ascertained the still had been in operation for some time, as over \$2,000.00 had been expended for sugar alone.

Charges were preferred against Thomas Cino and his wife under the Excise Act. He pleaded guilty to two charges under Sections 164 (e) and 169 and was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment on the two charges (to run concurrently), \$1,200 fines and costs, and in default 15 months' imprisonment. The fines and costs were subsequently paid. Mrs. Cino was not convicted.

Antonio Vescio et al., Thorold, Ont.—Excise Act.

Members of Niagara Falls Detachment searched the premises at 15 St. David Rd., Thorold, on June 7, 1938, and in a back kitchen at the rear a commercial sized still was found in full operation, the column passing through the ceiling to the floor above. There were also 1,400 gallons of wash in two wooden fermenters and 40 gallons of spirits.

Three persons were found on the premises, namely, Antonio Vescio, who gave the address of his sister in Toronto; the owner of the house, Fortunato Iannizzi, and his wife Elizabeth. The latter, at the time of entry, attempted to destroy a bottle of illicit spirits, but was frustrated. Charges were preferred against them under Sections 164 and 169 of the Excise Act with the following results:

Antonio Vescio

Secs. 164 and 169—Fined \$300 and costs on each charge and 6 months' imprisonment, and in default, a further term of 6 months, the terms of imprisonment to run concurrently.

Fortunato Iannizzi

Sec. 169—\$100 and costs and in default 3 months. Paid.

Mrs. Elizabeth Iannizzi

Sec. 169—\$100 and costs and in default 3 months. Paid.

Conspiracy charges arising from this seizure were also laid under Sections 444 and 573 of the Criminal Code against Antonio Vescio, Fortunato Iannizzi, Sam Figluizzi, and Albert Felix Scordino, but all charges were dismissed.

Scordino also faced a perjury charge in connection with his evidence for the Defence in the Excise charges, and was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment together with a fine of \$150, and in default 3 months' additional. The fine was paid.

Fred Langenegeer, New Hamburg, Ont.—Excise Act

Upon a search being made on premises known as the "Old Brewery" at New Hamburg on June 24, 1938, a part of which is utilized as a cheese factory, an ingeniously constructed still was located in the cellar of the adjoining house, which was connected with a passage and door leading from the cellar of the "Old Brewery". The house was occupied by Fred Langenegeer, the head cheese-maker, who is of Swiss nationality. Four gallons of illicit spirits were seized with the still, which was not in operation. There were also found thirty barrels of grape wine and a number of bottles which had contained liquor flavourings. Langenegeer was prosecuted under the Excise Act, convicted and fined \$800 and costs or 12 months' imprisonment. The fine and costs were paid.

Albert Wortzman, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act

On August 4, 1938, a search was made under the Excise Act of premises situated on Crawford Street, Toronto. In a garage at the rear of the house, 21 tins containing 83 gallons of alcohol were discovered. As the occupants of the house maintained the garage was rented to a man unknown to them, but who paid the rental in advance, observation of the garage was kept from the kitchen of the house. Subsequently Albert Wortzman, a younger son of Joe Wortzman, and nephew of Max Wortzman and Harry Wortzman, well-known alcohol dealers, was observed to approach a small side door of the garage which he proceeded to open with a key. He was intercepted in the garage in the act of filling a bottle with alcohol from one of the cans. Prosecution under the Excise Act resulted in a fine of \$500 and in default 6 months' imprisonment. The fine was not paid.

Gaspare Nocitra, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act

As a result of investigating the purchases of abnormal supplies of yeast by a baker, observations were successful when the baker in question was noted to be visited by a man driving a Graham sedan, who later on departed with two fifty pound cartons of yeast. After following the car, which took a roundabout

route, it eventually stopped at a fruit store on Wallace Avenue, Toronto, the driver entering the store and taking the yeast with him. After a short time, the premises were entered and it was observed the occupants were Italians giving the name of Nocitra. A search of the upper part of the building revealed a complete still in full operation, and three rooms had been given over to illicit distilling. There were about 700 gallons of sugar wash in various stages of fermentation, also a quantity of spirits which had apparently only recently been run off. Nocitra claimed that he was the owner of the still and had to make some money somehow as the fruit business was not sufficient to support himself and his family. He also maintained that no other person had any interest in the still. Prosecution under the Excise Act resulted in a fine of \$200 and costs and 3 months' imprisonment, and in default three months' additional.

Vito Spinilli et al, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act

On September 22, 1938, two occupants of a Ford coupe were observed to place in the rear compartment a fifty pound carton of yeast. The car was followed and eventually arrived at a small building on Dublin Street, Toronto, consisting of two houses. The two occupants of the car alighted and carried the yeast into the house. After waiting some time, it was noted the adjoining premises were, to all appearances, vacant, and entry was made into the house where the two men had taken the yeast. They were found in conversation with the occupant, Mrs. Pasquale, mother-in-law of Vito Sandermo, 114 Centre Ave., Toronto, a very active alcohol peddler. The carton of yeast was found on the floor, and the two men, who arrived there with it, gave their names as Vito Spinilli and Dominic Sandermo.

Knowing the reputation of the Sandermos, and noting the strong odour of fermentation prevailing in the house, the two men were detained for the time being while a thorough search was made of the premises which, however, proved negative. Suspicion was aroused to the adjoining vacant house, which had the blinds drawn. The rear door was forced and a complete still was found occupying three floors of the house, the column running through the ceiling and floors. An examination of the apparatus disclosed that it had been working only a few hours previously, as the cooker and other parts were still warm.

Investigation disclosed that Vito Sandermo and Harry Siegel, who were not present at the time, had an important interest in the still.

Vito Spinilli faced four charges under the Excise Act, was convicted on three, and sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 and 6 months' imprisonment, and in default 6 months' additional, on one charge; and 6 months' imprisonment to run concurrently with the first sentence on the two other charges. Harry Siegel received a similar sentence on four charges. Vito Sandermo received a sentence of \$1,000 fine and 6 months' imprisonment, with 9 months in default, charged under Section 164 (b) of the Excise Act. Dominic Sandermo, who was also charged under Sec. 164 (b), was acquitted.

Joseph Quattrone et al, Mimico, Ont.—Excise Act

This case originated from tracing frequent visits made by a resident of Buffalo, N.Y., in an American car, to a house in Mimico. Considerable time was devoted to watching the premises in order to qualify the information by observing supplies going to, or products from the still being transported elsewhere. However, on October 20, 1938, it was decided to search the premises.

Only two persons were found in occupation, namely, Charles Urso and Mrs. Victoria Valenza. Both claimed that they were renting the first floor. Upon a search being made of the house, which contained eight rooms, a complete commercial still was found installed in the upper part of the house, with a well-constructed column, in three sections, running through the ceilings and floors. There were also found approximately 2,400 gallons of sugar wash in a state of fermentation, and a large quantity of sugar and molasses.

Anticipating the probability of others connected with the operations arriving later in the morning, the lights were kept extinguished and a watch set. About daybreak a man was observed cautiously approaching the back door on which he knocked and was promptly assisted inside. About five minutes later, the same precautions were taken by another caller. These two men gave the names of Dominic Arno of Hamilton and Mike Capizzi of Brooklyn, N.Y. Later in the day, Joseph Quattrone of Buffalo, N.Y. was apprehended in Toronto, he being the chief party behind the project.

Charges were preferred against all five under the Excise Act and Criminal Code, for Conspiracy, resulting in the four male accused being convicted under the Criminal Code and sentenced as follows:

Joseph Quattrone—3 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Charles Urso—3 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Dominic Arno—2½ years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Mike Capizzi—2 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

The Excise charges were withdrawn. The Conspiracy charge against Mrs. Victoria Valenza was dismissed.

It is of interest that Charles Urso, Joseph Quattrone and Mrs. Victoria Valenza are under indictment in the United States for breaches of the Internal Revenue Laws.

Edgar Bechard et al, Dover Township, Chatham, Ont.—Excise Act

For some time prior to November, 1938, extensive observation patrols and enquiries had been made by members of Windsor Detachment to verify allegations concerning a large illicit still in operation in the Chatham area. Discreet enquiries eventually led to an interview with a man who claimed to have knowledge of the location of a farm at which a large still was operating, and agreed to conduct us to the property. Several unsuccessful trips were made to places in the same direction out of Chatham, the informer explaining that his visit to the still had been at night and he found difficulty in recognizing the various turns and roads. However, on November 17 the farm was definitely located and visited by him in order to obtain definite information relative to the identity of the operators and whether or not they were present. He discovered that the apparatus was not working and was in the process of being dismantled, with a view to removal. Arrangements were then made for an official search, and seizure, whereupon it was found practically all the component parts of the still had been removed. 140 gallons of illicit spirits, apparently the product of the still, were also found.

Edgar Bechard, the occupant of the farm premises, was placed under arrest. Later, seizure was made of five gallons of alcohol on the premises of his brother, James Bechard, and three gallons on those of a neighbour, Hector Charbonneau.

Edgar Bechard was charged under Sec. 169 Excise Act and entered a plea of guilty. He was fined \$375 and costs and in default 3 months' imprisonment. James Bechard and Hector Charbonneau faced similar charges and were each fined \$100 and costs and in default 3 months' imprisonment. The fines and costs were paid.

It has been ascertained that the still was erected and operated by men, believed to be of Jewish extraction, from Detroit, Michigan. Investigation with a view to preferring Conspiracy charges is continuing.

Mrs. Raeffele I. Beltrano et al, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Excise Act

On January 20, 1939, information was received at Sault Ste. Marie Detachment indicating alcohol would be found at 186 Goulais Avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, under the floor of the front room when the occupant of this house returned from North Bay. Observations were maintained on the highway leading from North

Bay to Sault Ste. Marie for an automobile owned by Angelo Silvestro of 205 Albert St. W., Sault Ste. Marie, who was said to be accompanied by the woman living at 186 Goulais Ave., but without success. It was ascertained on January 24 that this automobile had returned to Sault Ste. Marie, and both members of the Detachment proceeded to search the premises at 186 Goulais Ave. under the Excise Act. Before gaining admission, Angelo Silvestro and Mrs. Beltrano (the occupant of the house) were observed through a window bottling a liquid from a can. The door was forced, and a bottle, which proved to contain illicit spirits, was taken from the person of Silvestro; at the same time Mrs. Beltrano was intercepted going into the pantry with another quart bottle of illicit spirits and a metal funnel. About the same time, at the back of the premises Victor Beltrano (son of Mrs. Beltrano) was observed burying something in a snowdrift outside the woodshed. Investigation disclosed two quart bottles of illicit spirits had been placed therein by him. A further exhaustive search of the premises revealed a place of secretion for alcohol under the floor of the front room, access being obtained by removing the floor covering. A quantity of alcohol contained in twenty five gallon cans was discovered. Accused denied all knowledge thereof.

There was not sufficient evidence to substantiate charges of conspiracy, and prosecution was proceeded with under the Excise Act. During our investigation, witness Victor Beltrano refused to be sworn under Sec. 67 Excise Act. He was accordingly charged, convicted, and a fine of \$250 or 3 months' imprisonment imposed.

The other charges were disposed of as follows:

Victor Edward Beltrano—Sec. 169

Fined \$500 and costs and 6 months' imprisonment, and in default additional term of 6 months hard labour. Term of imprisonment to be commenced after the termination of imprisonment on other charge.

Mrs. Raeffele Beltrano—Sec. 169

Fined \$100 and costs or 3 months' imprisonment. Paid.

Angelo Silvestro—Sec. 169

Fined \$1,000 and costs and 6 months' imprisonment, and in default additional term of 12 months.

Reginaldo Georgio Carere et al, Guelph, Ont.—Excise Act.

As a result of extensive observation of the premises, an illicit still of commercial proportions was seized on January 6, 1939 at 206 Alice Street, Guelph. The following persons were arrested:

Reginaldo Georgio Carere

Mrs. (Anna) Reginaldo Georgio Carere

Casmir Carl Carere

They were charged under Sec. 164 Excise Act, and adjournment secured for the purpose of investigation with a view to disclosing the identity of others concerned in the operation of this still. It was revealed, however, that the still and accessories had been introduced into Canada illegally from the United States, which prevented securing the necessary evidence in this regard, and it was not possible to proceed as for conspiracy.

On February 14 Reginaldo Georgio Carere was fined \$500 and costs and in default 6 months' imprisonment. The charges against the other accused were withdrawn.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Alfred Primeau, Chatham, Ont.—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

On May 3, 1938 the above named was arrested by us and charged as follows:

Possession of Narcotics—Sec. 4 (d) Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.
Uttering Forged Documents—Sec. 467 Criminal Code (5 charges)

he having passed four forged narcotic prescriptions on three Chatham drug stores. The forgery was detected when he attempted to pass the fifth prescription at a store where he had previously been successful in so doing.

The charges were disposed of on May 27th:

Sec. 4(d) O. & N.D. Act—Fined \$200.00 and 6 months' imprisonment.
In default, additional 2 months.

Sec. 467 C.C.—3 charges withdrawn. 2 convictions—6 months determinate and 2 months indeterminate on each charge to run concurrently with sentence imposed under Sec. 4(d) O. & N.D. Act.

Harold Crellian and John Scriver, Toronto, Ont.—O. & N.D. Act

On several evenings prior to August 31, 1938, an automobile had been observed in the vicinity of Gerrard and Ontario Streets, Toronto, and it was presumed that a "connection" for heroin was being made at this point. Owing to the modus operandi employed by the driver of the car in picking up the drugs and immediately driving away at a high rate of speed, it was considered too dangerous to attempt to stop his car in motion. However, on each occasion, a few minutes after its departure from the aforementioned point, the car in question was found to be parked in front of a house on Granby Street, Toronto, at which it was known one Harold alias "Ike" Crellian resided and was distributing drugs. Accordingly at approximately 5 p.m. on August 31st, members of this Force entered the premises on Granby Street and took up positions so as to be able to apprehend the driver, and any other occupants, of the car on arrival. About 5.25 p.m. the car pulled up to the door and two men entered the premises, one of whom was Crellian. He was immediately apprehended and during a short struggle he fell to the floor and was successful in shoving a ten-cent size carton, bearing the label "Sweet Caporal Cigarettes", under the chesterfield. This was recovered and found to contain 21 capsules which, upon analysis, proved to be heroin. The driver of the car, one John Scriver, did not have any drugs in his possession.

They appeared for trial on October 7th with the following results:

Harold Crellian—Sec. 4(a) and Sec. 4(d) O. & N.D. Act. Imprisonment for 12 months and a fine of \$200.00, and in default of payment of fine a further term of 6 months—on both charges. Sentences to run concurrently.

John Scriver charged similarly. Acquitted.

E. V. Slack, Caledonia, Ont.—O. & N.D. Act

On September 26, 1938 the above named was arrested by us on three charges of illegal sale of narcotics Sec. 4(f) O. & N.D. Act, he having sold one dram of heroin, 0.6830 grams morphine, ten grains morphine to agents in August and September, 1938.

This man was practising as a Veterinary Surgeon, but our investigation disclosed that he had paid no fees since the year 1932 and was not in possession of a Certificate entitling him to practise from that time.

A vigorous Defence was presented, but on November 22nd he was convicted of the first offence and sentenced to 6 months definite and 1 month indefinite at the Ontario Reformatory and fined \$200.00 and costs, in default of payment to serve an additional 2 months. An appeal against this conviction

was immediately entered by Defence Counsel by way of Stated Case in the Supreme Court of Ontario. The conviction was, however, affirmed, whereupon the other two charges preferred against him were proceeded with. Conviction ensued and the following sentence was imposed on each charge:

6 months' imprisonment definite, and 1 month indefinite. Fined \$200.00 and costs and in default a further term of 1 month.
Sentences to run consecutively.

Luigi Gasbarrini et al, Hamilton, Ont.—O. & N.D. Act

Information was obtained by our Narcotic Squad at Toronto that two "meets" being conducted here by four well-known drug addicts were receiving supplies from a Hamilton source. The modus operandi used was: one of the distributors proceeded to Hamilton by motor coach, remained there overnight returning to Toronto the following morning. On arrival here, the heroin was cut one-third and recapped before being put on the street. Our observations verified this to be so, and on November 3, 1938, after completion of necessary arrangements, members of the Narcotic Squad proceeded to Hamilton and contacted our detachment at that point. The investigation continued and the "connection" (Gilbert alias "Red" Haggerty) was observed to enter a house at 72 Sheaffe Street. These premises were kept under observation. Haggerty remained therein for approximately five minutes. Upon his departure, he was intercepted and on opening his right hand we recovered five capsules of heroin. He was escorted to the detachment where a thorough search of his person was made, but without result.

Subsequently search of the premises at 72 Sheaffe Street was made, Luigi Gasbarrini, Anna (his wife) and a daughter being present, and a smaller daughter was playing on the street. These four were claimed by Luigi to be the only persons residing on the premises. However, after we had been in the house about twenty minutes a youth entered who stated he was a son, Dan Gasbarrini. During the search, Dan endeavoured to make his escape, but was frustrated. Seizure was made of the following:

- 1 cigarette case containing 57 capsules of heroin.
- 1 small paper bag containing 105 capsules of heroin (2½ gr. size).
- 1 cloth bag containing 7 One dollar Notes and \$4.00 in silver coin.
- 2 Two Dollar Bank of Canada Notes and 2 One Dollar Bank of Canada Notes—found under a bed pillow.
- 8 One Dollar Notes and \$3.95 in coinage found on the person of Dan Gasbarrini.
- 1 Certificate of Naturalization issued to Luigi Gasbarrini.
- 5 small keys.
- 1 black coloured wooden box containing shotgun shells, tobacco and several miscellaneous articles.

Luigi and Dan Gasbarrini were thereupon placed under arrest. Luigi and his wife denied that anyone (Haggerty) had visited there between 3 and 3.30 p.m. that day.

The disposition of the charges preferred is as follows:

Gilbert Haggerty—Sec. 4 (d) O. and N. D. Act. Summary trial. Pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500, and an additional 9 months in default of payment of fine.

Luigi Gasbarrini—Sec. 4 (d) O. and N.D. Act. Proceedings by indictment. Pleaded not guilty. Six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200; in default of payment additional 3 months.

Dan Gasbarrini—Sec. 4 (d) O. and N.D. Act. Proceedings by indictment. Pleaded not guilty. Acquitted.

Luigi Gasbarrini had no previous criminal record which, no doubt, was taken into consideration when passing sentence.

Lawrence McGuinness et al., Brantford, Ont.—O. and N. D. Act

On November 17, 1938, information was received that Lawrence McGuinness, Mary Kidd and Robert Taylor were in Brantford endeavouring to obtain narcotics on a prescription from a medical practitioner in an adjacent town. Immediate investigation was made by members of Hamilton Detachment, and shortly afterwards it was ascertained that Robert Taylor, who was travelling in a 1929 Ford roadster along with Marie Kidd and Lawrence McGuinness, had attempted to have such prescription filled at a drug store there, but the druggist had refused to do so as Taylor was obviously not the person named on the prescription. A few minutes later Marie Kidd, who posed as Mrs. M. McGinnis, succeeded in having it filled at this drug store, after which she entered the car, which was followed by us to 188 Nelson St., Brantford. Taylor alighted and McGuinness and Marie Kidd drove on to 52 Eagle Street, Brantford. Observation was continued and later McGuinness and Taylor were followed from Eagle Street on to Nelson Street, driving the aforementioned car. We stopped this car and a thorough search was made of it and the persons of Taylor and McGuinness, the latter being found in possession of a small box, bearing the drug store label and dated November 17, 1938, containing 46-half grain H.T. Morphine Sulphate Tablets; one spoon, one syringe, and three hypodermic needles. Seizure of these exhibits and the car (owned by McGuinness) was made, and he was placed under arrest. Both Taylor and McGuinness were under the influence of narcotics, and admitted having just taken half a grain of morphine each. A search of the premises at 188 Nelson Street and the room therein occupied by Taylor revealed 5 eye-dropper syringes and a small bottle containing eight half grain tablets which, upon analysis, proved to be non-narcotic. Taylor was, however, apprehended. A search was subsequently made of the premises at 52 Eagle Street, at which place Marie Kidd was residing, with negative result, and later when searched by a police matron no drugs were found on the person of Marie Kidd. This woman admitted the narcotics above-mentioned had been purchased by her, after which she had given them to McGuinness and Taylor. Marie Kidd was also arrested.

Upon a check being made of the narcotic records of the retail drug stores in the Brantford area, it was found that nine forged prescriptions in the name of Mrs. McGinnis, had also been filled.

The charges preferred were disposed of as follows:

Lawrence McGuinness—Sec. 4 (d) O. and N.D. Act. Five years' imprisonment Kingston penitentiary to run concurrently with like sentence imposed on the charge of forgery—Sec. 470 C.C.

Marie Kidd—Sec. 467 C.C. (Uttering). Six months' imprisonment. Sec. 4 (f) O. and N.D. Act. Six months' imprisonment. Sentences to run concurrently.

Robert Taylor—Sec. 4 (d) O. and N.D. Act. Charge withdrawn due to fact that analysis of tablets seized disclosed non-narcotic.

Michael Teller and Fred Sears, Toronto, Ont.—O. and N.D. Act

On February 22 information was obtained by our Narcotic Squad at Toronto that an addict known as "Dutch" had commenced "putting out" heroin in tablet form the previous afternoon. On February 24 and 25 this "connection" was covered, but little of interest learned other than the drugs were apparently being procured from a legal source. On February 27 the person referred to as "Dutch" was located and shadowed, in company with another person (obviously an addict) to the corner of Dundas and Jarvis Streets, Toronto, where they separated. "Dutch" entered the premises of a medical practitioner and remained there for approximately five minutes. On leaving,

he walked north on Jarvis Street where he was met by the same person who had accompanied him in the first instance. Both men were closely followed by us and "Dutch" was observed to hand his companion a small packet, which the latter placed in his righthand coat pocket. These men were immediately apprehended and a small tinfoil packet recovered from the ground having been dropped by "Dutch's" companion through a hole in his overcoat pocket. This packet was found to contain five tablets. Both men were placed in the police car and while en route to Headquarters "Dutch" attempted to dispose of a small paper packet. It was taken from him and found to contain ten tablets similar to those previously mentioned. These men were placed under arrest and warned, but neither made any statement and did not reveal the source of supply.

"Dutch" gave his name as Michael Teller, and his companion that of Fred Sears. Their fingerprints disclosed that Teller has a criminal record dating back to 1917 and Sears had been recently convicted on a charge of theft of overcoat and remanded for sentence.

The tablets on analysis were found to contain morphine and heroin, and a charge under Sec. 4(d) O. & N.D. Act was preferred against both accused, with the following results:

Michael Teller pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment and fined \$200; in default of payment an additional 6 months.

Fred Sears pleaded "not guilty" and was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and fined \$200; in default of payment an additional 6 months.

CRIMINAL CODE

Although this Force does not generally enforce the provisions of the Criminal Code in Ontario, 177 cases were investigated by "O" Division during the year, resulting in 81 convictions. The majority were offences committed by Indians on Reserves; others have been in connection with different Federal Departments. Several cases of perjury, forgery and uttering, and conspiracy, have also been dealt with, same having arisen from breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and Excise Act.

Counterfeit Currency

James and Ernest Mobbs, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont.—Counterfeiting.—On April 11, 1938, Chief Constable D. Kerr of Oakville, Ontario, advised by telephone that he was holding the above named men on charges of having possession of counterfeit currency. In conjunction with the Toronto City Police, searches were made at the home of the suspects' parents and James Mobbs' residence at Toronto, but nothing which would be used in connection with counterfeiting was found.

Chief Kerr also notified both our Hamilton Detachment and Hamilton City Police who co-operated with one another and were successful in locating 56—50c Canadian pieces (1936) and 180—25c Canadian pieces (1937), together with moulds, tools and other equipment, at the home of Ernest Mobbs, 154 Britannia Avenue, Hamilton.

Ernest Mobbs, who was apparently eager to clear his brother James, gave a written statement in which he admitted that he had passed approximately twenty-five spurious coins in Toronto; had commenced making them about the middle of February, 1938 and had passed around 100 altogether, most of them in Hamilton. He also informed us that he had come to Toronto to spend the week-end with his brother James and to pass a number of the coins here and at the time of their arrest James was driving him back home.

Ernest Mobbs was charged by us under Sec. 552(a) C.C. (making counterfeit Canadian coins) and on April 29, 1938 was convicted and sentenced to 6 months definite and 12 months indefinite at the Ontario Reformatory. He was also sentenced to a similar term, to run concurrently with the above, on the following charges:

Toronto City Police—Sec. 564 C.C. (uttering counterfeit coin)

Oakville Town Police—Sec. 564 C.C. (uttering counterfeit coin)

Sec. 561(a) C.C. (possession counterfeit coin).

James Mobbs appeared at the same time and was sentenced as under:

Toronto City Police—Sec. 564 C.C. (uttering counterfeit coin).

Oakville Town Police—Sec. 564 C.C. (uttering counterfeit coin).

6 months' imprisonment Halton County Gaol, concurrent.

Joe Seroski et al., Crowland, Ont.—Theft of Aluminum Cable, Welland Canal

On March 29, 1938, an official of the Welland Canal notified Niagara Falls Detachment that a quantity of transmission line, of aluminum cable type, was missing from the poles South of Bridge No. 16 on the East bank of the canal. A long and tedious investigation resulted in the apprehension of the under-mentioned, the charges preferred against them being disposed of as follows:

Joe Seroski, Junk Dealer, Crowland, Ont.

Possession of Stolen Goods. Sec. 399 C.C.—3 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Theft of Aluminum Cable (Sec. 387 C.C.).

Damaging Electrical Transmission Line (Sec. 521 C.C.). Withdrawn upon the instructions of the Crown Attorney.

John Hrenchuk, Junk Dealer, Crowland, Ont.

Possession of Stolen Goods. Sec. 399 C.C. Sentence suspended. 1 year in Ontario Reformatory.

George Marco, Farmer, Township of Humberstone, County of Welland, Ont.

Possession of Stolen Goods Sec. 399 C.C. Sentence suspended. 1 year in Ontario Reformatory.

Hrenchuk and Marco pleaded "guilty", but Seroski pleaded "not guilty" and it was necessary to call sixteen witnesses for the Prosecution. The Defence produced eleven.

The sentence imposed on Seroski should have a salutary effect on thieves and receivers who congregate along the Welland Canal.

17. The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask.—Assistant Commissioner T. H. Irvine

TRAINING

General.

During the first six months of the year there were no recruits in the "Depot" who had not completed both Parts One and Two of their training. This period was taken up chiefly by training in equitation, the Mounted Detail consisting of members of the Mounted Section, members transferred from "B" and "G" Divisions, and the trained recruits not transferred to other Divisions. Later this Detail was augmented by the return to "Depot" of those members who had been on command to "F" Division for duty in connection with the enforcement of the Railway Act, and by transfers from "F" and "K" Divisions. During the summer months lectures were given as refresher courses to this detail, the musketry courses were fired, and foot and arms drill was given regularly; training has been continued throughout the winter months whenever it has been possible.

Recruits

The training of recruits was begun in November, as at the end of October, 1938, a squad of 28 recruits was engaged and posted to "Depot" Division. In December a further 28 recruits were engaged and in January, 1939, 44 more. The total number thus being 100, not including the Band, of which number 61 were from the Reserve of 1937.

These recruits all received training as shown in the schedules enumerated later in this report.

At the conclusion of three months' training, in February and March, 1939, the earliest joined recruits received instruction in equitation, this departure from the regular routine being made necessary due to the requirements of the Mounted Detail in preparation for expected duties in connection with the proposed visit of Their Majesties to be made in May next.

At the time of writing this report the complete syllabus of training has not been completed by any squad of recruits but the progress made has been excellent and the majority of those who will be passed out should approach the very excellent standard attained by those members engaged from the Reserve in 1937.

Training Classes

This year has seen a great change take place in the curricula of the Instructional Classes. Whilst admitting that the Classes held in the past have proved of great value, those held this year should be very much more beneficial to those who attended them as they have had the advantage of the use of the Scientific Laboratory with its equipment and qualified instructors, to which must be added the invaluable services of those lecturers from other Forces and organizations who so willingly helped to the best of their ability. The resources of the Laboratory have also been utilized for the training of recruits and for Refresher Courses. This matter is covered further in my remarks on the work of the Scientific Laboratory.

Training Syllabi (as followed during the year)

Recruits: Part 1—History of the Force; First Aid; Rules and Regulations; R.C.M.P. Act; Criminal Code and Constables' Manual; Foot and Arms Drill; Physical Training; Typewriting.

Part 2—Care of Operation of Mechanical Transport; Criminal Code and Constables' Manual; Federal Statutes; Detachment Returns; Typewriting; Powers of Observation; Finger Printing; Scientific Aids to Criminal Investigations; Plaster Casts; Tear Gas; Foot and Arms Drill; Physical Training and Police Holds.

Band: As for recruits with the addition of equitation.

Mounted Section: (including all duty constables). Adapted from the syllabus for Part 2 of the Recruits' Training, and Equitation.

Staff: Members of the "Depot" were given instruction in Foot and Arms Drill, and Physical Training.

Refresher Classes: Criminal Code and Constables' Manual; Care of Mechanical Transport; Police Dogs; Scientific Aids to Investigations; Crime Reports; Foot Drill; Physical Training and Police Holds.

C. P. R. Police Instructional Classes: Musketry (revolver); First Aid; Criminal Code Constables' Manual; Federal Statutes; Laboratory work; Modus Operandi; Police Dogs; Tear Gas; Typewriting; Foot Drill; Physical Training and Police Holds.

Marine Section Instructional Class: History of the Force; First Aid; R. C. M. P. Act; Rules and Regulations; Criminal Code and Constables' Manual; Report and Essay Writing; Federal Statutes including International Law on the High Seas; Scientific subjects in the Laboratory; Foot Drill; Physical Training.

Instructional Classes: Criminal Code; Federal Statutes; Crime Scenes; Firearms Identification; Police Dogs; Questioned Documents; Finger Prints; Plan Drawing; Photography; Observation Tests; Memory Tests; Glass Fractures; Juvenile Delinquency; Forensic Medicine, Toxicology; Portrait Parle; Moulage; Sudden Deaths; Modus Operandi; Auto Accidents; Metals; Forensic Psychology; Addresses on kindred subjects, e. g., Public Relations, Arson, Counterfeiting, etc.; Foot Drill; Physical Training.

Physical Training

This is a vital part of the training given to all members as it develops an alert mind and body, without which no other forms of instruction would be assimilated to advantage. The training is very carefully supervised and the exercises selected are the most suitable to develop the greatest degree of fitness possible. In the case of the elder members of the Instructional Classes this training is planned more on the lines of physical recreation with light setting up exercises.

In the past Physical Training at "Depot" Division has been conducted on a basis to conform with the Army Regulations and principles in effect prior to their revision in 1936, as set forth in the old "Army Manual of Physical Training", with classes or squads sometimes having as many as thirty men. Since November, 1938, a new, revised system has been introduced, being adopted from the 1936 revision of Army Physical Training as set forth in "Physical Training for recruits of all Arms".

The systems vary very slightly but the advantage of the latter is that training is more progressive—squads learning to master the simple and easier exercises before attempting the harder ones, thus attaining a greater degree of fineness and permanent fitness. The four rank formation only is now used and squads are broken up into two classes of fourteen to sixteen men to each instructor.

Police Holds

Since August, 1938, instruction in "Judo" has been discontinued, but all classes now receive instructions in "Police Holds".

Equitation

Training in equitation continued throughout the year, though at times the number of men receiving instruction was rather small. A total of 230 members received instruction, of these 95 are at present in their preliminary stages. The regular Mounted Detail received instruction in Mounted Arms and Truncheon Drill, Troop and Ceremonial Instruction, in addition to the usual equitation drills.

All horses received training in Traffic and Gunfire, school work, and jumping. Fifteen remounts are now in training and progressing well. In July, 1938, 60 horses were loaned to M. D. No. 12 for the annual training of their units at Dundurn Camp.

Thirty vaulting pads were purchased and training with these will be undertaken when weather and conditions permit. About half the saddlery in use is in poor condition and only fit for training purposes.

No Musical Rides were trained nor any Camp organized.

Musketry

Small arms training given during the year consisted of preliminary musketry, firing positions, care of arms, elementary mechanism, aiming, and firing practices in both the revolver and the rifle.

The Instructional Class were only given demonstrations, whilst the C.P.R. Class No. 2 received instruction, including firing practices, with the revolver.

During the year the recruits engaged in 1937 fired the Rifle Courses, but only a few other members did so. The Indoor Range was used extensively during the winter of 1937/38 which resulted in a decided improvement in the scores made in the Annual Revolver Course fired—the average increase in scores being 10 points per man.

The new Rifle and Revolver Range in the basement of the Gymnasium was completed in the Fall of 1938, with steel backstops and target carriers operated from the firing point; four men may now fire at the same time. An electric fan has been installed to clear smoke fumes. The result as a whole has been very satisfactory the range now being in excellent condition with facilities that could not be bettered.

Competitions (Indoor)

D.C.R.A., Winter Season 1938—22 S.M.L.E. Rifle.—Three teams were entered in this match and were placed 19th, 42nd, and 62nd respectively in a field of 96 entries. Nine spoons were awarded.

Revolver "A"—Two teams were entered in this match, No. 1 Team being placed 4th. Ten spoons were awarded.

Revolver "B"—Two teams were also entered in this match and they were placed 6th and 16th. Nine spoons were awarded.

Regina Naval and Military Indoor Rifle League.—Two teams were entered in the Senior Division of this League and they were placed 1st and 2nd. At the Annual Prize Meet of this League a team from this Division won the Daughters' of the Empire Shield.

It has not been possible to practise in the evenings, nor to enter competitions, for the winter 1938-39 due to the pressure of duties, and also as accommodation had to be found in the basement of the gymnasium for men during the period January to March.

Scientific Laboratory

Although the Laboratory has only been in operation for one year considerable interest has been displayed in its work not only by members of this Force but by Outside Forces.

During the year the 20th, 21st and 22nd Advanced Instructional Classes were held. Although a considerable amount of the work given these classes was entirely new great interest was displayed, and, on the whole, very satisfactory grades were achieved. At the completion of all classes suitable graduation exercises were held with Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C., Attorney General for the Province of Saskatchewan presenting the diplomas to the 20th Class. Premier the Honourable W. J. Patterson presented the diplomas to the 21st Instructional Class and the 22nd Class received their diplomas on April 1, 1939, the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan presenting them. The Address of Felicitation was given by the Honourable Mr. Justice MacKenzie of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeals.

At the graduation exercises of the 21st Instructional Class the honour was had of the presence of Mr. Laurence E. Albert, Executive Aid to the Chief of the United States Secret Service, and through his kind offer of co-operation Mr. Julian T. Baber of the United States Secret Service came here from Washington,

D.C., and delivered a series of lectures to the 22nd Class on Counterfeiting thus furthering the co-operation existing between this Force and leading law enforcement bodies in the United States.

During the year members of the Laboratory Staff lectured a total of 1,081 hours. Lectures were given to the Marine Section Class, three "F" Division Refresher Classes and a Class of Canadian Pacific Railway Constables as well as the three advanced instructional classes. The following is a list of the number of men attending the various classes:—

R.C.M.P. Land Forces.....	111
R.C.M.P. Marine Section.....	20
Members of other forces.....	17

In addition to lectures delivered by the members of the "Depot" Division and Laboratory Staffs a considerable amount of invaluable co-operation in the form of lectures was received from the following outside lecturers: J. A. McLeod, G. N. Griffin and N. D. Deturler of the Provincial Normal School; W. C. Lackey of the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau; Chief Constable Foster of the Vancouver City Police; Chief Constable Ritchie of the Calgary City Police; Chief Constable George Smith and Inspector W. G. Capelle of the Winnipeg City Police; A. E. Fisher, Superintendent of Insurance for the Provincial Government; F. C. Dennis of the General Motors Corporation; Dr. J. W. MacNeill, Commissioner of Mental Services for the Provincial Government; Rev. Harry Atkinson, Superintendent of the Manitoba Industrial Training School; J. R. MacDonald, Director of the Provincial Tax Commission; Julian T. Baber, United States Secret Service, Treasury Department; Hon. Mr. Justice MacKenzie of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal; E. A. Brown, Superintendent of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators; Arthur Mosses of the Department of Natural Resources; Mr. Brownbridge and Mr. Kitchen of the Department of Highways; Major Martin of the Pennsylvania State Police; J. B. L. Salterio, K.C., of the Attorney General's Department.

We were also fortunate to have the services of members of this Force throughout the various Divisions, who lectured to instructional classes upon subjects with which they were conversant.

Apart from the value of the technical instruction, not only to the individual members of these classes and the Force as a whole, there has been a marked improvement in the manner of handling exhibits for examination which is proving a great assistance to the members of the Laboratory Staff in conducting their examinations. This improvement is undoubtedly due to the interest displayed by the members of these classes in the instruction which they have received.

DUTIES

Scientific Laboratory

This branch of the work has only been in operation for about twelve months, and great progress has been made, even beyond expectations, but many difficulties have arisen, and the greatest of these is possibly the fact that we do not quite realize the important part this branch of the work has taken in our training, and the way it has established itself in so short a time.

It has been impossible at times to have the curriculum carried out as smoothly as it should, as the members of the Laboratory Staff are often subpoenaed to give evidence in Court on matters which have been referred to them for expert examination and report; also to assist our personnel in the field. On two occasions three out of four members have been called away on duty at the same time.

These duties have upon occasion interfered somewhat with the courses of lectures given; also it interferes with the even distribution of the course of the different lectures given, by breaking the syllabus and forcing the substitution of subjects at the time, but this is unavoidable.

Under the existing conditions the staff of the Laboratory, to say the least, have done wonders in so short a time. They have been assiduous in their work and have been prepared to assist at all times without reference to the clock, always with the greatest of enthusiasm.

If the work is to continue to advance, as I hope it will, consideration should be given at the earliest opportunity to have understudies in every branch of the work, in order that there shall be an even continuity of lectures during the whole period of each class, and neither the work in the field nor the Laboratory be interfered with.

In making this request I do not wish to be misunderstood as I greatly appreciate the interest and assistance which we have received at all times from you, well knowing the difficulties that you had to contend with in order to finance this undertaking; yet, in all fairness to the Staff and the work they have done, I feel it my duty to ask your consideration of this great need.

It will undoubtedly be of great interest to note not only the wide range of examinations conducted by members of the Laboratory Staff but also the fact that exhibits have been received for examination from practically every division of this Force, in addition to 47 cases which have been received from many municipal and other police forces throughout the dominion.

Members of the Laboratory Staff have been absent a total of 99 days testifying before various courts and it is indeed gratifying that the testimony of all members of the staff has been very well received by all courts in the three prairie provinces.

Miscellaneous Duties

Varied duties which the members of this division were called upon to perform or in which assistance was rendered included:—

Enforcing the Railway Act.—From May to October, 1938, fourteen members were detailed "on command" to "F" Division for duty in connection with the enforcement of this Act.

Trans-Canada Air Lines.—On the occasion of the wreck of an aeroplane of this company on November 18, 1938, about one and one-half miles west of the Regina aerodrome, a detail of one N.C.O. and ten constables was posted as a guard over the wreckage. The officials of the company were very appreciative of the assistance rendered.

Provincial Legislature.—On January 19, 1939, a mounted escort was furnished His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan on the occasion of the opening of the Provincial Legislature, and guards for the building were also supplied.

Transfer of Prisoners.—In February, 1939, a number of prisoners were transferred from Kingston penitentiary to Manitoba and Saskatchewan penitentiaries. Six constables were detailed as members of the escort party under Inspector F. W. Allan of "F" Division.

Armistice Day.—The officers and a detailed party of N.C.O.'s and constables attended the annual Armistice Day parade which was held at the Armouries under the command of the District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 12.

King's Bench Court Sitzings, Regina.—Five constables were detailed for court duties during January, 1939.

Assistance was also rendered to other organizations, such as to the Decoration Day parade, Travellers' Day parade, Canadian Legion—by details of trumpeters for funerals, etc., Indian Encampment during the Provincial Exhibition Week, Children's Aid Society, and the Light Horse Show at the Regina Winter Fair.

BUILDINGS

"A" Block

An electric clock has been installed in the tower of this block. Automatic urinals have been installed in the first floor and basement lavatories which are very satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

"C" Block

This Block now houses the scientific laboratory, post hospital, library and recreation room, canteen, museum, guard-room, and barrack rooms with conveniences.

Hospital accommodation of a surgery and one small ward is now situated on the second floor, the use of Building No. 1 as a hospital being discontinued at the end of February.

The canteen has been extended, the old room formerly used now being the office and store room only.

Three lavatories on the upper floors have been covered with mastic flooring to prevent water leaks to the rooms below. New water piping has been installed throughout this block, also six new toilet bowls installed. The old boiler room roof has been covered with John Manville roofing and the chimney stack reduced to roof level.

Central Heating Plant

This plant continues to give complete satisfaction, a steady thermostatically controlled heat for all buildings and quarters being maintained, and soft water supplied.

Two concrete trenches were installed in the boiler room to allow for the removal of the pump, pistons, etc., whilst an electric air compressor has been added.

Chapel

With the large number of members attached to this division this winter, the seating capacity of the chapel has hardly been sufficient.

Plans have been drawn up for alterations which will improve vastly both its appearance and the accommodation available, the major alteration being the erection of a steeple built to conform with the present architectural construction. It is hoped that these alterations will be completed in the early spring.

The memorial tablets on the walls have been re-arranged to better effect, so that they may be more conveniently viewed and the arrangement of them be balanced.

"D" Block

This block has one large barrack room which has been used to accommodate the non-commissioned members of Instructional Classes when these have been in training. The artisans' shops are all contained here and the facilities available are very satisfactory. The building is in a good state of repair.

Dining Room

The Mess Room and Kitchen in "B" Block where the Division Mess is now situated, are very satisfactory in their convenience. The electrical equipment is very complete and is proving a great asset, both from the point of view of service and economy. This arrangement came into effect on April 1, 1938.

A large number of men can be handled for each meal promptly and well by a very small kitchen staff under efficient supervision. This kitchen may be compared favourably with any other of a similar nature in Canada.

Gymnasium

The gymnasium has continued to prove its great value to this training centre. The space available is ample for a very large squad or display, and in the basement, in addition to the necessary offices, is situated the new indoor

rifle and revolver range. Satisfactory emergency quarters for twenty men have also been fitted up, and a small lecture room, both the latter being in the basement.

Hospital

Building No. 1 in which the post hospital has been situated for several years is being put into excellent condition as an officer's residence. In addition to structural alterations, it is being redecorated throughout, the latter work being done by police labour. The hospital has been moved to "C" Block.

Lecture Hall

The construction of this building is nearing completion, and when put into use it will fill a long felt want regarding space for lecture purposes. It is situated to the north of the post garage. By means of movable partitions the interior may be converted from one large hall to three smaller rooms for individual classes.

Officers' Mess

This past year the Officers' Mess has not had sufficient accommodation for all the Officers attending Instructional Classes. Additional rooms and facilities have now been arranged and should prove amply sufficient for the future.

Redecorating has been completed throughout, and furnishings renewed and supplemented so that the building is in a very excellent condition.

Stables and Riding School

The stables were repainted throughout during the summer of 1938 and are in a good state of repair.

The Riding School is in good condition but due to severe cold in the winter months the dust is a menace to the health of horses and men, but all efforts possible are made to keep this down.

Museum

The museum is now housed in "C" Block basement, which location is a great improvement on the old one in "B" Block, but with the increase in numbers of exhibits being made, further accommodation may be required in the near future.

The museum is a valuable asset to the force. Great interest has been displayed in it by members and visitors alike, over six hundred having signed the visitors' book last year. In addition organized parties of school children have been shown over and received instruction in matters concerning early Canadian history.

Recreation and Sports

This matter is a very important one, from the point of view of both health and morale. Every encouragement and facility possible has been given that the interest of all personnel might be increased and maintained. All forms of games have been entered into in their seasons, viz., baseball, tennis, golf, association football, basketball, badminton, boxing, curling, hockey and skating.

The results have been satisfactory. It was not possible to hold the usual Sports Day last year for at the close of the Summer there were very few men attached to this Division and all were fully occupied by duties.

Ranges

The Rifle Range was not used to any great extent last year. It is in satisfactory condition, and the use of it by units of Military District No. 12 was authorized.

The Revolver Butts will need repairs before being used this coming year. The Butts were used extensively last year and proved satisfactory.

18. The Officer in charge of the Finger Print Section, Inspector W. W. Watson.

SINGLE FINGER PRINT BRANCH

This department increased in value to criminal law enforcement as will be later indicated. It continued under the direct charge of Sergeant J. H. Barnett and the assistants were Corporal W. Mathews, A/L/Corporal R. W. Wonnacott and Constable E. A. M. Brown (the latter assigned February 20, 1939, on three months' probation.)

During the year, in addition to routine work, various experiments were made with reference to the technique of examination for and treatment of latent finger prints, viz:—

- (a) Several new types of powders were experimented with and marked success was found with "Volcano" powders which are now used as a standard throughout the Force.
- (b) Experiments now under consideration include:
 - (1) Various methods of "iodine fuming".
 - (2) Silver nitrate process.
 - (3) Anthracine powder.
 - (4) Transparent finger print lifters.

Prints filed

Single prints filed in the year, 12,000, representing the ten digit prints of 1,200 individuals of the classes likely to leave their marks at scenes of crime.

Total single prints now filed.....	64,000
Total number of contributors.....	380
Total number of articles received for finger print examination.....	578
An increase of 103.	

Photographic reproduction

Photographic reproductions of prints found at scenes of crime from all sources, 235. An increase of 13.

Total exhibits, etc.

Grand total of exhibits from all sources, 813. Increase, 116.

The R.C.M.P. forwarded 126 articles and 64 photo prints for a total of 190. All other sources forwarded 452 articles and 171 photo prints for a grand total of 623.

Number of identifications effected from prints found at scenes of crime, 76. Increase—14.

Number of criminals identified by direct search of the Single Print Collection, 9.

Decrease—5.

Number of suspects identified by reference to prints found at scenes of crime, 39.

Increase—13.

Number of criminals identified by this branch (Single Print) during the year, 48. An increase of 8.

In addition, we identified 28 owners, employees, etc. by means of finger prints found at scenes of crime during the year. An increase of 6.

Members of this department gave expert evidence in court upon 8 occasions during the year—For R.C.M. Police—once and for other Police Departments—seven.

Instruction

During the year three Municipal Police Officers were instructed in identification, viz:—

Detective F. Kennedy, Halifax, N.S.	2 weeks
Constable D. Goulet, Outremont, Que.	1 week
Sergeant D. d'Andrieu, Verdun, Que.	1 week

This service is offered gratis to Police Departments desirous of expert instruction in finger print identification.

Interesting Identifications through Single Finger Print System

The following identifications effected during the year will be of interest:

- (a) On September 19, 1938, the Q.P. Police of Hull, Quebec, brought in one large window from a store which had been looted at Gracefield, Quebec. Finger prints found in this exhibit were checked with those of several suspects but were not identified. It remained for search through the Single Print Collection to identify the real culprit as a later search proved that one Leo Goyer had left his finger prints on the window. Goyer's criminal record showed that he was at this time on parole from the Ontario Reformatory. When arrested, he stoutly maintained his innocence and during the trial produced witnesses to prove an alibi. This went for naught, however, as on the finger print evidence alone (the Crown had no other evidence) Goyer was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul.

Sub-Inspector Butchers, Corporal Mathews and Acting Lance-Corporal Wonnacott gave expert finger print evidence and I am pleased to quote an extract from the address of Mr. Justice Duranleau to the Jury:—

"In this case, gentlemen, the Crown has a proof by finger prints. The Crown could not bring any eye witnesses of the theft and breaking by the accused nor witnesses to establish that the accused was seen in Gracefield on that particular night, but you are called upon to say whether or not the finger prints found on the window filed in this case are those of the accused. The Crown has made the best evidence possible by finger prints; you have heard the witnesses; you have examined the exhibits filed; the window, the photos, their enlargements, and so forth; the witnesses of the Crown have proved to be experts in the matter; no better work could be done and the officers of the Provincial Police and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have to be commended for same. Detection of criminals by finger prints, when possible, appears to be a sure system. It is now employed in all countries of the World with satisfactory results."

- (b) Acting Lance-Corporal Wonnacott gave expert evidence in the following case for St. Catharines, Ontario, Police Department. On August 19, 1937, the Garden City Laundry was broken into and merchandise to the value of \$160 stolen. A piece of glass bearing finger prints found at the scene of this crime were received for possible identification. A comparison was made with the prints of several suspects and search through the Single Print Collection failed to effect an identification at the time.

About six months later a check of the unidentified prints in the Scenes of Crime Collection resulted in the identification of one John Thompson. As a result, this man was arrested at Owen Sound, Ontario, charged with this crime and brought to trial on November 15, 1938, at St. Catharines, Ontario. The finger print evidence was responsible for a conviction and sending Thompson to the Penitentiary for two years.

It is noted that this is the first instance of finger print evidence being given in the courts of Lincoln County and mainly responsible for the successful conclusion.

- (c) On August 13, 1938, a member of this Force was called upon to investigate the burglary of The Souris Creamery, Souris, Prince Edward Island. Finger prints were found in broken pieces of glass forwarded to this Section for possible identification. Later the prints of several suspects were checked but none proved identical.

On February 6, 1939, the finger prints of one Vincent Cheverie were received for comparison. One print on the glass proved to be identical with the person's left thumb print. He was charged and tried at Souris on March 22, 1939. S/Sergeant J. D. Graham was sent to Souris to present finger print evidence. Accused was convicted and given six months' imprisonment.

This was the first instance in the history of Prince Edward Island that finger print evidence alone resulted in a criminal conviction.

These three cases and five others successfully prosecuted by finger print evidence are indicative of the growing value of this branch. It only remains for co-operation by other departments to enlarge the assistance to investigating officers, especially when no other evidence is available to point out the culprits.

Photographic Branch

This Department functioned quite satisfactorily during the year in charge of Special Constable J. G. Dickson. An assistant was assigned to him to cope with the ever increasing demands for photographic and photostatic orders; also to make Multilith plates of photos for the Gazette.

Assistance to Municipal Police

Numerous requests of these departments for criminal records and photographs other than through submission of finger prints were received and promptly replied to. Not much difficulty was experienced with these from the larger Police Departments but I am sorry to report that others do not, as yet, realize the extent of our records and do not always give all the information they possess to assist in search of the card index. We have possibly more than a million cards and very many of the commoner names, so that to ask for a record say of John Smith, creates for us an almost impossible task and results in a deal of unnecessary correspondence.

An innovation towards the end of the year was the direction of the Commissioner to Sub-Inspector H. R. Butchers (Technical Officer) to visit the Divisional Headquarters of this Force and the principal Police Departments with the view of discussing any of their problems relative to criminal identification and offering any assistance possible. In November and December last he toured the Province of Quebec and the Maritimes and in March of this year visited the principal departments throughout Western Canada.

The following topics were thoroughly covered in the larger departments and smaller departments were given assistance according to requirements:—

- (1) Classification of prints (Henry and Battley Systems.)
- (2) Filing of prints—both Systems.
- (3) Method of investigating at scenes of crime from finger print clue angle.
- (4) Treatment and photography of finger impressions found at scenes of crime.
- (5) Packing of articles for shipment to Bureau.
- (6) Organization of local finger print bureaus.

Inspector Butchers lectured to many different classes of Police and where possible his talks were illustrated by lantern slides depicting the work. Several departmental chiefs were pleased to write the Commissioner expressing their appreciation of Inspector Butchers' visits and some recommended this procedure as an annual event. Undoubtedly these trips have done much towards good-will and better co-operation where such may have been needed. Inspector Butchers is to be commended for the efficient performance of this duty.

No special classes of instruction in finger print work were held here during the year but as previously stated, individual members of the Halifax, N.S., Outremont and Verdun, Quebec, Police Departments came in for short courses. During the past few years several Police Officers have been here for instruction and it has been invariably found that these visits have reflected better work and co-operation. Smaller Police Departments are encouraged to avail themselves of this service.

Public Addresses

Talks on finger printing, by permission of the Commissioner, were given during the year as follows:

By Inspector Watson.—March 7, 1939—Junior Board of Trade, Ottawa.

By S/Sergeant J. D. Graham.—March 28, 1939—Canadian National Railway Veterans' Association, Ottawa.

Other invitations were received but for various reasons had to be cancelled.

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
<i>Nova Scotia—Continued</i>																											
<i>"H" Division—Continued</i>																											
Dartmouth.....					1							1		2					3						1		
Digby.....																			5						2		
Glace Bay.....																			4						1		
Guysboro.....									1			1		3					2						2		
Inverness.....														2					3						1		
Kentville.....											1	1		3					3						1		
Liverpool.....											1			2					2						1		
Lunenburg.....														3					4						1		
Meteghan River.....														2					2						1		
New Glasgow.....											1			3					4						2		
New Waterford.....														1					2						1		
North Ingonish.....														2					1						1		
North Sydney.....											1			1					2						1		
Parsonsboro.....												1		1					2						1		
Pictou.....												1		2					2						1		
Port Hawkesbury.....														2					2						1		
Port Hood.....														2					2						1		
Pugwash.....														1					1						1		
River John.....														1					1						1		
St. Peters.....												1		1					2						1		
Sheet Harbour.....												1		1					1						1		
Shelburne.....																			1						1		
Sherbrooke.....												1		1					2						1		
Shubenacadie.....														1					1						1		
Springhill.....														1					1						1		
Sydney.....				1						2	1	1	12						17								

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
<i>New Brunswick—Continued</i>																											
<i>"J" Division—Continued</i>																											
Neguac.....										1	1		1						1						1		
Newcastle.....													2						4								
North Head.....													1						1								
Perth.....											1		1						2								
Port Elgin.....													1						1								
Richibucto.....													2						1								
Sackville.....											1		1						2								
Shediac.....													1						2								
Shippegan.....													2						2								
St. George.....									1	1	1	2	8						12								1
St. John.....													1						1								
St. Leonard's.....												1	1						2								
St. Stephen.....													1						2								
St. Quentin.....												1	1						2								
Sussex.....													1						1								
Tracadie.....													1						2								
Woodstock.....													1						2								
Marine Section—																			2								
Patrol Boat Vigil II.....																			2								
“Protector.....																			1								
On Leave.....																			2								
On Command.....																			2								
Totals.....				1	5				3	9	16	12	78	2		5	9	140					1		49	1	2

Quebec—												13	2
"C" Division—												1	1
Montreal.....												1	1
Amos.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bedford.....												1	1
Bersimis.....												1	1
Cabano.....												1	1
Chandler.....												1	1
Chicoutimi.....												1	1
Clarenceville.....												1	1
Coaticook.....												1	1
Frelighsburg.....												1	1
Gaspé.....												2	2
Hemmingford.....												1	1
Huntingdon.....												1	1
Lacolle.....												1	1
Mansonville.....												1	1
Matane.....												1	1
New Carlisle.....												1	1
Quebec.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12
Rimouski.....												1	1
Rivière du Loup.....												1	1
Rock Island.....												1	1
St. Georges de Beauce.....												1	1
St. Jean.....												1	1
Seven Islands.....												1	1
Sherbrooke.....												2	2
Sutton.....												1	1
Thetford Mines.....												1	1
Three Rivers.....												2	2
Valcartier.....												6	6
On Command.....												2	2
Marine Section—													
Cruiser <i>Madawaska</i>												8	8
Patrol Boat <i>Fernand Rinfret</i>												4	4
" Advance.....												2	2
Totals.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	11	6	99	4	148	43
"A" Division—												5	1
Ottawa.....	1	2					2	14	18	141	4	200	5
Belleville.....								1	1	1		1	1
Brockville.....								1	1	1		1	1
Corwall.....								1	1	1		1	1
Kingston.....								1	1	1		1	1
Petawawa.....								1	1	1		1	1
R.M.C., Kingston.....								1	1	1		1	1
St. Regis, P.Q.....								1	1	1		1	1
On Leave.....								1	1	1		5	5
On Command.....							2	1	1	3		7	7

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
Qu b-c—Concluded “H.Q.” Sub-Division— Ottawa..... On Leave..... On Command.....	1	1	3	3	9	1	3	...	14	16	15	30	68	6	...	8	3	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
							2	...	1	3	5	2	2	2	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
																			
	Totals.....	1	1	3	4	11	1	5	...	19	33	43	52	223	8	...	12	3	419	4	10	1	6
Rockcliffe, Ont.— “N.” Division..... On Command.....				1	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	2	65	1	...	5	...	85	36	2	...	38	6	...	1	2
											2	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
																			...	...	...	38	6	...	1	2
	Totals.....				1	...	...	...	2	4	7	3	67	1	...	5	...	90	36	2	...	38	6	...	1	2
Ontario— “O” Division— Toronto..... Amherstburg..... Coburg..... Fort Erie..... Hamilton..... Kirkland Lake..... Lindsay..... London..... Moose Factory..... Muncey..... Niagara Falls..... Ohsweken.....				1	2	...	1	...	1	4	5	...	27	1	...	2	...	44	7	1	1
																		2	1	...	
																		1	1	...	
											1							1	1	...	
										2			4					6	2	...	
													1					1	1	...	
												1						1	1	...	
																		2	1	...	
																			2	1	...
																			2	1	...
																			2	1	...
																			2	1	...
																			4	2	...
																			4	2	...

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
Alberta—																											
"K," Division—																											
Edmonton.....			1	1	2				4	8	8	9	48			11			92							13	2
Andrew.....													2					2									
Atiabasca.....												1						1									
Banff.....										1			4					5								1	
Barons.....													1					1									
Bashan.....													1					1									
Bassan.....													1					1									
Blairmore.....										1			5			1		7								1	
Bonnyville.....													2					1									
Bow Island.....													1					1									
Bolton.....													2					2									
Brooks.....													1					1									
Brooks.....													1					1									
Cadomin.....													1					1									
Calais.....													1					1									
Calgary.....				1					1	2	4	4	20			1		33								1	
Camrose.....													1					1									
Canmore.....													1					1									
Carbon.....													1					1									
Cardston.....										1			1			1		3									
Clareholm.....													1					1									
Coal Valley.....													1					1									
Cochrane.....												1						1									
Coronation.....													1					1									
Coutts.....													1					2									
Crossfield.....												1						1									
Derwent.....													1					1									
Drumheller.....										1			4			1		6									
East Coulee.....													1					1									
Edson.....												1						2									

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1939—*Concluded*

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
<i>Alberta—Continued</i>																											
<i>“K” Division—Continued</i>																											
Thornhill.....													2						2						1		
Tofield.....													1						1						1		
Trochu.....												1							1						1		
Turner Valley.....													1						2						1		
Twin Lakes.....													2						1						1		
Two Hills.....													9						16						7		
Vegreville.....					1					3		2					1										
Vermilion.....													1						1								
Viking.....													1						1								
Vulcan.....													1						1								
Wainwright.....											1								1								
Warner.....													1						1								
Waterton Park.....													1						1								
Wembley.....													1						1								
Westlock.....												1	2						3						1		
Wetaskiwin.....													2						2						1		
On Leave.....					1								2						2								
On Command.....						1	1				4		1						7								
Totals.....			1	2	6	1	1		6	21	30	26	205				24		324	3		3	6	11	85	4	
<i>British Columbia—</i>																											
<i>“E” Division—</i>																											
Vancouver.....			1		2				1	2	5	1	23				6		41						6	2	
Abbotsford.....											1		1						2						1		
Cloverdale.....										1			1						2						1		
Cranbrook.....												1	1						2						1		
Creston.....													1						1						1		
Esquimalt.....										2	1	1	18						23								
Grand Forks.....									1				2						2								
Hazelton.....										1			1						2								

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RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Surgeons	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
"L" Division, P.E.I.				1	1					1	3	3	21			3	11	44							13		7	
"H" Division, N.S.			1	2	3		2	4		14	16	15	133		1	2	179	372					1		71	1	2	
"J" Division, N.B.				1	5			3		9	16	12	78		2	5	9	140					1		49	2	2	
"C" Division, P.Q.				1	2			1		9	11	6	99				4	14	148						43	1	2	
"A" Division, Ont.					11		5	19		33	43	52	223		8	12	3	419							10	1	6	
"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont.	1	1	3	4	11	1				2	4	7	67			5	5	90	36	2		38	6	4	1	2	1	
"O" Division, Ont.				1	2		1	1		7	9	8	54		1	5		89							1	2	1	
"D" Division, Man.				1	1			1		14	22	18	126		2	11		204					3		29	2		
"F" Division, Sask.			1	1	7		2	4		25	26	28	180				11	288					33		68	2		
"Depot" Division, Sask.			1	1	1					9	19	6	217		14	8	15	301	105	2		107	3		3	2		
"K" Division, Alta.			1	1	4		1	1		6	9	19	217				24	324	3		3	107	3		85	4		
"E" Division, B.C.			1	2	6	1	1	6		21	30	26	206				24	324	3			3	6	11		85	4	
"G" Division—Yukon Territory					2					7	9	7	52			6	2	88							17	2		
Yukon Territory										1	3	2	8			4		19					6		1	1		
N.W. Territories				1	3					6	3	13	31		1	19		77					237					
Totals	1	1	9	18	48	2	15	1	53	160	217	199	1,495	32	8	126	218	2,603	144	4	3	151	332	4	497	19	16	

DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MARCH 31, 1939

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Marine	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	3	3	9	1	4	...	14	18	20	29	69	8	8	8	3	191	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Prince Edward Island.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	21	...	...	...	7	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...
Nova Scotia.....	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	4	15	15	132	...	...	...	185	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1	7
New Brunswick.....	1	3	...	1	...	3	9	16	12	78	...	...	...	7	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	1	2
Quebec.....	1	5	...	1	...	1	9	10	7	104	...	...	...	4	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	...
Ontario.....	4	4	...	1	...	1	28	40	33	274	...	...	...	14	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3	7
Manitoba.....	1	3	...	1	...	5	12	21	16	121	...	...	...	...	192	...	2	...	...	...	...	66	3	...
Saskatchewan.....	2	11	...	5	...	14	36	53	34	401	...	...	...	...	609	...	2	...	...	...	...	110	3	...
Alberta.....	1	6	...	1	...	6	21	26	28	206	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	...
British Columbia.....	1	2	6	...	1	...	2	7	9	7	50	...	...	...	7	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	4	...
North West Territories.....	1	3	3	...	1	...	2	4	2	12	31	...	...	...	2	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	...
Yukon Territory.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	8	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
High Commissioner's Office, London, England.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	1	1	9	18	48	2	15	1	53	160	217	199	1,495	32	8	126	218	2,603	144	4	3	151	332	4	487	19	16

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MARINE SECTION BY DIVISIONS

Division	Marine Superintendent	Shore Engineer	Masters (A) Class	Masters (B) Class	First Officers	Second Officers	Chief Engineers	Engineers 2nd Class	Coxswains	Boatswains	Engineers 3rd Class	Engineers 4th Class	Able Seamen	Ordinary Seamen	Oilers	Stewards	Cook Stewards	Cooks	Mess Boys	Wireless Operators	Telegraphers	Totals
"L" Division— Prince Edward Island.....									2	1	2	2	4									11
"H" Division— Nova Scotia.....	1	1	6	6	8	3	5	7	11	13	13	12	25	16	11	1	12	7	5	11	5	179
"J" Division— New Brunswick.....									2	1		3	2	1								9
"C" Division— Quebec.....				1			1		1	2		2	2	2	1		1			1		14
"E" Division— British Columbia.....									1						1							2
"A" Division— Ontario.....				1			1		1													3
Totals.....	1	1	6	8	8	3	6	8	18	17	15	19	33	19	13	1	13	7	5	12	5	218

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND
CONVICTIONS, ETC., FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1939

1. RECAPITULATION of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>											
British Columbia.....		608	25	135		8	496	25	3	46	1,346
Alberta.....	37	633	8	63	3	33	1,298	47		37	2,159
Saskatchewan.....	98	1,122	11	258	2	18	537	20	5	46	2,117
Manitoba.....	30	355	7	112	1	159	656	51	1	50	1,422
Ontario.....		690	89	516	13	66	948	74	19	57	2,272
Quebec.....		1,142	15	488	2	20	454	49	53	82	2,305
New Brunswick.....		18	16	516	4	17	135	5	2	31	744
Nova Scotia.....	8	1,444	5	201		15	255	23	9	203	2,163
Prince Edward Island.....				394		2	105	5	1	4	511
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	2	9	1	11		2	78	3		20	126
	175	6,021	177	2,494	25	340	4,962	302	93	576	15,165
<i>Criminal Code—</i>											
British Columbia.....		1	5	11			22	3	2	5	49
Alberta.....	143	135	1,281	408	71	418	2,954	609	106	460	6,585
Saskatchewan.....	485	563	1,286	670	25	414	2,628	414	40	801	7,326
Manitoba.....	214	317	657	328	13	253	1,366	240	24	246	3,658
Ontario.....	1	4	47	48	1	34	105	18	9	6	273
Quebec.....		1	2	28	1	7	42	8	31	7	127
New Brunswick.....	302	83	327	379	33	104	1,112	131	8	132	2,611
Nova Scotia.....	85	41	204	342	4	67	909	189	121	159	2,121
Prince Edward Island.....	12	9	51	57		8	236	39	2	12	426
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	14	4	10	43		1	51	3	2	26	154
	1,256	1,158	3,870	2,314	148	1,306	9,425	1,654	345	1,854	23,330
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>											
Alberta.....	11	6	12	79	2	161	3,606	229		55	4,161
Saskatchewan.....	55	292	19	867	13	80	2,404	108	20	115	3,973
Manitoba.....	47	155	9	1,088	6	331	2,536	94	2	76	4,344
Ontario.....							9	1			10
New Brunswick.....	6	2,132	25	590	17	48	1,366	53	7	46	4,290
Nova Scotia.....	1	7,107	2	935	25	48	3,157	195	27	207	11,704
Prince Edward Island.....				261		13	445	44		1	764
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....							4				4
	120	9,692	67	3,820	63	681	13,527	724	56	500	29,250

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes and the Criminal Code, in all Provinces from April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under investigation	Distribution by Provinces								Total		
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon
FEDERAL STATUTES—																					
Aeronautics Act.....							9			1	3			3	2	1	1				10
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....				1			5	1				1	1		4						7
Canada Grain Act.....							1														1
Canada Shipping Act.....			1				6			3	11				6		4		1		21
Canada Temperance Act.....				2												1					2
Currency Act.....		1,786	24	977	3	22	401	11	8	1	245	60	103	58	405	366	504	1,680	25		3,446
Customs Act.....																					1
Dominion Elections Act.....					1																
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....		1				5	95	1			9	51	1	42	1,043	1,641	66	249	448		103
Excise Act.....		4,126	80	803	14	148	1,244	129	72	171	576	766	1,423	588	1,043	1,641	66	249	448	1	6,787
Explosives Act.....			1	17		1	5					1	2	2	5	3	3	7			23
Federal District Commission Act.....							113	5							113	7	5				120
Fisheries Act.....				5		1	52	4		1		45		5			5	7		2	64
Food and Drugs Act.....						1	1					2									2
Immigration Act.....		1					4			4						1	4				29
Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act.....																					1
Indian Act.....	3	31	12	1	3	13	1,430	71	3	28	288	288	186	183	467	64	79	63	4	29	1,657
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	169	19	6	102	2	48	767	41	4	35	1,193	460	283	356	12			76	6		1,193
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....																					
Livestock Pedigree Act.....																					1
Lord's Day Act.....				2			5														7
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	1	6	1	52		10	100	8		11	189	112	27	40	1	6	10	55	22		189
Militia Act.....		7	9	81		4	107	6		23	237	13	7	2	38	73	26	55	22		237
Northwest Territories Act.....				1																	1
Northwest Game Act.....			1			1	4			5											16
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	2	6		2		1	25	1		12	49										49
Post Office Act.....		35	40	274	1	79	150	24	6	56	665	156	35	49	141	98	21	16	3		665
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.....							1				1	1									1
				1		2	1				4	3					1				4

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3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1938 to March 31st, 1939.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Agricultural Relief Advances Act.....						5	9	1			15
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act.....							2				2
Amusements Tax Act.....				2			2				4
Auctioneers and Peddlers Act.....							8	2			10
Billiard Room Act.....							6	1			7
Boilers Act.....		1					3				4
Brand Act.....		1	1	1			2				5
Child Welfare Act.....				4		10	51	3			68
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....						1	9	2			12
Coal Mines Regulation Act.....						1	28	1			30
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....						1	4				5
Debt Adjustment Act.....						1		2			3
Domestic Animals Act.....	6			1		5	28	9		1	50
Domestic Relations Act.....				1			5	2		2	10
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....						1	2			1	4
Fishery Act.....						1	8				9
Forest Reserves Act.....							3				3
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....				1			3	2		1	7
Game Act.....		1	2	19		7	199	9		6	243
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....							4				4
Income Tax Act.....							3				3
Insurance Act.....					3		5				8
Irrigation Districts Act.....							1	2			3
Lands Act.....							18				18
Laying of Poison Act.....										1	1
Legal Profession Act.....				1			1				2
Liquor Act.....	1	1	2	6	1	15	593	44		15	678
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							18	2			20
Maintenance Order Act.....							1				1
Masters and Servants Act.....			1	1		64	212	49		3	330
Medical Profession Act.....							1				1
Mental Diseases Act.....				3		3	198	8			212
Minimum Wage Act.....						1	1				2
Municipal Districts Act.....						1	2	4			7
Noxious Weeds Act.....				1		2	31	1			35
Prairie Fires Act.....	2		1	2		10	118	10			143
Public Health Act.....				1			5	1			7
Public Highways Act.....		1	1	1		2	55	1		1	62
Public Vehicles Act.....			1	7		4	353	13		9	387
Public Works Act.....							11	1			12
Relief and Public Welfare Act.....							2	1			3
School Act.....								2			2
School Attendance Act.....							19	3		1	23
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....							1	1		1	3
Slot Machine Act.....				1							1
Small Debts Act.....							1				1
Stallion Enrolment Act.....							23	1		1	25
Stock Inspection Act.....							24				24
Tax Recovery Act.....	1						4			1	6
Theatres Act.....				1			5			1	7
Threshers Lien Act.....						1	1				2
Trades and Businesses Act.....				2	1		7				10
Tradesmen's Qualification Act.....							3				3

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Alberta—Continued</i>											
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....	1	1	3	22		22	1,496	49		10	1,604
Veterinary Act.....				1		1	14	1			17
Vital Statistics Act.....							2				2
Water Resources Act.....						1	1				1
Totals.....	11	6	12	79	2	161	3,606	229		55	4,161
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animals Protection Act.....	1						5	2			8
Auctioneers Act.....		1		3			1				5
Book Agents Act.....							1			1	2
Child Welfare Act.....	7	2		20	6	15	20	13	10	22	115
Crop Payments Act.....				1							1
Dental Profession Act.....							1				1
Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act.....	1	2					6	5		1	15
Education Tax Act.....				4	1				1	2	8
Electrical Licensing Act.....				1			3				4
Fisheries Act.....		1		4	1		6	1			13
Fuel Petroleum Products Act				3			1			3	7
Fur Act.....		15		58		1	22		2	21	119
Game Act.....	1	10	1	56			40	4		6	118
Gasoline Tax Act.....				10				1		2	13
Hawkers and Peddlers Act...	2	19	2	48	1	1	54	1		5	133
Highways Act.....	3	6		8			19			1	37
Horse Breeders Act.....	1	3		1			1				6
Hotel Keepers Act.....						1					1
Injured Animals Act.....		1	1	16						1	19
Legal Profession Act.....										1	1
Liquor Act.....	2	144	10	231	2	16	402	29	2	21	859
Masters and Servants Act...				9	1	13	43	6			72
Medical Profession Act.....				1			4			2	7
Mental Hygiene Act.....	5	19		55		5	183	13		5	285
Open Wells Act.....	3	1		2		1	3				10
Optometry Act.....				2		2					4
Parents' Maintenance Act...							1				1
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.	2	1		4			5	1			13
Public Health Act.....	1	1		10			5				17
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act...				2			2				4
Public Service Vehicles Act..	2	28		160	1	4	178	2	2	15	392
Rural Municipality Act.....				1							1
Rural Telephone Act.....						2	5	1			8
Saskatchewan Election Act...				5			1				6
School Act.....				3			5	2			10
School Attendance Act.....						1	3	3			7
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				1			3				4
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.....			1								1
Slot Machine Act.....		1		3							4
Steam Boilers Act.....				3							3
Stray Animals Act.....	5	8		5		5	29	4		2	58
Theatres and Cinemato- graphs Act.....		3		26			11			1	41
Vehicles Act.....	18	20	3	94		10	1,322	17	3	2	1,489
Veneral Diseases Act.....		1		2		1					4
Veterinary Association Act...	1	3	1	12		2	4	3		1	27
Vital Statistics Act.....		2		3							5
Municipal Laws.....							15				15
Totals.....	55	292	19	867	13	80	2,404	108	20	115	3,973

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Tax Act.....				2						1	3
Animal Husbandry Act.....	5	14		12		2	24	8			65
Billiard and Poolrooms Act..					1	3	7	2			1
Child Welfare Act.....		1		45	1					5	64
Crown Lands Act.....		1									1
Fires Prevention Act.....	8	4	4	10		6	21	2		2	57
Forest Act.....				5			11			2	18
Game and Fisheries Act.....		41	4	49	1	11	64	3		8	181
Garage Keepers Act.....				1							1
Government Liquor Control Act.....	1	64		77	2	80	204	11	2	13	454
Highway Traffic Act.....	28	22	1	836	1	189	1,929	34		36	3,076
Industrial Homes Act.....	1										1
Insurance Act.....										1	1
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				1			4	1			6
Medical Act.....				2							2
Mental Diseases Act.....	1	4		6			115	4			130
Minimum Wage Act.....							1				1
Municipal Act.....						2	1				3
Pollution of Waters Prevention Act.....							1				1
Petty Trespasses Act.....	1	2		1		4	26	5			39
Public Health Act.....		1		15		2	3			2	23
Public School Act.....				1		1	3			1	6
Rivers and Streams Act.....	1						1				2
School Attendance Act.....				3			19				22
Small Debts Recovery Act..							2				2
Slot Machine Act.....				1			4				5
Threshers Lien Act.....							1				1
Transient Traders Act.....				2		1	2				5
Veterinary Association Act..	1									1	2
Vital Statistics Act.....				3							3
Wages Recovery Act.....				6		20	66	18		2	112
Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....		1		2	1	6	7	6		2	0
Municipal Laws.....				8		4	19				25
Totals.....	47	155	9	1,088	6	331	2,536	94	2	76	4,344
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Highway Traffic Act.....							7	1			8
Municipal Laws.....							2				2
Totals.....							9	1			10
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....				3			7			1	11
Children's Protection Act..		1		8			5				14
Dairy Products Act.....			2	44		1	3			2	52
Deserted Wives' and Children's Act.....				1		1	2				4
Electric Power Act.....				1							1
Factories Act.....				5			9				5
Forest Fires Act.....		1	1	4							15
Game Act.....	1	3	1	12		1	13	2			33
Gasoline Tax Act.....				5							5
Highway Act.....	3		1	20		1	11	1		2	39
Hotel Act.....							1				1
Illegitimate Children's Act..	1			6		5	15	4	3	3	37

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939—*Conc.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for want of information	Handed to Department concerned	Warrant unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>New Brunswick—Continued</i>											
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		2,120	15	320	16	31	599	32	4	31	3,168
Medical Act.....				3				1			4
Motor Carrier Act.....		6		36		1	7	1		2	53
Motor Vehicle Act.....		1	1	73	1	7	691	10		5	789
Public Health Act.....				2							2
Public Utilities Act.....								1			1
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....	1		3	6			1				11
Slot Machine Act.....							1				1
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....				25							25
Transient Photographers Act			1	14							15
Trespasses, Fences and Pounds Act.....								1			1
Workmen's Compensation Act.....				2							2
Common Law.....							1				1
Totals.....	6	2,132	25	590	17	48	1,366	53	7	46	4,290
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Installment Payment Contracts Act.....				1							1
Lands and Forests Act.....	1	1	1	56	2	14	183	14	11	17	300
Liquor Act.....		7,105	1	249	17	19	1,560	138	10	107	9,206
Mines Act.....							53			1	54
Motor Carrier Act.....				13			22	2		4	41
Motor Vehicle Act.....		1		612	6	15	1,262	41	5	49	1,991
Natural Products Act.....							4				4
Public Highways Act.....				1			51			3	55
Slot Machine Act.....				3			17			25	45
Transient Photographers Act							5		1	1	7
Totals.....	1	7,107	2	935	25	48	3,157	195	27	207	11,704
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Dog Act.....				58			3				61
Domestic Animals Act.....							7				7
Fish and Game Act.....				3			8				11
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....				4							4
Highway Traffic Act.....				4		2	119	3			128
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....				36							36
Peddlers Act.....				1							1
Prohibition Act.....				155		11	307	41		1	515
Public Vehicles Act.....							1				1
Totals.....				261		13	445	44		1	764
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							4				4

4. SEIZURES under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1st, 1938 to March 31st, 1939.

Quantity of Drugs Seized								Quantity and description of paraphernalia, etc., seized
	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Pills	Decks	Tablets	
Opium.....	2	9	210	.....	20	629½	16	Opium pipes..... 7
Opium Dross.....		8	302	.....		10	.....	Opium Pipe Bowls.. 10
Opium Water.....		50	.....	.....			.....	Opium Lamps..... 12
Opium Tincture.....			.....	.....		95 d	rops	Opium Scrapers.... 12
Opium Poppy Heads.....	211	8	.....	.....			.....	Opium Scales..... 1
Opium Poppy Brew.....		48	.....	.....			.....	Needles..... 70
Opium Poppy Tea.....		35	.....	.....			.....	Syringes..... 11
Opium Poppy Extract.....		5	.....	.....			.....	Automobiles..... 5
Morphine.....			131	196	1	12	432½	
Heroin.....			96	140	.....	5	24	
Codeine.....			75	.....		10	147	
Dilaudide.....			.....	.....			21	
Marihuana.....		8	234	.....			.....
Marihuana Seed.....	70	.....	.....	.....			.....
Marihuana Cigarettes.....			.....	236 ci	garett	es	.....
Substances held out to be Nar- cotics.....	1	6	290	6	.....		.....

5. SUMMARY of Fines Imposed in Group 1 Cases from April 1st, 1938 to March 31st, 1939.

British Columbia.....	\$ 23,601 00
Alberta.....	87,162 00
Saskatchewan.....	82,951 75
Manitoba.....	62,113 45
Ontario.....	57,615 44
Quebec.....	53,102 56
New Brunswick.....	91,303 65
Nova Scotia.....	130,695 85
Prince Edward Island.....	29,206 00
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	2,160 00
Total.....	<u>\$ 619,911 70</u>

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261
56

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

To be purchased directly from THE KING'S PRINTER
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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief
of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31st, 1940.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,

*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

July 20th, 1940.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, April 25, 1940.

To the Rt. Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice,
(Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police),
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1940.

The form of the report is the same as that submitted for several years, and, as usual, an appendix has been added containing items of interest from the reports of the officers commanding the respective divisions, and also from officers on the Headquarters Staff, which could not very well be embodied in the report itself, but which are considered to merit publication.

SECTION I—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

No amendments to the Police Act were passed during the twelve months under review. A few important amendments were prepared for the last meeting of Parliament, but as the session was so short nothing could be done at that time. It is hoped that during the forthcoming session in May, 1940, the desired changes may be submitted to Parliament.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

As mentioned in my last report, the agreements for the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island will expire during April or May, 1940, and while we have not yet definitely heard from the provinces of Alberta and Prince Edward Island, we are negotiating with the province of Manitoba for a ten year term from the last of April, 1940.

The agreements with the other three provinces at present stand as follows:—

Saskatchewan—Expires May 31, 1943.

New Brunswick—Expires March 31, 1942.

Nova Scotia—Continued on a yearly basis.

I should like to repeat what was said last year that long term agreements are always sought for, as it is impossible to give as economical and efficient service when the agreements cover only short periods.

Some of the advantages to be gained by the Provinces in seeking agreements with the Federal Government for the services of the R.C.M. Police were emphasized recently by the Rowell Commission.

The agreement with each province provides for a stated strength at a fixed price. The strength may be increased upon request, but must be paid for by the province at a fixed rate.

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the Attorneys-General of the respective provinces in which this force serves, during the period under review.

3. The Force at Large

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGES

I referred last year to the benefits which have occurred in preparing the force to deal with its great variety of duties by the inception of a police college, or national training centre, at Regina, Sask.

The results achieved have been most gratifying, and have justified the opening of a similar training centre at the barracks at Rockcliffe, Ontario. The training centre at Rockcliffe, apart from the Scientific Laboratory, has recently benefited by the erection of new buildings, and these will be referred to later. Both training centres, at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont., are open to personnel of other police forces who care to attend, and it may be of interest to note that two students from Afghanistan will attend a course at Rockcliffe in the near future.

RECRUITING

Recruiting of men of military age has not been carried out since the outbreak of war, but we have re-engaged a considerable number of ex-members of the force, and have taken on a comparatively large number of Special Constables, and this will be referred to later.

DECLARATION OF WAR

Upon the declaration of war against Germany by the British Government on September 3, 1939, and the announcement of the Proclamation in Canada on September 10, 1939, declaring that a state of war existed as from that date, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had increased responsibilities and work devolve upon it.

Prior to the outbreak of war, as far back as eighteen months before the actual hostilities commenced, a very large and useful volume of work was accomplished, and as a result, when war was declared, our work in the interests of public security was greatly facilitated. A survey of vulnerable points throughout Canada, railway bridges, canals, dockyards, etc., had been made to decide upon what action would be required upon the outbreak of war. Large corporations furnishing public utilities were also interviewed and given advice in the protection of their plants, and this work was carried out without attracting much attention. In addition, it was, of course, necessary to investigate a large number of persons who would likely be Alien Enemies in the event of the outbreak of war, and this was an undertaking of considerable dimensions. This work for the sake of convenience is known as "Public Security", and a further reference to this subject will be given later in this section.

Altogether, the work of the R.C.M. Police was tremendously increased upon the outbreak of war.

In addition, as arranged before hand, all vessels and personnel of the Marine Section of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Preventive Service, totaling about thirty vessels of all kinds, and over two hundred Officers and men, were placed at the disposal of the Department of National Defence. The personnel of our small Aviation Section, which operated four aircraft, were also transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The transfer of this comparatively large body of men was possible as the situation regarding the smuggling of liquor had been reduced to a minimum even before the war began, and as this class of personnel was likely to be of more service to the Department of National Defence, it was considered that we should follow out the plan which had been previously arranged.

On the other hand, because of the large volume of war work which had to be undertaken by the force, we were obliged to increase our strength by re-engaging as many ex-members and pensioners of the force as possible and a larger number of Great War Veterans and men of that type to guard bridges, vulnerable points, canals, etc., following a scheme in which we co-operated with the Department of National Defence. This will be dealt with in greater detail under "Strength".

4. The Preventive Service

I have already referred to the transfer of our Marine Section to the Department of National Defence, and also of the Aviation Section personnel, but a short general outline of this service may be of interest.

In the first place, I have pleasure in reporting that the conditions with respect to the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Acts are the most satisfactory since we assumed Preventive Service duties on April 1, 1932.

As a result of energetic measures taken by this force, the traffic in smuggling liquor along the Atlantic seaboard and the lower St. Lawrence River had been practically stopped even before war broke out. There is a possibility that the high taxes upon liquor produced in licensed hosteleries, or imported for domestic use, may provide the necessary incentive to resume the traffic, but we have reason to believe that the operations will not be continued on a scale comparable to that existing up to and including the year 1938.

During the past year, not a single full-time liquor vessel (mother ship) was reported off our shores, and consequently, the smaller contact vessels were inactive. In past years, as many as twenty-five active liquor vessels have been reported off shore at the same time.

PROCEDURE BY CHARGES OF "CONSPIRACY"

The most important factor in the improved conditions referred to has been the policy of invoking the conspiracy provisions of the Criminal Code in Customs and Excise charges wherever evidence was obtained which showed that organized groups were operating in contravention of the revenue laws. Further reference to this matter will be found in the report of Sub-Inspector J. Healey in Appendix "A".

LEGISLATION

No amendments affecting Preventive Service operations were made to either the Customs or Excise Acts at the 1939 session of Parliament.

5. New Duties

There has been practically no change in our duties in so far as our agreements with the provinces are concerned.

I have already mentioned that on account of the war our federal responsibilities and duties were heavily increased. A few notes regarding these follow.

PUBLIC SECURITY

When dealing with the general review of the Force at large, in this section, I mentioned that a large volume of our war work had been classified under the heading of Public Security, and in my annual report for 1939, I made reference to some of the duties we were undertaking at that time. Upon the outbreak of hostilities, we were in a position to co-operate fully with the Department of National Defence.

So far Canada has been free from organized sabotage by enemy agents or sympathizers but, of course, this is no assurance that this situation will continue throughout the war, and only eternal vigilance will suffice.

ENEMY ALIEN REGISTRATION

Under regulations formulated by the Government all enemy aliens must register and report to the Police at regular intervals, and a large number of registrars were established throughout the country on the outbreak of war.

Perhaps one of the factors which contributed to the absence of sabotage, or evidence of "5th column" activities, so far, is due to the fact that promptly upon the outbreak of war all known Nazi agents were immediately arrested by this force and placed in internment camps. Over 16,000 aliens have been registered.

GUARDING OF VULNERABLE POINTS, BRIDGES, CANALS, ETC.

In co-operation with the Department of National Defence, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have undertaken the policing of certain canals, harbours, bridges, vulnerable points and dockyards, etc., throughout the country, and the personnel engaged in this work is largely composed of veterans of the first Great War to the number to 1,600.

DEFEATIST PROPAGANDA

Anti-war and defeatist propaganda have appeared from time to time, and this largely emanates from well known subversive organizations. Such propaganda is a contravention of the Defence of Canada Regulations, and several convictions have been secured against those known to have violated the regulations.

CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

We have received excellent assistance from private enterprise and large companies throughout the country in carrying out these extra duties, and the spirit shown by them is most commendable.

VISIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES

In my last report I referred briefly to the proposed visit of Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada.

The duties assumed by this Force for six months before their arrival on May 17, 1939, and throughout their tour in Canada were heavy, and the preparations for the safe-guarding of Their Majesties required a vast amount of study and work.

The truly wonderful co-operation afforded by all police forces in Canada, whether provincial, municipal, or railway, and by all other agencies of law and order, including the Defence Forces, the gratuitous services of thousands of citizens, veterans, firemen, members of fraternal societies and service clubs. Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Legion of Frontiersmen and similar organizations, did much to help bring the visit to a successful conclusion.

It was also necessary, of course, to take measures to protect the lives of citizens generally, and this too entailed much preparation and co-operation. The officers commanding the various Royal Canadian Mounted Police Divisions throughout Canada worked assiduously and well.

It is a great pleasure to record the fact that Their Majesties were able to leave our shores at Halifax on June 15, 1939, after practically a month of strenuous travel, without the happening of a single incident which could be considered unpleasant. Such a result is a great tribute to the Canadian public.

The officers of this force who accompanied the royal tour were the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner C. H. King and Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp. The two last named worked indefatigably in the tremendous amount of preliminary organization work. Former Deputy Commissioner F. W. Abbott, O.B.E., M.V.O., of Scotland Yard co-operated with these officers.

During the royal tour, the force had the honour, by special request of His Majesty, of supplying four personal orderlies to the King, who is our Honorary Commissioner. They were Sergeant H. W. H. Williams, and Constables R. Portelance, J. A. Langlois and J. Coughlin.

6. Health

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

The most important item to note under this heading is that our medical and dental work has been entirely taken over by the Department of Pensions and National Health, and the expenses involved are borne by that Department. We are deeply indebted to the Department and its chief officials who have been unstinting in their efforts on our behalf. The results are bound to be beneficial to the police personnel and most economical from the view point of the public treasury.

It is gratifying to be able to again report that during the year which ended March 31, 1940, the health of the force has been very good. There were no serious epidemics.

As usual, influenza, appendicitis, fractures and injuries of that kind, tonsillitis and colds appear prominently in the statistics, from the point of view of loss of time.

NUMBER SENT TO HOSPITAL

The number of members of the force who were sent to hospital during the past twelve months was 559, compared with 640 of last year, a decrease of 12·6 per cent.

NUMBER LAID OFF DUTY FROM OTHER CAUSES

The number of R.C.M. Police personnel laid off duty through illness decreased from 2,036 to 1,801, which is approximately 11·5 per cent.

TOTAL STRENGTH OFF DUTY THROUGH ILLNESS

With the strength of the force on March 31, 1940 (not including Special Constable Guards), at 2,552 of all ranks, the daily percentage of loss to the force on account of sickness during the twelve months ended on that date was ·253. A daily percentage of one per cent would be equivalent to a loss of approximately 25 men.

RECREATION

The Headquarters of most Divisions are very well supplied with recreation equipment and facilities for playing games of various kinds, but some of them are handicapped in this respect. However, where it is not possible, on account of local conditions or lack of space to provide for tennis, badminton and similar recreation, Officers Commanding have made the best of conditions and have organized dances and similar forms of entertainment. The situation is gradually improving.

Since the outbreak of war, of course there has been very little time for recreation of any kind, either at detachments where our men have to make the best of local conditions or at Divisional Headquarters where usually there are better facilities.

We hope to continue our efforts in improving the situation at small centres.

7. Industrial and Other Disturbances

Throughout the year, strikes and industrial disputes were fortunately comparatively few. Arbitration satisfactorily disposed of the majority of these

disputes, but police action was unavoidable in several instances. I am glad to report that it was possible to handle the resulting actions in such cases so that no one was seriously injured.

The following accounts relating to industrial disputes in various parts of the country may be of interest.

LABOUR UNREST IN THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL FIELDS

Coal miners caused a series of tie-ups during the summer months of 1939. On August 23, the miners of No. 11 Colliery in the Sydney area came out on a strike over a difference of opinion with the mine management concerning the employment of several individuals.

Soliciting the support of the various locals of the United Mine Workers of America, a general strike was scheduled for August 28, unless the company agreed to negotiate. The company refused to meet the demands unless the miners returned to work, and the strike was called affecting 6,500 men, causing a general tie-up. On August 31, union executives and company officials agreed to mediation and the miners returned to work with the general strike being postponed pending the outcome of negotiations. The latter being successful, a general strike was averted.

Numerous other strikes took place in the Cape Breton area during the summer and fall months, nearly all of which were a violation of the agreement between the company and the U.M.W. of A. and were thus declared illegal by the union executive. The situation assumed serious proportions, and provincial authorities undertook a survey of the whole question. County Court Judge N. R. McArthur was appointed by the Department of Mines to investigate the matter, in particular, disputes arising in the Princess and Florence Collieries, involving several thousand men. These strikes, then in progress, ended pending the outcome of the investigation.

After a six-day hearing, the findings of the enquiry were made public. Recommendations urged a closer co-operation with their leaders on the part of U.M.W. of A. members and enforcement of any necessary discipline within the union's ranks. It was further suggested that failure of these recommendations would necessitate State control of the mining district. Since that time strikes in this area have been reduced to a minimum.

FIVE MONTHS STRIKE AT PIONEER GOLD MINES, BRALORNE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

The strike of the Pioneer Gold Mines, Bralorne, British Columbia, called by Local No. 308 of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Association on October 8 was declared illegal by the Government under the terms of the Provincial Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Altogether 150 miners were involved. Provincial authorities immediately entered prosecution against six executive members of the local for declaring a strike in contravention of the Act. All were found guilty and sentenced. On October 17, salaried employees of the mine were given 30 days notice of dismissal and officials stated that the mine would be closed indefinitely.

A unanimous vote in favour of returning to work as soon as possible was taken at an emergency meeting of non-union miners on November 13, who expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the causes of the strike, then in its fifth week. Nothing developed, however, and the strike continued.

The mine management announced on January 4 that they would attempt to re-open the mine in a few days if a sufficient number of men agreed to accept the terms offered. Former employees, however, made no move to accept these terms and conditions remained at an impasse.

On February 27, a number of miners entered mining property and commenced a sit-down strike, stating they would remain in the mine until a settlement was reached. The Premier of British Columbia ordered the strikers evicted and the following day Provincial Police were dispatched to the area. Two of the "sit-down" strike leaders came to the surface on the 29th and stated their intentions of negotiating with the Police. Forty-one miners who took part in the affair came to the surface on the same date. The reason for this action on the part of the strikers was stated to be the failure of the management to negotiate directly with the men, also their refusal to allow Government arbitration in the dispute. The company, however, averred that the fault lay with agitators who continually blocked attempts for settlement.

Police were again dispatched to the mine on March 5, fearing trouble would develop when reports circulated that the mine would be re-opened. The following morning work was resumed with extra Provincial Police on guard. The union made no active attempt to restrain non-union men (all former employees of the mine) from working.

The strike was called off by the Union on March 10 when the decision was reached at an emergency meeting. All union members were advised to apply for re-employment. Due to curtailed operations many of the strikers were unable to obtain work and provincial authorities were obliged to ship these to Vancouver together, in some instances, with their families.

STRIKE IN THE ESTEVAN-BIENFAIT LIGNITE AREA

Refusal on the part of the mining companies in the Estevan-Bienfait lignite area to recognize the United Mine Workers of America in preference to the Canadian Federation of Labour was one of the main factors which resulted in a strike commencing on October 16, 1939, involving approximately 400 men. At a conference with Saskatchewan provincial officials several days later, the mine managements stressed the necessity of a strong police force. The suggestion was not concurred in at that time as the strikers were conducting themselves with reasonable regard for the law.

The latter part of October saw the strike assuming a more serious aspect when one of the companies obtained an injunction restraining the U.M.W. of A. from interfering in any way with the free work of the mine until November 14. Peaceful picketing, however, continued. On October 27, the counsel for the Mining Companies had warrants sworn out for the arrest of a number of pickets who obstructed strike-breakers. The execution of these was withheld pending the outcome of a conference of Provincial Government and union officials. The conference proved fruitless and the Acting Attorney-General for Saskatchewan requested the Officer Commanding the R.C.M.P. at Regina to send in sufficient police to insure peace and order as the companies intended to continue operations. Later, a full force was asked for.

On October 30, 150 members of the R.C.M.P. and 16 horses were dispatched to Bienfait. This show of strength resulted in a continuance of peaceful picketing and the mines commenced work the following day. Meanwhile, strike leaders assured the police of their full co-operation in maintaining order in the situation.

A conference was called for November 8 by the Attorney-General at Regina with the result that nearly all the operators agreed to accept an all-embracing union in the field. Furthermore, the U.M.W. of A. were agreeable to this suggestion.

On November 11, 20 members of this Force were withdrawn from the area and 3 days later the Attorney-General authorized a further withdrawal of

30 members, including the personnel and horses of the mounted section. Approximately 100 men remained on duty for the time being. Conditions remained unchanged during the course of the next few weeks and R.C.M.P. reinforcements decreased to about 30. During this time pickets fell off and interest in the strike waned.

On December 7, after a seven weeks partial shut-down of the mines, union officials and mine owners agreed to recognize the presence of one all-embracing union in the field and the strike terminated. All but six members of the R.C.M.P. were withdrawn from the field. These remained on the scene in case of further dissension.

Contracts, based on the closed shop agreement, with the operators of both large and small mines in the district, have been completed and have met with the general approval of the men, who now feel that something definite has been done which will help to solve labour troubles prevalent in this district between the operator and the miner. The general feeling seems to be that conditions will be fairly good next fall when the coal season again commences. At the present time, all mines are working part time.

FISHERMEN'S STRIKE IN NOVA SCOTIA

The formation of the Canadian Fishermen's Union, an affiliate of the Canadian Seamen's Union, at Lockeport, Nova Scotia, resulted in approximately 600 fishermen and fish-handlers coming out on strike early in November, when the fish companies refused to recognize the union. Pickets numbering about 500, were thrown around the fish plants which prevented shipments of fish by non-union employees.

The union appointed a committee of several civic officials to meet with Provincial Government authorities and discuss the proposals of J. A. Sullivan and local union officials. These were, however, unacceptable to the companies concerned who stated that they would have nothing to do with outside agitators.

The strike continued with little activity outside of union meetings and picketing until December 9, when a request was received by the Officer Commanding the R.C.M.P. at Halifax, from the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, to afford protection to the fish companies when they attempted to move their products. Members of this force, numbering 40, were dispatched to Lockeport on December 10. 25 members of the reserve force were also sent from "O" Division, Toronto.

Unfortunately, a clash occurred when the company attempted to move loaded railway cars of fish and more than 600 persons blocked the way. However, no person was seriously injured, but police were forced to interfere in order to protect women and children in the crowd. No weapons were used by the police in this instance.

No further trouble resulted and the dispute was settled on December 15 and all police in the field were withdrawn.

RELIEF WORKERS, VERDUN, P.Q.

On March 4, the Verdun Workers' Union sponsored a strike of the relief workers over the question of a general increase of relief allowances. The City Council unanimously endorsed the strikers request and despatched a delegation to Quebec to solicit permission to borrow money in order to pay an increase of 10 per cent as proposed by the strikers. Provincial authorities, however, advised waiting until the end of March when the agreement concerning relief was due for renewal between the Provincial and Federal governments.

Plumbers and Steamfitters in the employ of the City then came out on strike in sympathy with the relief workers.

On March 14, 125 of the strikers went back to work after some dissension had arisen in their ranks. This caused a disturbance in which several individuals received minor injuries.

STRIKE AT GENERAL STEELWARES PLANT, TORONTO

Commencing on October 27, approximately 500 workers of the General Steelwares Plant, Limited, at Toronto, came out on strike. Sponsored by the Steelworkers' Organizing Committee (C.I.O.), the strike was settled on November 2. In the settlement agreement collective bargaining and grievance procedure arrangements were set out and seniority arrangements confirmed. Strike pickets were on duty, but no disturbances occurred.

SECTION 2

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1940, the Force had a total strength of 3,767, made up as follows:—

Officers.	94
Non-commissioned Officers and Constables.	2,331
Special Constables.	127
	<hr/>
	2,552
Special Constable Guards.	1,215
	<hr/>
Total.	3,767

It will be seen from this that the strength of the uniformed force and normal Special Constables was 2,552. Special Constable Guards engaged upon the outbreak of war bring the grand total to 3,767.

The total strength on March 31 of the previous year was 2,603. Our uniformed strength by the loss of the Marine Section personnel, etc., is decreased, but nevertheless, our total strength has increased by 1,164, or approximately 44·7 per cent.

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Constables, the rates of pay and distribution by provinces in each case on March 31, 1940. It will be noted that it does not include any officers or ratings of our former Marine Section.

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1940

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily Pay Scale as Indicated	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	High Commr. Office, London, England	On Leave Provost Co. C.A.S.F.	On Leave R.C.A.F.
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,000..... per annum	1														
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	4,500..... "	1														
9	Asst. Commissioners.....	2,850 to \$3,600..	2	1				1	1	2	1					1	
19	Superintendents.....	2,250 to \$2,650..	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1		1		1	
48	Inspectors.....	1,650 to \$2,050..	9	1	3	4	2	2	4	12	5	2	3				1
2	Detective Inspectors.....	1,650 to \$2,050..	1					1									
13	Sub-Inspectors.....	1,550..... "	4			1	1	2	1	2	1	1					
1	Surgeon.....	2,250 to \$2,650..								1							
55	Staff Sergeants.....	\$3.25 to \$3.75.. per diem	13	1	4	4	1	10	4	9	6	2					1
160	Sergeants.....	3.00..... "	15	2	15	8	8	33	14	33	25	7	2	1		1	2
221	Corporals.....	2.50..... "	22	1	16	17	11	41	20	44	27	8	1	2		7	4
202	Lance-Corporals.....	2.35..... "	25	2	11	9	11	40	18	32	29	9	8	3	1	4	
1, 658	Constables, 1st Class.....	Not exceeding \$2.25 per diem	82	18	123	76	108	335	129	373	199	64	32	8		111	
	Constables, 2nd Class.....																
	Constables, 3rd Class.....																
23	Sub-Constables.....	Not exceeding \$1.25 per diem	12		1	2		1	1	6							
6	Trumpeters.....		2							3							
127	Special Constables.....	At rates as Authorized by	11	3		4	5	17	9	29	20	5	19	5			
1,215	Spec. Const. Guards.....	the Minister.....		78	104	403	301	41	19	54	215						
3,767	Totals.....		205	28	253	230	551	787	244	567	369	314	65	20	1	125	8
143	Saddle Horses.....																
4	Team Horses.....							65		76	2						
3	Pack Horses.....							2		2							
150	Totals.....										3						
310	Dogs.....							67		78	5						
4	Aeroplanes.....																
531	Motor Cars.....						1	3									
18	Motor Trucks.....		1	13	71	49	49	47	72	117	94	17		1			
22	Motorcycles.....				1	1	2	3	2	3	3	2		1			
575	Totals.....		1	13	79	53	52	63	74	120	99	19		2			

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen divisions and four hundred and twenty-four detachments distributed throughout the different provinces and territories of the Dominion as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	37
New Brunswick.....	"J"	31
Quebec.....	"C"	27
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	32
Manitoba.....	"D"	55
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	100
Alberta.....	"K"	95
British Columbia.....	"E"	13
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	29
	13	424

The number of divisions remains the same.

There is an increase of three detachments since the last report.

A detailed list of detachments in each division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, two thousand two hundred and seventy-four men joined the force, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time-expired, invalided, transferred to R.C.A.F. and R.C.N., died, etc., being one thousand, one hundred and ten, resulting in a net increase of 1,164. Of the two thousand two hundred and seventy-four who joined, one was a special constable who engaged as a regular member. Seventy-three were members of the Reserve, and two hundred and twelve returned to the force after leaving it. Of the remaining one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight, eleven were engaged for duty in the Marine Section, forty-nine as special constables, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine as special guards and thirty-nine were recruits.

The following changes took place *amongst the officers*:—

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner C. H. King, A.D.C.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector C. K. Gray

Inspector W. R. Day

Acting Superintendent R. E. Mercer

Inspector P. H. Tucker

Inspector W. W. Watson

Acting Superintendent F. A. Blake

Acting Superintendent L. H. Nicholson

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector J. Fraser

Sub-Inspector H. R. Butchers

Sub-Inspector T. R. Michelson

Sub-Inspector M. F. E. Anthony

Sub-Inspector R. C. Bowen

Sub-Inspector N. Courtois

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 13033 Staff Sergeant J. T. Brown.
 Reg. No. 10433 Acting Staff Sergeant H. W. H. Williams
 Reg. No. 10519 Sergeant R. S. S. Wilson
 Reg. No. 11963 Acting Sergeant J. F. Thrasher
 Reg. No. 11977 Acting Sergeant E. H. Perlson

Retired to pension:

Deputy Commissioner T. Dann
 Superintendent W. Munday
 Inspector R. E. R. Webster
 Inspector C. A. James
 Sub-Inspector J. G. Metcalfe

Died:

Superintendent J. O. Scott

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the *Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables*:—

Pensioned:

Reg. No. 5173 Sergeant Major Hildyard, C.T.
 Reg. No. 3857 Staff Sergeant McDonald, A.A.
 Reg. No. 6720 Staff Sergeant Hay, D.
 Reg. No. 5099 Sergeant Colfer, A.P.
 Reg. No. 5431 Sergeant Brien, A.H.
 Reg. No. 5495 Sergeant Ward, W.
 Reg. No. 5709 Sergeant Harvey, H.
 Reg. No. 6101 Sergeant Stretton, A.J.
 Reg. No. 6298 Sergeant Pearson, F.B.
 Reg. No. 6398 Sergeant Culverhouse, F.J.
 Reg. No. 7479 Sergeant Forsland, D.E.
 Reg. No. 8081 Sergeant Raymond, J.
 Reg. No. 8598 Sergeant Fraser, A.
 Reg. No. 8751 Sergeant Eld, F.S.
 Reg. No. 8773 Sergeant Leatham, J.
 Reg. No. 9063 Sergeant Collins, J.J.
 Reg. No. 9076 Sergeant Moore, T.S.
 Reg. No. 9205 Sergeant Jones, J.F.
 Reg. No. 10426 Sergeant Molyneux, J.
 Reg. No. 6463 Corporal Holtom, A.W.
 Reg. No. 8153 Corporal Delaney, M.P.L.
 Reg. No. 9070 Corporal Maloney, P.D.
 Reg. No. 9119 Corporal Rennie, D.
 Reg. No. 9273 Corporal Leeds, C.P.
 Reg. No. 9727 Corporal Hammond, W.C.H.W.
 Reg. No. 9116 Lance Corporal O'Donnell, M.J.
 Reg. No. 5338 Constable Hammick, L.A.
 Reg. No. 6204 Constable Urquhart, W.
 Reg. No. 6460 Constable MacDonald, W.
 Reg. No. 8326 Constable McAskill, D.A.
 Reg. No. 8350 Constable McMahon, W.R.
 Reg. No. 8713 Constable Purdie, J.R.
 Reg. No. 9168 Constable Swimmer, R. St. C.
 Reg. No. 9438 Constable Perry, W.J.

Reg. No. 9874 Constable McNee, W.J.
Reg. No. 11403 Constable Nelson, G.
Reg. No. 12307 Cook Steward Standing, J.U.

Died:

Reg. No. 8458 Sergeant Baker, R.A.G.
Reg. No. 9832 Constable Clark, G.
Reg. No. 9895 Constable Chartrand, J.E.
Reg. No. 11046 Constable Gleadow, N.A.
Reg. No. 11813 Constable Fraser, T.M.K.
Reg. No. 12690 Constable Rhodeniser, J.C.B.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

There has been no change in the number of main departments at Headquarters, although the war has created several new sections and enlarged existing ones. It was necessary to increase the number of officers at Headquarters to take charge of the new sections and to assist in those which were considerably enlarged.

The three main departments at Headquarters, viz: "A," "C," and "S" were able to conveniently absorb the new sections created as a result of the War.

RELEASE OF UNIFORMED MEN FROM CLERICAL WORK

Since the outbreak of war, the policy at Headquarters and in the field has been to release uniformed men from clerical work for more important duties. They were replaced by female stenographers and clerks.

CENTRALIZATION OF PAY CHEQUES

The practice of issuing all pay cheques at Headquarters, except those for the Yukon Territory, has again worked satisfactorily.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL

We continued our efforts to reduce the amount of incoming and outgoing mail at Headquarters during the past year, but we were not successful in reducing it further, especially in view of the new branches which have been opened up on account of the war.

The number of communications received and attended to, apart from those originating at this Headquarters, during the last year was 416,776, compared with 342,167, the previous year—an increase of 74,609, or more than 200 extra letters for each working day. An increase of 15 letters per day from each division means a total of almost 200 extra letters per diem.

In the case of the outgoing mail, the increase was smaller during the 12 months ended March 31, 1940. We had 149,846 outgoing letters, compared with 119,968 last year, an increase of 29,878 letters, or slightly more than 95 extra letters per day.

5. Administration in the Field

GENERAL

The system of inspection and control of certain detachments by patrol sergeants has been continued during the past year at points where it has been found suitable and beneficial. The usual re-arrangement of detachments found necessary through changing conditions and the alterations in the location of the centres of population has been carried out in the different provinces, and in those where we have agreements with the provincial authorities for the services of the Force, these changes have been concurred in by the respective Attorneys General.

MARINE SECTION

I have already referred to the loss of the vessels and personnel of the Marine Section under the heading "Declaration of War" in Section 1.

Even before hostilities actually commenced, the services of members of the Marine Section who were prepared to volunteer for Active Service with the Naval or Air Services, together with the various vessels and patrol boats, were placed at the disposal of the Department of National Defence. The result is that we have no longer a Marine Section in operation. Of the 206 members of the force which comprised the Marine Section immediately prior to the outbreak of war, 155 were discharged and transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy, 24 were discharged and transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the remaining 27, who for various reasons were not accepted for, or declined, service in either the R.C.N. or R.C.A.F., were discharged as their services were no longer required.

AVIATION SECTION

As reported elsewhere, the entire personnel of this section, with one exception, have been transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The strength of this section was small, viz: one officer and eight other ranks. The officer in charge was Inspector T. R. Michelson.

The entire personnel have been granted leave of absence from the Force during their service with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Only one aeroplane, *The Norseman* will be in use in 1940.

FIRST PROVOST COMPANY, CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE

Upon the outbreak of war, it was considered inadvisable to permit wholesale discharge by purchase or to allow large numbers of men leave of absence, for the purpose of enlisting in the Canadian Active Service Force. Had these steps not been taken the Force would undoubtedly have been deprived of the services of many fully trained policemen at a time when they were particularly valuable and indeed urgently required. It was considered desirable, however, that the Force should be represented in the Dominion's war effort overseas, and with this in mind a unit designated as the 1st Provost Company R.C.M. Police, composed of volunteers from amongst serving members of this force was offered to the Department of National Defence, and this unit is now serving overseas with the 1st Division, C.A.S.F.

The 1st Provost Company, which on March 31, 1940, numbered 125 all ranks, is commanded by Superintendent W. R. Day who was granted the rank of Captain in the C.A.S.F. The entire personnel concerned is on leave of absence without pay or allowances, for the duration of the war. •

Also serving with the C.A.S.F. overseas is Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C., who was appointed Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal to the First Division, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

GREATER USE OF FEMALE CLERICAL AND STENOGRAPHIC HELP

As mentioned under the Administration at Headquarters, we have also adopted the policy in the field of engaging female clerks and stenographers wherever possible. This practice is becoming general and is being gradually increased. The former Clerical Section has not been maintained.

SPECIAL COURSES

These have been continued throughout the year both at Regina and Ottawa, and further reference to this will be made under "Training" in the next section of this report.

METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

Broadcasting Station at Winnipeg

In my last report, I referred to the matter of greater facilities in broadcasting and wireless equipment, and I am glad to be able to report that we have made some headway in the installation of a broadcasting station at Winnipeg. At the time of writing, it looks as though we shall soon have an up-to-date and efficient service at our disposal, and we shall await results with much interest.

INCREASE OF WORK

The work in the field, brought about by the declaration of war, has been tremendously increased, including Civil Security, the registration and internment of aliens, police supervision to vulnerable points, endless enquiries regarding suspected persons, etc., and of course much extra work has fallen upon Headquarters, as this force is expected to lead in these matters and to do a good deal of "missionary" enterprise in the direction indicated.

Close co-operation with the various Federal departments involved is maintained and everything possible is done to secure full co-operation from the provinces, not only with those with whom we have agreements but with all.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

Our band, under the direction of Sub-Inspector J. T. Brown, continues to enjoy an enviable reputation. It is now stationed in Ottawa, and while it has not been possible to fill many engagements, since the opening of hostilities, nevertheless, Sub-Inspector Brown has kept the personnel efficient and keen. I should like to repeat that the band personnel are trained policemen, but it has been necessary to utilize most of them for clerical duties during recent months.

6. Accommodation

HEADQUARTERS

The situation existing at this Headquarters for lack of space, of which I made mention in my last report, has become intensified since that time, and, much as I regret it, it will be necessary to move certain branches to other quarters within the city, if present conditions do not improve.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

During the past year, the Department of Public Works has continued its excellent assistance to this force and has co-operated in providing space in government-owned buildings wherever possible throughout the country. This effort is very much appreciated.

I fear, however, that at some points outside Ottawa the extra staff required for war work will cause much over-crowding.

Halifax.—On May 20, 1939, "H" Division Headquarters, at Halifax, N.S., were transferred to the old Post Office Building on Hollis Street.

Montreal.—On January 1, 1940, the headquarters of "C" Division, Montreal, were transferred from 880 Sherbrooke Street, West, to the Old Post Office Building, situated on the Place d'Armes, at the corner of St. James and St. Francois-Xavier Streets.

The above mentioned transfers saved considerable rentals.

Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver, B.C.—These buildings were re-opened again during the past year.

Swan River, Man., and Guelph, Ont.—Our detachments at Swan River, Man., and Guelph, Ont., were provided with space in government-owned buildings at those points.

RENTED BUILDINGS

Sydney, N.S.—Upon the outbreak of war, our Sub-Division Headquarters at Sydney, N.S., vacated the Old Marine Hospital owned by the Department of Pensions and National Health at that point, in order to provide immediate accommodation for the Department of National Defence. We are now located in rented quarters at 211 Charlotte Street, Sydney, N.S.

Further notes will be found under the heading of "Buildings" in this Section.

7. Discipline

The conduct of the members of the Force on the whole has been very good, and there have been very few cases of a serious nature. The high standard of discipline, which is so necessary in an organization of this kind, has been maintained and any violations of orders or regulations have been dealt with promptly and effectively.

8. Honours and Awards

The following Honours and Awards were made during the past year:—

(i) *Order of St. John of Jerusalem*

During the period under review, His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to sanction the following promotions in and admissions to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:—

Commissioner S. T. Wood, as Commander (Brother)

Inspector A. F. C. Watts, as Officer (Brother)

L/Col. R. de la B. Girouard, V.D., as Officer (Brother), from Serving Brother

Reg. No. 7944 Acting Staff Sergeant Thompson, V.J.R., as Serving Brother

Reg. No. 9293 Sergeant Johns, F.B., M.S.M., as Serving Brother

J. Stevens, Esq., M.B.E., as Serving Brother

(ii) *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal*

During the year ended March 31, 1940, the following awards under this heading were made:—

Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	10
Ex-members	1

9. Medical Treatment

The arrangements with the Department of Pensions and National Health, which have been in existence now for several years, have continued to function most efficiently and economically. Wherever possible the services with this department are extended and the excellent assistance and co-operation in these matters are highly appreciated. The results are most gratifying not only from a medical point of view but also from the financial saving to the public.

10. Dental Treatment

The existing arrangement whereby the rates of the Department of National Defence are applied for all dental work has again worked most economically and satisfactorily. A very close check is kept on all expenditures under this heading.

11. St. John Ambulance Association

All instructional and recruits training classes now include a course in first aid, the instructors of which are fully qualified and hold Instructors Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The importance of this subject has been fully realized for some years with the result that many classes have been organized and practically every member of the Force has received instruction in this regard.

During the period under review, classes were held at Winnipeg, Regina, Toronto, Ottawa, Calgary, Edmonton, Fredericton, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton and Saskatoon. The results of the examinations in connection therewith were extremely gratifying and the following awards were made to those qualifying:—

Certificates (First examination)	210
Vouchers (Second examination)	91
Medallions (Third examination)	52
Labels (Fourth and subsequent examination)	51
	<hr/>
	404

That members of the Force are keenly interested in the subject of first aid is evidenced by the fact that several teams entered the various competitions and were successful in winning the New Brunswick Provincial Trophy, both the Shaughnessy Eastern and Western Trophies, also the Sherwood Police Trophy.

12. Cemeteries and Headstones

During the past year, the Canadian Agency of the Imperial War Graves Commission have given valuable assistance in providing headstones for previously unmarked graves of members of this force.

Officers Commanding have shown commendable effort in keeping Mounted Police cemeteries in proper care. The erection of headstones is a gradual process, a few being done each year.

13. Transport

Our transport, apart from horses and sleighs (dog), may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(i) Aeroplanes and Seaplanes—Aviation Section

Three De Haviland *Dragonfly* biplanes, fitted with two inverted Gypsy engines—in storage or at disposal of the R.C.A.F.

One Noordyn Norseman seaplane, which is also fitted for land and skis. This machine is of considerable assistance in the Northwest Territories, and is likely to be the only one used by the Police in 1940.

(ii) Motor Transport

On March 31, 1940, the Force possessed the following motor transport:—

Passenger cars	531
Motor trucks	18
Motor cycles	22
	<hr/>
	571

which is an increase of 34 passenger cars, a decrease of one motor truck and an increase of six motor cycles over last year.

Operating costs and maintenance have been kept to a minimum.

(iii) Ordinary Pedal Bicycles

As reported last year, we still have a few of these machines on charge in "A" Division, Ottawa. They are kept in good working condition and continue to prove useful.

(iv) *Marine Transport*

As already reported elsewhere, all the cruisers and patrol boats of our Marine Section were transferred to the Department of National Defence (Naval Service) at the outbreak of war.

However, we still retain the police Auxiliary Schooner "St. Roch," which is used as a floating detachment in the Western Arctic and for transporting supplies in those waters. She came out to Vancouver for refit at the end of the 1939 season, and will return to Herschel Island during the summer of 1940.

After she has distributed supplies to our detachments in the Western Arctic, she will winter at some point to be chosen later.

OTHER WATER TRANSPORT

We also possess a number of small motor boats at the different detachments in the Northwest Territories and elsewhere.

14. Horses

The number of horses on the strength on March 31, 1940, was 150, made up as follows:—

Saddle horses.....	143
Team horses.....	4
Pack horses.....	3
Total.....	150

This is a decrease of one saddle horse from the previous year.

The details of the losses and gains during the twelve months covered by this report are:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold.....	3	—
Destroyed.....	1	—
Died.....	1	—
	5	—
Purchased.....	—	1
Foaled.....	—	3
	5	4
	4	
	1	
Decrease.....	1	

The health of the horses during the past year has been good. There has been no outbreak of disease.

POLICE FARM FOR BREEDING OF HORSES

Under this heading in my last report, I mentioned that owing to the difficulty of securing the right kind of remount, it would seem advisable that we undertake to breed our own stock. During the past year, while we have as yet no farm, nevertheless we have secured an excellent stallion, and a number of good foals are expected during the next annual report year.

15. Dogs—(Sleigh and Trained Police Dogs)

Sleigh Dogs.—On March 31, 1940, there were 310 sleigh dogs in the force, which is a decrease of 9 from last year. From a glance at the table at the back of Appendix "B," it will be seen that most of these are located in the Northwest Territories and the northern parts of the Prairie Provinces.

Trained Police Dogs.—The Force now possesses a total strength of 16 trained police dogs, of which 10 are in the field on active service, distributed as follows:—

Alberta.. . . .	1
Saskatchewan.. . . .	4
Manitoba.. . . .	1
Nova Scotia.. . . .	2
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	1
New Brunswick.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
	10

The remaining six are at the kennels at our Rockcliffe, Ontario, barracks, where three have almost completed their training.

We have now established the dog training centre of the Force at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and, while we need a new kennel building and a small hospital, we have made a good start. Superintendent E. W. Bavin has submitted an interesting report on this matter, parts of which will be found in Appendix "A" of this report.

16. Buildings

Last year, under the heading of "New Requirements" a new stable for Rockcliffe, Ontario, as well as a riding school was recommended. For the Training Depot at Regina, a swimming pool, and the completion of the building which will house it, was urged.

It is gratifying to the writer to report that the stable and riding school at Rockcliffe are well under way, and there is every prospect of the building, which will house the swimming pool and the gymnasium at Regina, being completed this year.

During the past year, extra accommodation for the men in Rockcliffe was also provided.

A wireless and radio station was erected near Winnipeg for the use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Manitoba, and while the installation and equipment is not yet fully complete, nevertheless, great hopes are maintained from the apparatus erected.

At Peace River in Alberta, additional accommodation was added to our present building at that point.

At Ottawa, additional storage space for our Supply Stores was provided by the Department of Public Works.

Fires.—It is a pleasure to report that no loss has been suffered by fire during the past 12 months, except a few articles of clothing and kit which were destroyed when a rented building occupied by our detachment at Kentville, N.S., was burned.

17. Clothing and Supplies

There is very little to report of much interest under this heading. We were fortunate in securing a good supply of clothing, etc., as soon as the war broke out at practically peace-time prices. This was the result of the business acumen of our Chief Purchasing Agent.

We have made no changes in any of the police garments during the past year.

The inspection of our stores from coast to coast is now carried out by a representative of the Comptroller of the Treasury, whose co-operation in this matter is very much appreciated.

SECTION 3

RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1940, the number of applicants was 1,828, which is 447 less than last year or a decrease of approximately 19.7 per cent.

We engaged 124 recruits, 73 of whom were members of the Reserve. This figure also includes 11 who were engaged for duty in the Marine Section.

During the same period 212 returned to the Force after leaving it.

The number of regular Special Constables engaged was 49 and in addition 1,889 Special Constable Guards were engaged for duty in connection with the guarding of vulnerable points throughout the Dominion, making the total engagement 2,274.

The wastage during the same period was 1,110 and the net increase 1,164 as elsewhere reported.

REJECTIONS

The majority of rejections are caused through medical unfitness and insufficient education. It has been found that strict adherence to the medical and educational standards has resulted in the engagement of men of the right type for our work.

WAITING LIST

Applicants who are considered suitable for engagement and who are successful in passing the various educational and medical tests are recorded on the waiting list in the grades of "Fair", "Good", "Very Good", and "Outstanding" as the case may be. However, the list is very long and ordinarily only those who have merited the higher grades are successful in obtaining admission to the Force.

EXTENT OF RECRUITING

Under normal conditions the number of recruits required to replace wastage is not great and engagements are seldom authorized more than twice a year, also, in view of the fact that recruits upon engagement are required to undergo intensive training, the number engaged at one time is limited in order to ensure that recruit classes are not too large. Experience has shown that better results are obtained from a training viewpoint when classes are not excessively large.

2. Training

The principal training centre and Police College is at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and it is at this point that recruits received their initial training. A sister college has also been opened recently at Rockcliffe, Ontario, near Ottawa.

The prescribed period of training of recruits averages about six months during which time many subjects are embraced.

Facilities and accommodation at Regina have been greatly improved during the past few years and this has resulted in increased efficiency in connection with training.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

As already mentioned, the total period allowed for the training of recruits is six months and this is divided into two parts each of three months' duration.

The first part deals with such subjects as drill, physical training, history of the force, first aid, Constables' manual, the R.C.M. Police Act, the Rules and Regulations of the Force, typewriting, etc.

Upon the completion of the first part of training, examinations are held and those recruits who have passed successfully commence the second part of their training which includes advanced subjects such as the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes, detachment returns, care and operation of motor transport, scientific aids to criminal investigation and matters of a similar nature.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED N.C.O's AND CONSTABLES

As already pointed out the facilities for training have been greatly increased, the Police Colleges at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont., having the advantage of very complete scientific laboratories together with staffs of fully qualified instructors.

We have also been extremely fortunate in obtaining the services, from time to time, of lectures from other police forces and various organizations which have proved of material assistance.

Apart from the regular training of recruits, three instructional classes were held during the past year, and these classes were attended by selected members of the force, also by members of other police forces.

The Band, which practises daily, has also received regular police training.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA OR ROCKCLIFFE

In addition to the various instructional courses given at the Police Colleges at Regina and Ottawa, every effort has been made by Officers Commanding to maintain the efficiency of their personnel, although pressure of work has not allowed extensive training at Divisional Headquarters.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

This subject will be dealt with under the heading "R.C.M. Police Reserve Force" at the end of this Section of the Report.

3. Musketry Practice

It was not possible to carry out the usual amount of practice, owing to pressure of other duties created by the war; however, all recruits received the full training course in musketry.

Whilst outdoor practice has been necessarily curtailed, many members of the Force have availed themselves of any opportunity presented to practise on indoor ranges during the winter months.

BEST RIFLE SHOT

In view of the fact that very few members participated in the annual musketry practice, the award of the gold crossed rifle badge was not made this year.

4. Revolver Practice

As in the case of musketry practice, revolver practice was somewhat curtailed, however, the results obtained by those members who shot the practice

were very satisfactory, and a large percentage qualified for crossed revolver badges. A considerable amount of indoor practice was undertaken during the winter months.

MACBRIEN SHIELD

As mentioned in previous reports, this shield is competed for annually, and was won this year by "D" Division, Winnipeg, with an average of 199.44. The shield in question was previously held by "E" Division, Vancouver.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

For several years past two or more members have tied for the distinction as best revolver shot of the Force, and this year is no exception, inasmuch as Reg. No. 8953 Corporal Goodfellow, N.E., of "A" Division and Reg. No. 10189 Corporal Mighall, D.C., of "K" Division both made the same score, i.e., 240 points. In order to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15.00 and trophy to the value of \$10.00, the entire classification course will have to be re-fired by the members concerned.

MINTO CUP

In ordinary circumstances, the Minto Cup trophy to the value of \$5.00, and cash prize of \$10.00, is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service firing his first classification and making the best score. This year, however, two members, i.e. Reg. No. 13165 3rd Class Constable Keele, P.L. and Reg. No. 13170 3rd Class Constable Puffer, H.L., both of "N" Division tied with a score of 228 and in view of the fact that this tie cannot be broken by the re-firing of the course due to absence of one of the members who is presently serving with the No. 1 Provost Company, C.A.S.F., each member was awarded a cash prize of \$7.50, the Minto Cup being held by the Officer Commanding "N" Division.

5. Equitation (Mounted Section)

The numerical strength of the Mounted Section is gradually falling, and with the exception of several horses stationed in the Province of Alberta, the only Mounted troops are situated at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and Regina, Saskatchewan.

Members of this section receive special instruction relative to Mounted duties.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

At the close of the period covered by my last report, the strength of the Reserve Force was 244. This figure has not been augmented during the present year but has been materially reduced by the following losses to the Reserve strength: 73 were absorbed into the Force proper and 41 were discharged for various reasons. From this it will be seen that the present strength of the Reserve is 130, or a decrease of 114 since last year.

With one or two exceptions the members of the Reserve Force are situated either at Toronto or Winnipeg.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

Both at Toronto and Winnipeg, special training courses have been provided for the members of the Reserve Force.

This course has been given by regular members of the Force detailed for that purpose. The various classes and lectures which took place on one evening per week during the winter months were well attended and it is quite evident that the members of the Reserve are keenly interested in the various phases of police work and drill in which they have received instruction. The excellent spirit they have shown is most commendable.

7. Instructional Staff—R.C.M. Police Colleges

The effort to make police work a profession rather than a casual occupation which has been sustained in this force has been more than worth while. A few years ago, to mention a police college in ordinary conversation would have been considered fantastic in some quarters. The foresight and determination of those who began this work has been more than justified.

We now have fully qualified instructors at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont., and where technical subjects have to be dealt with, we are either able to supply the instructors ourselves, or have received excellent co-operation and assistance from the professions. This has been most encouraging and the results most gratifying.

The police instructional staffs have spared no effort in making the Instructional Courses interesting and practical. They deserve much credit, and the assistance they have received from the professions and other public-spirited citizens has been most generous. We extend sincere thanks to all of them.

Other police forces are utilizing the classes of instruction available, and the effect of the training given will be far-reaching eventually.

SECTION 4

CRIME

1. Review

Conditions encountered during the past year, due to the outbreak of war, and the months of tension which preceded it, were far from normal, and for this reason, it is difficult to draw a valid comparison between the past twelve months and preceding years. The sudden increase in police supervision and investigation brought about by the war has, of course, imposed a heavy strain upon all ranks of the Force. All members have risen to the occasion, and through long hours of overtime have endeavoured to keep abreast of the work, and that they have succeeded as well as they have is a tribute to the loyalty, efficiency, and self-sacrifice of all concerned. In industrial areas, lack of sufficiently trained personnel has resulted in some of the work falling behind, but this condition is improving.

2. Some Comparisons

Cases of murder, attempted murder, arson, robbery with violence and general assaults are approximately the same as during the last few years. There has been a slight increase in the offences of cattle stealing, and manslaughter, and a considerable increase in safe-blowing cases. On the other hand, there has been quite a decrease in the number of cases of breaking, entering and theft. During the period from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, investigations have been conducted into the murder of 33 persons, which is the same number

as that for the previous year. Thirty persons were involved in the commission of these offences, which is the same number as last year, and the following table sets forth the disposal of the cases against them:—

Executed	1
Awaiting execution	2
Committed suicide after committing the murder	6
Committed for trial	3
Awaiting preliminary hearing	1
Unfit to stand trial by reason of insanity	5
Charge reduced to manslaughter	3
Charge reduced to concealment of birth	4
Found not guilty, case dismissed	2
Still under investigation	1
Dismissed—Case appealed by Crown. New trial being ordered against person	1
Died of natural causes while awaiting trial	1
	<hr/> 30

SAFELOWING AND SAFEBREAKING

The increase in these offences is general for the three Prairie Provinces, and in large measure can be attributed to the better crop conditions encountered during the year in question. However, it is certain that these offences will receive increasing attention from this Force. It is surprising to note the number of occasions in which safeblowers have been observed at work by local citizens who have not notified the Police until many valuable hours have elapsed is considerable. Until greater co-operation from members of the general public is forthcoming, this Force will have to increase its vigilance.

CONSPIRACY CHARGES

The policy of instituting conspiracy charges under the Criminal Code in cases of wholesale and organized infractions of the Customs and Excise Acts has continued to bear fruit. As a result, the wholesale smuggling of liquor in the Province of Nova Scotia has been reduced to a minimum, while the organized traffic in alcohol in the Province of Quebec has been broken up.

The smuggling of goods throughout the country has decreased considerably, and an even greater improvement is expected.

NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

The traffic in narcotic drugs has also felt the impact of war conditions. Irregular sailings and the secrecy attending these have not been conducive to the successful smuggling of narcotics into Canada from overseas. Domestically, the regulations passed under the War Measures Act have drastically restricted the sale and possession of Codeine and Paregoric. Although primarily intended to conserve our stock of narcotics, the effect on the drug traffic has been most wholesome, and it is hoped the restrictions imposed by these regulations will not be allowed to lapse upon the cessation of hostilities.

Vancouver remains the high-spot of the drug traffic in Canada, and during the year, numerous arrests, resulting in 95 per cent convictions, were made. As an indication of the consistently good work performed there and the resultant scarcity of narcotics is the fact that twice during the year under review opium was selling at the unbelievably high price of \$500 per 5 tael can. When this is contrasted with the price of \$55 per 5 tael can in existence five years ago, some idea can be obtained of the results achieved and the existing stringency.

RAILWAY ACT

It is a pleasure to report that there has been a decrease in offences under the Railway Act, due to the number of transients travelling from place to place in search of work having fallen off. Occasional and transient labour has to

a great extent been absorbed into industry and the armed forces. The quickening of the industrial tempo has not only absorbed considerable surplus labour, but has generally brought about an improvement in living conditions.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE

Our duties under this heading, which had been gradually increasing in importance and scope since the Munich crisis, took on added importance during the Civil Security Survey, previously mentioned, and the Royal Visit. The volume of work rapidly increased during the months immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities until, when war was declared, it occupied the undivided attention of a large proportion of our investigative personnel throughout the Force. This condition remains and undoubtedly will continue for some time to come.

Since the outbreak of war, literally thousands of complaints have been received from public spirited citizens concerning suspected acts of espionage and sabotage and persons believed to have disloyal or subversive tendencies. These all required careful and individual attention.

Close co-operation with British and other authorities has been maintained, and apart altogether from duties connected with the war, our own Secret Service organization has been functioning at full capacity.

DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

The enforcement of these regulations is a new duty which has devolved upon the Force since the outbreak of war. The investigation, apprehension and registration of enemy aliens has constituted a task of large proportions. We have also assisted the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the War Supply Board, and the original Civil Security Survey has been supplemented by additional surveys of industrial plants, especially where the latter were anxious to secure our advice and suggestions in the matter of anti-sabotage precautions.

As already mentioned elsewhere, no serious cases of organized sabotage have as yet occurred. This may be due to the absence of any decided effort on the part of the enemy, but eternal vigilance is required. The efforts we have so far encountered have been sporadic outbreaks on the part of disgruntled employees and sometimes of mentally unstable individuals not necessarily connected with the war.

3. Crime Statistics

The tables of statistics shown in Appendix "C" of this report have again been confined to cases coming under the Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the different Provincial Statutes.

The new column "*Complainant declined to prosecute*" has again been used this year and the totals for these columns for the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, are as follows:—

Federal Statutes	133
Criminal Code	1,025
Provincial Statutes	71
Total..	1,229

I am glad to be able to report that the numbers have been considerably reduced under each classification during the past 12 months. The total for the previous year was 1,551, but the total of 1,229 is still much too high.

The *second column* this year is again especially made to include "negative searches and complaints unfounded" to take care of the large number of searches

for contraband or illicit liquor which are made by this force throughout the year, but which, while producing very little results, are absolutely necessary from a preventive point of view.

In order to arrive at the total number of "true cases" handled, it is of course necessary to deduct the figures shown in the second column of the statistics.

4. Total of True Cases

Set forth below is a table of "true cases" under the three main classifications of Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes for reference purposes, arranged in convenient form, under (a) Convictions, (b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to department concerned and (c) Cases pending.

	Province or Territory										Total
	B.C.	* Alta.	* Sask.	* Man.	Ont.	Que.	* N.B.	* N.S.	* P.E.I.	* N.W.T. and Y.T.	
FEDERAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....	402	985	527	715	852	389	147	324	85	171	4,597
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	177	156	344	246	484	449	156	260	174	58	2,504
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	65	43	65	52	96	179	30	1	3	49	583
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	9	19	53	15	58	2	1	4	.....	3	164
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	303	317	926	204	551	750	8	59	58	4	3,180
Total cases reported.....	956 303	1,520 317	1,915 926	1,232 204	2,041 551	1,769 750	342 8	648 59	320 58	285 4	11,028 3,180
Total "true" cases.....	653	1,203	989	1,028	1,490	1,019	334	589	262	281	7,848
CRIMINAL CODE											
(a) Convictions.....	27	3,090	2,614	1,414	113	60	960	823	196	59	9,356
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	5	1,441	1,973	863	154	132	933	711	160	104	6,476
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	7	566	487	416	50	51	167	11	33	54	1,842
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	5	1,240	1,277	543	44	3	341	177	90	8	3,728
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	.....	133	575	230	17	18	122	17	47	18	1,177
Total cases reported.....	44	6,470 133	6,926 575	3,466 230	378 17	264 18	2,523 122	1,739 17	526 47	243 18	22,579 1,177
Total "true" cases.....	44	6,337	6,351	3,236	361	246	2,401	1,722	479	225	21,402
PROVINCIAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....	.....	4,176	2,406	2,002	6	.....	1,386	3,137	322	.....	13,435
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	.....	510	894	1,286	.....	.....	1,510	1,228	237	.....	5,665
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	.....	70	119	105	.....	.....	48	124	6	.....	472
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	.....	6	102	10	.....	.....	27	2	6	.....	153
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	.....	4	213	82	.....	.....	567	1,395	2	.....	2,263
Total cases reported.....	.....	4,766 4	3,734 213	3,485 82	6	.....	3,538 567	5,886 1,395	573 2	.....	21,938 2,263
Total "true" cases.....	.....	4,762	3,521	3,403	6	.....	2,971	4,491	571	.....	19,725

NOTE.—Columns marked (*) indicate the Province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or the Territories concerned are under federal control.

From the figures given in the table shown above, the total convictions, cases pending, acquitted, etc., for all statutes can be compiled and compared with those for the previous year.

The totals for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1940, are as follows:—

1939-40	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.W.T. and Y.T.	Total
Convictions.....	429	8,251	5,547	4,131	971	449	2,493	4,284	603	230	27,388
Cases pending including abandoned..	86	1,944	2,103	1,141	248	235	614	319	138	114	6,942
Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	182	2,107	3,211	2,395	638	581	2,599	2,199	571	162	14,645
Total.....	697	12,302	10,861	7,667	1,857	1,265	5,706	6,802	1,312	506	48,975

The total "true" cases involved is 48,975 compared with 50,874 of last year. There are small increases in Alberta and New Brunswick, a comparatively large increase in the N.W.T. and Yukon, and decreases in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

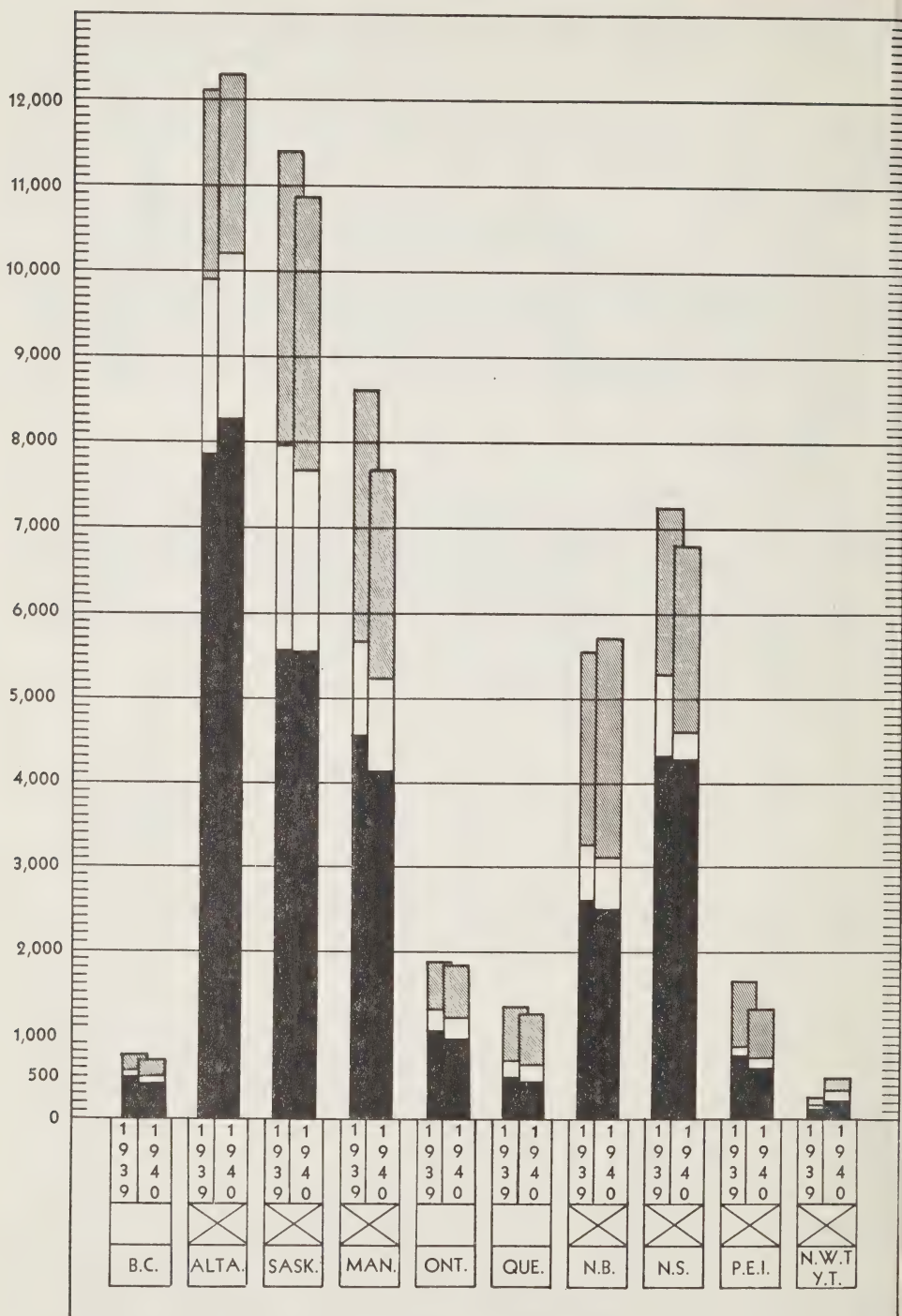
The comparison with last year can be seen in the graph index which follows.

5. Graph Index

This graph is the same as has been given for several years past, and will be of interest to those Provinces with whom we have agreements. It is only intended to give a reasonably true picture of the results achieved in each Province or Territory in connection with the cases handled by this force in those areas. It obviously cannot indicate the work involved.

For details on which this is based, see the tables mentioned in the preceding sub-section and Appendix "C".

Comparative Graph Showing the Disposition of all "True" Cases Handled



Convictions
 Cases pending, including those abandoned
 Acquitted, withdrawn, or handed to Department concerned
 Columns marked thus indicate that the Province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the R.C.M. Police, or that the Territories are under Federal Control.

not only able to identify the criminal, but also to subsequently supply information concerning his exact whereabouts, through co-operation with the Finger Print Section.

Examples of cases identified by the Modus Operandi Section will be found in the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department in Appendix "A".

Finger Print Section

As reported last year, our main and principal Section is located at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, but there are smaller Sections operating also at Edmonton, Alberta, and Winnipeg, Manitoba. All Sections have continued their usefulness, and an account of some of the services rendered by the main Finger Print Section will be found in the report of Superintendent W. W. Watson, in Appendix "A".

Photographic Section

During the past year, this Section, which was formerly under the control of the Finger Print Section, was transferred to the Criminal Investigation Branch. The photographic Section is now splendidly equipped and is in charge of Special Constable J. G. Dickson, who has worked hard to give the utmost assistance to our Investigational staff. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department gives further details in his report in Appendix "A".

R.C.M. Police Gazette

Since its inception in 1937, the R.C.M. Police Gazette has doubled its content, trebled its circulation, and become an outstanding aid to law enforcement in Canada. The Gazette was first distributed from Regina but in order that it might more effectively serve the Police Forces of the entire Dominion, publication and distribution from Ottawa was commenced in February, 1939. At the present time, approximately 1,200 copies of the Gazette are distributed weekly to every Police Force in Canada. There has been an approximate circulation increase of 200 weekly recipients of the Gazette during the past year. The Gazette is distributed free of charge and in addition to carrying photographs and descriptions of Wanted Persons, Persons Missing, essential data relative to recent crimes, convictions and deportations, each issue contains a leading article of an instructional nature, dealing with important topics such as Fingerprinting, Counterfeiting, Narcotics, Safe-blowing and numerous other phases of police work and the law having particular application thereto. Many Police Forces, unable to maintain a library of their own, have expressed their appreciation of the instructional aspects of the Gazette, as supplying them with timely and informative material they would not otherwise receive.

The initial scepticism which greeted the publication of the Gazette from some quarters has now entirely disappeared, and we are in receipt of the fullest co-operation and support of all Police Forces. The Gazette's efficiency and value can only be gauged by the support accorded it by those into whose hands it finds its way. It is a matter of pleasure to report that this support is increasing by leaps and bounds and scarcely an issue is printed which does not bring forth some tangible demonstration that the Gazette is rapidly becoming the most important individual agency for promoting co-operation between the various Police Forces in Canada. There is every indication from reports received during the period under review from our own and other Forces that the service supplied by the Gazette is essential to efficient nation-wide law enforcement.

Gazette Supplement "A"

Upon the transfer of the R.C.M. Police Gazette to Ottawa, it was considered essential to continue printing a small supplementary edition in Regina. This publication, known as "Gazette Supplement "A"", is printed bi-weekly. It averages seven pages per issue and has a circulation of about 400 copies. It is primarily intended to render a speedy and effective service to all Police Forces in the four Western Provinces. Furthermore, it eliminates the necessity of distributing numerous circular memoranda from Divisional Headquarters.

The Gazette Supplement "A" contains items respecting persons Wanted and Missing, together with general information on the movements and activities of local criminals. Any insertions of Dominion-wide significance are extracted and republished in the parent Gazette at Ottawa.

It is felt that the Supplement "A" fills a definite need in the Prairie Provinces where we are responsible for all the police work and where it is essential we have a wide-spread, speedy method of disseminating important information.

FIREARMS REGISTRATION SECTION

Re-Registration

The work of re-registration is proceeding very satisfactorily and of the total of approximately 178,000 weapons which have to be re-registered, it is estimated that this has been effected in the case of approximately 130,000. A large percentage of the balance of approximately 48,000 re-registrations are due from the Provinces of British Columbia and Quebec, and it is anticipated that most of these will be received during the coming summer months.

During the past year this Force undertook the task of stamping all weapons coming under our jurisdiction, with a star and serial number, using steel dies, sets of which have been supplied each Sub-Division. Approximately 1,300 weapons have been so marked and in the event of any of these being lost or stolen, identification can be readily made. A similar system of stamping with a serial number and a lettered prefix has been adopted by a large number of other Police Forces, each Force having been assigned its own particular letter designation.

New weapons registered

On March 31, 1939, the total weapons registered in this Section numbered 178,168. On March 31, 1940, the total weapons registered numbered 199,467. This makes a total of 21,299 new weapons registered during the year under review.

During the period 1,194 weapons were reported by the various Police Forces throughout Canada as of no further use and were being destroyed.

During the same period 834 enquiries were received by the Section regarding weapons reported lost, stolen or found and we were able to make a total of 148 identifications.

It will be noted that there has been a considerable increase in the number of weapons surrendered by their owners to the various police authorities for destruction, but these are mostly weapons of cheap manufacture, their presence in the average home being a constant source of danger. It is considered that if legislation were enacted requiring the payment of a nominal registration fee for each five-year period, this would not only assist in defraying the cost of operating the Section but would have the effect of causing a great many persons now in possession of weapons of no intrinsic value and kept in their homes simply because they are loath to part with them, to turn them in for destruction. This would not only lessen the danger of accidents to children playing with such weapons but prevent the possibility of their being lost or stolen and finding their way into the hands of the criminal element.

Interesting cases which came to the attention of the Firearms Registration Section will be found in the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department in Appendix "A".

7. Ticket-of-Leave Section

The report of the official in charge of this Section shows that during the twelve months ended March 31, 1940, the following number of persons were released from penitentiaries, prisons, jails and reformatories on ticket-of-leave:—

	Twelve months ended March 31, 1940	Twelve months ended March 31, 1939
Released on ticket-of-leave from penitentiaries.....	377	280
Released on ticket-of-leave from prisons, jails and reformatories.....	449	411
Totals.....	826	691

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited and sentences completed on ticket-of-leave for the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, may also be of interest:—

Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.....	12
Revocations recalled.....	1
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence.....	19
Sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave.....	679
Sentences not yet completed.....	547
Delinquent percentages.....	3.63%

The supervisor of ticket-of-leave reports that he has had the most cordial assistance from the various police forces throughout the Dominion, and also from all authorities with whom he has had to deal.

8. Acknowledgment of Assistance

Once again I desire to express my deep appreciation of the hearty support and co-operation received from all police forces of cities and towns throughout the Dominion, and also from those outside Canada.

Our thanks are also extended to the Officers and men of the Railway Police Forces in Canada. To the prominent members of the legal and professional, judicial and other circles who have given this Force of their time and convenience in rendering assistance of all kinds, from giving addresses to Police personnel in training centres, lectures and other instruction to untiring assistance in dealing with criminal cases, we extend our sincere gratitude. With these gentlemen, I also include those experts, men and women, who have given of their best in attempting to arrive at the true facts of difficult cases by scientific research and evidence on technical matters.

SECTION 5

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE DOMINION
AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL
AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE
FORCES, ETC.

1. Other Investigations

The statistics in Appendix "C" do not include figures dealing with investigations in which no breach of a statute has been made or is suspected, neither do they show various assistances which this Force renders to other departments of the Federal Government, the Provincial Governments, the Municipal Authorities, etc. However, with a Force so widely distributed as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, it is obvious that it is called upon to undertake much work of this kind. The figures relating to this work have been kept separately, and an outline of what is involved is given below. The investigations and assistances referred to may be divided into the following classes:—

(1) Where there is no breach of any statute, such as for example applications for naturalization; enquiring for missing persons; inspection of drug stores, etc.

(2) Where there may have been a breach of some statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only renders assistance to some other Department or Police Force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other police forces; assisting government officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered.

(3) Where we assist some other Department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties, as for example, in supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks; collecting fur tax in the North-west Territories and elsewhere; issuing game licences; supplying escort or guards for government officials in charge of government funds, and so forth.

These duties are no doubt of minor importance, but the total amount of work involved is quite heavy.

TOTALS OF OTHER INVESTIGATIONS

The grand total of these services, investigations and assistances for the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, was 114,423. Last year, the total was 125,815.

It may be of interest to show the distribution of the total of 114,423 for the past year which is as follows:—

Province in which assistance given	R.C.M.P. enquiry— No breach of Statute	Breach of Statute— R.C.M.P. rendering assistance	Assistance to other Departments and authorities Carrying out routine or administrative duties	Tota
British Columbia.....	1,974	199	8,581	10,754
Alberta.....	21,587	4,492	3,174	29,253
Saskatchewan.....	6,648	4,298	5,522	16,468
Manitoba.....	2,866	1,361	694	4,921
Ontario.....	9,512	647	1,136	11,295
Quebec.....	4,297	287	527	5,111
New Brunswick.....	6,782	922	3,217	10,921
Nova Scotia.....	1,313	8,485	906	10,704
Prince Edward Island.....	434	146	503	1,083
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory .	812	6	13,095	13,913
Totals.....	56,225	20,843	37,355	114,423

Even with a decrease of 11,392 from last year, the total averages more than 314 enquiries for each day of the year for the whole Force, or more than 24 per day for each Division.

2. Social and Humanitarian Service

Under this heading reference was made in my last report to the varied services rendered to the public, apart from ordinary police duties, ranging from delivering mail by a patrol boat of our Marine Section to the lightship "Lurcher" off Yarmouth once a week, to carrying mail by dog team in the Hudson Bay and in the Western and Eastern Arctic for trappers and others. The services on the sea were kept up as long as the Marine Section remained with this force. The services on land have been continued and from the nature of things must continue.

3. Collection of Revenue

For the past few years, we have published figures under this heading to indicate some idea of the work involved.

The amount collected by the different divisions of the force during the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, was \$303,122.65, made up as follows:—

<i>Federal Government</i>		
Revenue	\$155,412 13	
Fines	66,566 10	
Costs	5,336 13	
		\$227,314 36
<i>Provincial Governments</i>		
Revenue	\$ 28,370 85	
Fines	32,358 37	
Costs	14,871 14	
		\$ 75,600 36
Miscellaneous		207 93
Total		\$303,122 65

This total is approximately \$60,000 less than last year caused principally through our being obliged to relinquish certain duties in remote areas which took up too much time and held our men to office work, to the detriment of their police duties.

"G" Division (Northwest Territories and Yukon) again made the largest collection.

The fines shown are only a portion of the fines imposed, but the figures given above are those actually collected by the R.C.M. Police. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C."

The figures set forth above are given to show that, apart from their police duties, this force collected a good deal more than a quarter of a million dollars for the Federal and Provincial Governments in the course of their work.

By agreements with the respective Provincial Governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, these Governments pay for the services of the R.C.M. Police to enforce Provincial laws in these provinces, but, of course, the figures referred to in this section do not include any of those amounts.

SECTION 6.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. Preliminary Remarks

The Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory together comprise what is known as "G" Division.

The location of this Division is decidedly "northern," but as the Federal Government Administration for these territories is situated at Ottawa, it has been found convenient to have the Officer Commanding the Police personnel in "G" Division located at the seat of Government also. The Yukon Territory is a sub-division of "G" Division. There are Commissioned Officers at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Aklavik, N.W.T., and Dawson, Y.T.

The total strength of the Division is 97, made up as follows:—

Officers	5
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	67
Special Constables	25
Total	97

During the past year, Inspector D. J. Martin was transferred from Norman, N.W.T., to Divisional Headquarters, Ottawa, when the Norman Headquarters Sub-Division was abolished.

2. Changes in Detachments

The Norman Sub-Division was abolished during the year now under review, and the detachments comprising that Sub-Division were transferred to the Fort Smith Sub-Division. For reasons of efficiency and economy, two other detachments, namely, Coppermine and Cambridge Bay, were transferred from Aklavik Sub-Division to Fort Smith Sub-Division. The mailing facilities for these two detachments were more direct with Fort Smith than with Aklavik.

DETACHMENTS

The existing detachments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory are as follows:—

In the Northwest Territories

(1) *Fort Smith Sub-Division*.—Fort Smith, Resolution, Rae, Yellowknife, Reliance, Providence, Simpson, Norman, Port Radium, Coppermine, and Cambridge Bay.

(2) *Aklavik Sub-Division*.—Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Good Hope, and the Schooner "St. Roch." The "St. Roch" returned to Esquimalt, B.C., in the autumn of 1939, and is there at present being made ready for a further period of service in the Arctic.

(3) *Eastern Arctic*.—There is no Sub-Division Headquarters for the detachments in the Eastern Arctic. They are supervised from "G" Division Headquarters direct, and are as follows: Eskimo Point, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet and Craig Harbour.

In the Yukon

(4) *The Yukon Territory Sub-Division* has the following detachments: Dawson, Mayo, Whitehorse, Selkirk, Teslin, Old Crow, and Granville. The

last named detachment, which previously had been a summer detachment only, has now been made permanent. There was a summer detachment at White Pass Summit.

3. Dogs and Dog Feed

There are now 238 dogs distributed amongst "G" Division detachments. This is a decrease of 5 from the previous year.

For several years past a considerable saving in the purchase of dog feed has been effected by the R.C.M. Police personnel, at the various detachments, making every effort to secure sufficient fish locally for dog feed to last the winter months.

During the past 12 months a total of more than 55 tons of fish were obtained and stored. This is very satisfactory indeed, and represents a large saving of public funds.

4. Barracks and Buildings

Arrangements were made with Bishop Breynat of the Roman Catholic Mackenzie Diocese last summer whereby we were supplied with sufficient material with which to construct a dwelling at Yellowknife in exchange for one of our "C" type buildings at Rae, N.W.T. In addition a new warehouse was furnished by the Police at Yellowknife, and therefore we now have new and ample accommodation at that point.

Our group of buildings at Maitland Point are at present leased to the Hudson's Bay Company on a monthly rental which is a satisfactory arrangement for us.

5. Police Aeroplane

For the first time in the history of the Force a Police aeroplane is operated in the far North. During the summer of 1939, with a Police crew of three, a plane was sent into the Mackenzie River District in the month of June and returned to civilization in October, having flown more than 22,000 miles in the Northwest Territories during that period. The work accomplished was very satisfactory from a police point of view, and the pilot and crew were commended for their excellent work.

6. Inspections

Inspector D. J. Martin inspected Norman, Good Hope, Arctic Red River, Aklavik and Simpson Detachments during the summer of 1939. On completion of these inspections, he left Simpson by R.C.M. Police aeroplane for Edmonton, Alta., making short stops at Providence, Resolution and Fort Smith enroute. From Edmonton he proceeded by train to Churchill, Manitoba, where the Police boat from Chesterfield Inlet awaited him. From Churchill he proceeded by Police boat to Eskimo Point and later to Chesterfield Inlet, carrying out inspections at both places. At the last named point, he boarded the R.M.S. *Nascope*, and inspected all other detachments in the Eastern Arctic.

INSPECTIONS BY OFFICERS COMMANDING SUB-DIVISIONS

All detachments in the Fort Smith Sub-Division were inspected by the Officer Commanding that Sub-Division with the exception of Cambridge Bay and Coppermine Detachments. The last two were inspected by the Officer Commanding at Aklavik during the summer of 1939, via the schooner *St. Roch*.

The Officer Commanding Aklavik Sub-Division inspected all detachments in his Sub-Division during the year in addition to Cambridge Bay and Coppermine, above referred to.

The Officer Commanding in the Yukon inspected all his detachments in that territory.

Therefore, all detachments in "G" Division were inspected by an Officer at least once during the past year, and in some cases two or three times.

7. Conditions at Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Possibly the most interesting and important result of the mining activities in the Northwest Territories has been the establishment of the settlement at Yellowknife, N.W.T.

The first municipal government in the present Northwest Territories was established at Yellowknife on January 1, 1940, under the provisions of the Local Administrative Ordinance passed by the Northwest Territories Council. The administrative district comprises approximately forty square miles of territory within a radius of three and one-half miles of the Yellowknife settlement, and the Trustee Board, as now constituted, gives representation to mining and other interests of the settlement.

There are about 1,000 residents in the district at present, and the unemployed at the time of writing total about 60, and it has been necessary to issue repeated warnings against persons entering the Northwest Territories in the hope of securing employment in the Yellowknife area.

8. Mining Development

YELLOWKNIFE AREA

In so far as the Northwest Territories are concerned, activities continued to be centred in the Yellowknife area, where gold to the value of \$1,635,820 is alleged to have been produced during the first ten months of 1939.

Field exploration and staking of claims did not reach the same proportions as in 1938, but recent discoveries have been given close attention.

GREAT BEAR LAKE AREA

The Yellowknife field has held the spotlight during the past two years, but the radium industry in the Great Bear Lake field continues to expand. Reserves of pitch-blende ore have been increased and the capacity of the mill stepped up to 135 tons daily. To date, production of radium has exceeded 100 grams, and the output of uranium oxide and other minerals has yielded favourable results according to reports.

Now that Canada's radium industry has been placed on a productive basis, attention is now being given to research as, aside for its use in the treatment of cancer, the possibilities of radium are still largely unknown.

YUKON FIELD

In the Yukon, figures available show that during the first six months of 1939, gold production increased. The most important item of interest in this area was in connection with production of lode gold, this being from the Freegold Mountain district. Indications point to this area becoming the third in importance in gold production in the Yukon.

9. Fur Trade

While the mineral development in the Northwest Territories has steadily increased and has received much publicity, nevertheless, the fur trade is still the principal source of livelihood of the native population. It has been estimated that since 1922, the total raw fur production of the Northwest Territories has amounted to about \$31,000,000.

10. Crime

There has been a large increase in the number of cases handled during the past year of infractions of the Criminal Code, Federal Statutes and Territorial Ordinances.

Comparatively speaking, the total number of cases is small, but nevertheless, the increase during the past year is over 100 per cent. The increase is most noticeable in the more common offences and is partly due to the influx of individuals of an undesirable type into the Northwest Territories from outside. Particulars of the most important cases dealt with will be found in Appendix "A".

11. General Remarks

It is not generally known that a large part of the work performed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory is for other Departments of the federal government, and during the past year there has been a large increase in this kind of work.

It may be considered that matters of administrative duties for other Departments of the Federal Government are more or less of minor importance, but it will be readily acknowledged that where the collection of revenue is required there is a good deal of bookkeeping and clerical work involved, as well as police action in making certain that all persons live up to their obligations. As a matter of fact in the collection of revenue, "G" Division has again collected more funds than any other Division in the Force.

SECTION 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Distinguished Visitors

(a) *Visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen*

In Section 1 of this Report, I have already referred at some length to the importance and success of the Royal Tour throughout Canada which began on May 17th and terminated on the 15th June, 1939. The benefits derived will be permanent.

(b) *Visit of President Roosevelt to Campo Bello Island, N.B.*

The President of the United States of America made a brief visit to Campo Bello Island, N.B., in August, 1939. A detail of one officer and ten other ranks was assigned to augment the personal staff of the United States Secret Service, and to carry out protective duties in the area. Everything passed off satisfactorily.

2. Appreciation

Before concluding this Report, I desire to express sincere appreciation for the excellent co-operation extended to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by the Preventive Forces, Coast Guard, and other services of the United States, and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington.

Within the British Empire, our special thanks are extended to Scotland Yard and the War Office in London and to those other police forces throughout the Empire which have assisted us to the fullest extent.

In Canada, sincere appreciation and gratitude are extended to the various federal and provincial authorities, especially the Attorneys General of the provinces with whom we have agreements for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and to those Federal Departments, such as the Department of National Revenue, the Department of National Defence, the Department of Public Works and the Department of Pensions and National Health, and many others with whom we have excellent relations.

Last but not least, I extend sincere thanks to all those prominent members of the legal profession and judiciary and other circles who have given of their time and convenience in addressing the Police personnel of training centres, giving lectures and instruction in an effort to keep the Force abreast of modern ideas and developments. With these I should like to associate experts, men and women, who have given of their best in attempting to arrive at the true facts of difficult cases by scientific research and evidence on technical matters.

Without this most valuable assistance and co-operation, of which I have only given the barest details, our work would have been less successful and much more difficult. See also Sub-Section 8 of Section 4.

3. Conclusion

The past year has been one of progress, and has been marked by a good deal of change which has been the feature for several years.

It is a pleasure to record that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all officers and men and of the Civil Staff at Headquarters and elsewhere, during the twelve months ended March 31, 1940. New duties and a wider scope of service have been undertaken with zeal, and all Officers and personnel have worked energetically and long.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

CONTAINING ITEMS OF INTEREST, NOTES, AND IN MANY CASES EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF OFFICERS COMMANDING THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS, ETC., WHICH COULD NOT VERY WELL BE EMBODIED IN THE REPORT ITSELF, BUT WHICH ARE CONSIDERED TO MERIT PUBLICATION.

1. The Assistant Commissioner in Charge of "S" Department—Assistant Commissioner J. M. Tupper

JUSTICE BUILDING

The lack of space in the Justice Building is still acute. This was reported on last year; no additional space has since been provided.

ACCOMMODATION

Public Buildings.—The transfer on May 20, 1939, of the "H" Division Headquarters and Sub-Division Quarters from rented buildings at Halifax to the old Post Office Building on Hollis Street and the recent transfer on January 1, 1940, of the "C" Division Headquarters from the old C.N.R. Building at 880 Sherbrooke Street, West, Montreal, P.Q., to the Place D'Armes, the Old Post Office Building situated on the corner of St. James Street and St. Francois Xavier has saved rentals to the government amounting to over \$11,000 per annum.

In addition to this the Department of Public Works has provided space in government-owned buildings for detachments at Swan River, Manitoba and Guelph, Ontario, bringing the total number of detachments occupying space in buildings owned by various departments of the Federal Government to 70.

Due to the necessity of providing immediate accommodation for the Department of National Defence the old Marine Hospital, owned by the Department of Pensions and National Health, at Sydney, N.S., was vacated by the R.C.M. Police Sub-Division on September 30, 1939. Rented quarters were obtained at 211 Charlotte Street.

Rented Buildings.—The total amount paid in rentals by the Force during the Fiscal Year, 1939-40 totals \$176,999.79. Of this sum \$5,681.25 has been paid for garage space alone. This is a reduction of approximately ten thousand dollars as compared with last year's expenditure due to space being provided in Public Buildings at points where a large personnel necessitated greater accommodation.

No loss was suffered by fire during the year except a few articles of clothing and kit which were destroyed when the rented building occupied by the Detachment at Kentville, N.S. was burned.

Police-Owned Buildings.—Approximately \$58,000 has been expended on repairs to police-owned buildings during the current fiscal year. New construction, including additional accommodation and new stables at Rockcliffe, additional accommodation at Peace River and a new wireless station at Winnipeg total approximately \$175,000.

Additional storage space for supply stores was provided by Department of Public Works in a building adjacent. This extra space was sorely needed and has allowed the purchasing of materials in larger quantities and has done away with overcrowding which previously was a great handicap.

Inland Water Transport.—Running expenses, repairs and purchase of new boats for inland water patrols totalled over \$12,000. This sum included four new lobster fishing boats for "J" Division.

Stores.—Stocks of all standard articles of Kit and Equipment are on hand in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of Divisions.

Q.M. Stores.—In order to make the audit of Q.M. returns more effective a check is now being kept on all issue and receipt vouchers tracing them to their destinations. This procedure will enable us to ascertain that all shipments of stores from one division to another have been properly recorded at both points.

Marine.—All boats and stores have been handed over for use of Naval Service for duration of war.

Stationery Branch.—The work of this branch has been unusually heavy during the year. The tonnage of shipments made to divisions is approximately 125 tons, 25 per cent over last year. Much of this increase is attributable to the outbreak of hostilities. Two members of the band were assigned to this branch and have proved themselves efficient and useful.

Headstones.—Headstones were provided for twelve serving members and seven ex-members during the fiscal year.

Tailor Shop.—This Department has been kept busy in making blue breeches and brown trousers and special size garments.

Other Government Departments.—Again this year it is desired to register the friendly co-operation of the various branches of the Department of Public Works, also our cordial relations with the Salvage Officer and the Imperial War Graves Commission.

2. The Assistant Commissioner in Charge of "C" Department—Assistant Commissioner R. R. Tait

Modus Operandi Section.—The great majority of reports received are on persons currently convicted. These returns are carded and filed for future reference, and as the subject to whom they have reference is almost invariably sentenced to a penitentiary or jail term, a considerable number of these files are temporarily dead until such time as the criminal is released and again becomes active. Many of the files carded during 1938, when the Section was first organized, are now demonstrating their value, as shown by the increasing number of identifications made in recent months.

During the latter part of the year 1938-39, Division M.O. Sections were established in "F", "K" and "J" Divisions. The system in "D" Division, which has been in existence for some time, was changed to conform to the local systems installed in other Divisions. In the latter part of the current year, "H" Division took steps to put a local system into operation.

The co-operation received from division sections has been very satisfactory on the whole. The installation of such sections has already been justified by the number of cases in which assistance has been given to the investigator. As time goes on, it is becoming more and more apparent that it is impractical to handle certain types of crime and criminals in the Central Section, but quite feasible and more desirable for local sections to do so.

Co-operation between the Central M.O. Section and the Gazette and Fingerprint Sections has been very good and leaves little to be desired. Every effort has been made to co-ordinate their respective functions so as to furnish outside departments with the best type of service.

The following are a number of cases which illustrate the work being performed by the Section:

- (a) During the month of July, 1939, a report was received from the Chief Constable, Fort Erie, Ont., to the effect that one Paul Fournier had defrauded a woman to the extent of \$250. Search made by the M.O. Section directed attention to one Henry P. Fournier, who had previously been convicted of a similar offence in Montreal, Que. A photograph of this subject, together with criminal records, etc., was forwarded to Fort Erie, where it was positively identified as that of the person wanted there. As the result of this identification, a warrant to apprehend was obtained by the Fort Erie Town Police, and a wanted notice was placed on Fournier's fingerprint file. Particulars of this offence, together with the perpetrator's photograph and physical description, were published in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette*, but without effect, Fournier having apparently made good his escape. In January, 1940, this subject's fingerprints were received from the United States Department of Immigration, indicating that he was confined in the United States Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, U.S.A., and was the subject of deportation proceedings. The Chief Constable, Fort Erie, was notified, and steps have now been taken to have Fournier apprehended at the port of entry, when he is deported, and returned to Fort Erie for trial. This case ably illustrates the service which is being given to various police forces, not only in identifying criminals, but also in notifying them of their whereabouts when arrested by another police department in some distant part of Canada or in the United States.
- (b) In November, 1939, several reports were received from the Chief Constable, York County Police, to the effect that one Robert Snazel had, whilst posing as an advertising agent of a printing firm, passed a number of worthless cheques in his district. Search made by the Section on *modus operandi* and description, caused the photographs of three subjects to be forwarded to the York County Police. Reply was subsequently received that one of the photographs; that of Robert Burgess James, had been identified by a number of complainants as that of the person who had defrauded them. As a result of this identification, this person was arrested at Tweed, Ontario, and subsequently convicted on twenty-five charges of false pretences, fourteen of which were committed in various other districts in Ontario. This is a good example of a multiple cheque case, a type of offence which we are often called upon to deal with. In this instance, one identification resulted in the clearing up of numerous offences committed over a wide area; the identification in question being made solely through a similarity in *modus operandi*.
- (c) A report was received from the Chief Constable, Three Rivers, Quebec, on February 9, 1940, regarding a young woman named P. Ouimet Senecal, who had passed a number of forged cheques on merchants in that city. Search was made by the Section in an effort to establish identity, but without result. These cases were accordingly filed in the "wanted", and "unsolved crime", section of the method index. Some time later, the *Montreal Gazette* published a news item to the effect that one Jeannette Trudeau had been arrested by the Montreal City Police for passing a number of forged cheques in Montreal. On comparing the *modus operandi* employed at Montreal with particulars on record regarding the offences committed at Three Rivers, a distinct similarity was noticed. The Montreal City Police Department was accordingly requested to forward a photograph of Jeannette Trudeau to Three Rivers.

This photograph was identified at Three Rivers as the person who operated there, and action is now being taken towards the prosecution of this woman for the offences in question.

Firearms Registration Section.—The following summarized cases are indicative of the work being performed by the Firearms Registration Section:

- (a) Two persons were arrested by the Parry Sound Police Department on December 12, 1939, while robbing a warehouse. A revolver was found in their possession. A description of this weapon was forwarded to the Firearms Registration Section and a check of our records disclosed that the weapon in question had been registered in 1936 by the manager of a brewery warehouse in Pembroke, Ontario. This information was passed on and it was subsequently ascertained that the brewery warehouse in Pembroke had been broken into during the month of June, 1939, when this particular revolver had been stolen. Further investigation resulted in it being ascertained that one of the two men arrested by the Parry Sound Police had been responsible for the breaking and entering of the brewery warehouse in Pembroke and he was charged and convicted for this offence. The Chief Constables of Parry Sound and Pembroke expressed their appreciation for the assistance rendered in these cases.
- (b) In November, 1939, J. L. Kerr of Orrville, Manitoba, communicated with our Minnedosa Detachment giving particulars of a Smith and Wesson, .38 calibre revolver which had been stolen from him, about 25 years previously. Mr. Kerr asked if it would be possible to trace his gun through our Firearms Registration Section. A search of our records in Ottawa revealed that a similar weapon had been registered by a resident of Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. Subsequent investigation resulted in it being learned that this was the revolver lost by Mr. Kerr and same was eventually returned to its former owner. He expressed his appreciation for the excellence of the system which made the recovery of the revolver possible.
- (c) On February 19, 1940, a report was received from the Toronto Police Department giving particulars of three revolvers which had been found in the possession of one George Precious, arrested on a charge of armed robbery. An examination of our records revealed that one of the weapons in question had been stolen on September 14, 1939, during a holdup of the Dominion Bank at Scarboro, Ontario. Another of the weapons was found to have been registered in June, 1939, by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Yonge and Gould Streets' Branch, Toronto. It was for the holdup of this bank that Precious had been arrested by the Toronto Police. No trace could be found of the third revolver, an Iver Johnson, but the necessary notation has been made in our records for future reference. Precious was charged with the holdup of the Dominion Bank, Scarboro, Ontario, and the Yonge and Gould Streets' Branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. He was convicted for each offence and sentenced to serve twelve years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Photographic Section.—At the present time the staff consists of three members. The past year was an exceptionally busy one for this section, the number of work requisitions for the period totalling 1,521 as compared with 1,278 for the preceding year. However, the increase in work requisitions does not tell the whole story, as many requisitions take several days to complete, particularly in the case of making multilith plates, the copying of faded original photographs and other specialized work, all of which has increased considerably during this period. There has been a heavy increase in the production of multilith plates

for illustrations for the R.C.M. Police Gazette, instructional articles, letterheads, charts and forms. This work alone occupies the entire time of two of the members of the Section. With a view to increasing efficiency in the making of multilith plates, one of the members of the Section was sent in January to take a week's instructional course in the factory of Harris-Seybold-Potter Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and the work of the Section has benefited considerably as a result.

Motion picture photography has been a recent addition to the work performed by the Photographic Section. During the past year subjects taken in natural colours included the Ottawa visit of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, and the musical rides at "N" Division Barracks, Rockcliffe. It is intended to utilize motion picture photography for instructional as well as recreational purposes.

During the past year instruction in practical photography was given by the special constable in charge of the Section, to the members of Class No. 5, which was the first class of the Canadian Police College to be held at Rockcliffe. In addition, similar instruction was given to representatives from the Fort William and Ottawa City Police Forces and the York County Police, who were sent to Ottawa for that purpose. It is considered that great benefit has been derived from this instruction by the recipients.

The Photographic Section is now splendidly equipped, the efficiency of the section having been further increased by the recent acquisition of a precision miniature enlarger, also a whirler, coater and dryer for multilith plate making.

All requisitions for photographic equipment and supplies submitted throughout the Force are reviewed in this Section for the purpose of assisting the purchasing agent, special care being taken to see that proper descriptions, sizes and other particulars are given and that equipment which is unduly expensive or unnecessary is deleted from the requisitions.

R.C.M. Police Gazette.—In addition to publishing essential information, the *Gazette* staff classifies and card-indexes every item. In fourteen months the card indices have been built up until now there are approximately 15,000 cards on file, some 250 cards being added each week. The indexing system has proven invaluable in checking reports for previous mentions in the *Gazette* and in keeping available numerous aliases and similar details. A separate index and ledger is maintained for all photographs, thereby avoiding duplication. The filing system forms a useful adjunct to the Fingerprint and *Modus Operandi* Sections when checking on a particular criminal.

The following cases are typical of the manner in which the *Gazette* has been of assistance in tracking down wanted criminals:—

- (a) On November 8, 1939, a number of groceries, included among which was a large quantity of Devon Brand bacon and twelve packages of Kraft cheese, were stolen from a store located in Three Miles Plains, Nova Scotia. Investigation revealed that an unknown man had sold sides of Devon Brand bacon to local residents to whom he stated that his truck had broken down and he was in need of money to effect repairs. A third local resident had been similarly solicited to make a purchase of bacon from this man, who, at the same time, made a present to one of the children in the household of a package of Kraft cheese. On December 11, 1939, our Windsor, Nova Scotia, Detachment observed a *Modus Operandi* report in the *Gazette* dealing with the activities at Niagara Falls, Ontario, of one George Henry Elphick, who, in disposing of stolen goods made the statement "that he had a truck broken down and needed money to have the repairs done." Elphick's photograph was included in the same issue of the *Gazette*. A group of photographs, including Elphick, was then shown to

the above mentioned residents of Three Miles Plains, Nova Scotia, all of whom identified Elphick as being the person who had supplied them with the bacon and cheese. A warrant for Elphick was issued, but no further action was taken as it was ascertained that he was serving a three year sentence in Kingston Penitentiary.

- (b) On November 14, 1939, the Chief Constable, Simcoe, Ontario, requested that we publish information in the *Gazette* regarding two persons, Gordon Potts and Rosie Cope, for whom he held warrants. Five days later a man and woman giving the names of Gordon Robinson and Dorothy Haskett were arrested in Cornwall, Ontario. *Gazette* photographs proved them to be Gordon Potts and Rosie Cope. Upon being advised the Simcoe Chief Constable wrote, "Thank you for your co-operation. It was through your item in the *Gazette* that these people were caught."
- (c) On January 28, 1940, the *Gazette* was notified by the Chief Constable, Huntsville, Ontario, that he held a warrant for the arrest of one, William Montgomery, on a charge of false pretences. A blurred and indistinct photo was forwarded with the letter. The *Gazette* staff, in following the procedure of checking the card indices, noted that the description of Montgomery coincided with that of a man of similar name already on file. Using the Portrait Parle system, a member of the staff compared the photograph forwarded by the Chief Constable, Huntsville, with the photograph of William Montgomery on file in the Finger Print Section. This comparison revealed sufficient corresponding characteristics to permit positive identification. Our Finger Print Section photograph of Montgomery was then published in the *Gazette*, with the information that this man was wanted in Huntsville. Ten days later a letter was received from the Chief Constable at Thorold, Ontario, stating that he held a warrant for one George E. Dillon alias W. B. Morton and was certain from an examination of the *Gazette* photograph of Montgomery that he and Dillon were one and the same person. A week later the Chief Constable of Hespeler, Ontario, notified the *Gazette* that he had arrested William Montgomery on a charge of false pretences and that his identification of the criminal had come through the photograph published in the *Gazette*. Montgomery was wanted in 26 Ontario municipalities and was convicted and sentenced on 33 different charges. Had it not been for the publication of his photograph in the *Gazette*, Montgomery would undoubtedly have operated for a much longer period before being apprehended, whilst it is unlikely he would have been identified as the person responsible for all the numerous offences for which he was eventually convicted.

3. The Intelligence Officer—Superintendent E. W. Bavin

(a) WORK OF SECTION

General.—The work of this Office has greatly increased and continues to do so since the outbreak of war. Considerable correspondence is exchanged with the various censors and "intelligence" departments of the Government, and information is being sought and sent out to numerous points, which only a war situation makes necessary. It is not in the public interest to make more than a general reference to the precautions being taken to prevent sabotage, espionage, etc., but as the war progresses it is obvious that the ramifications and responsibilities increase tremendously. Information from foreign countries is developing.

War Measures Act.—Under the Defence of Canada Regulations we made recommendations in connection with residents of Canada who were German subjects and also those who had become naturalized Canadians. The most active in Nazi organizations had been kept under observation for many months, and were reported upon separately.

In the first few weeks following the outbreak of war 307 German subjects, or those of German origin, were arrested and placed in internment camps. In due course certain individual cases were reviewed by a special committee appointed for the purpose under Section 22 of the Regulations.

(b) R.C.M. POLICE DOGS

As this is the first report of this nature it has been necessary to touch upon the achievements of our trained dogs during previous years whilst we were undergoing the experimental stage.

It now being definitely established that the trained dog is a most valuable adjunct to the Force, it may be said that these splendid animals are with us to stay. From almost every division we are continually receiving requests to have a dog sent there or to increase the present strength. As our dogs complete their training at the Rockcliffe Kennels they are sent where most needed. At present we have a total strength of 16, of which 10 are in the field on active service, distributed as follows:—

Alberta	1
Saskatchewan	4
Manitoba	1
Nova Scotia	2
Prince Edward Island	1
New Brunswick	1
Total	10

Of the six remaining at the Rockcliffe Kennels, three have almost completed training and will be sent out on detachment within the next few weeks. Two are females and each has recently given birth to nice litters of pups. This will necessitate both of them remaining at the Kennels for some time yet. In addition we are training two dogs owned privately by members of the Force and which will later be used on police investigations by their owners.

We have established the dog training centre of the Force at Rockcliffe—the advantages of which would be difficult to duplicate anywhere in Canada, the conditions and surrounding country being ideal for this purpose. With the exception of a necessary and secure 6-foot fence erected last year, all our kennel buildings can be termed as somewhat makeshift. It is hoped, however, that this year will see a portion of the proposed new kennel building and small hospital completed and in use at an early date.

Whilst many of our dogs have been purchased young and untrained at \$35 to \$50, some of our more valuable animals cost up to \$150. It is pointed out that the market value of a trained (Police) dog is not less than \$500 and up to \$1,000. It may be realized, therefore, that we are developing a branch which is not only of extreme value to the service but has a high monetary value calling for the best protection and housing.

All dogs at present in the service have been personally handled and taught by our trainer, Special Constable C. R. Aichinger. In addition he is responsible for the training and instruction of the dog-masters who are, in each case,

detailed to a dog. A demonstration of his efficiency is the satisfactory results which are being obtained in every case in which the dogs are used. Our trainer has exemplified a thorough understanding of canine psychology and in addition is able to impart this knowledge to others with good results. His skill as a veterinarian was shown last winter when he nursed to complete recovery three of our dogs through severe attacks of pneumonia. This experience taught us the need of a suitable hospital where sickness can be isolated.

The extent to which our trained dogs have been utilized is demonstrated in the attached Appendix (ii) which shows a total of 264 cases distributed amongst 11 dogs. This is one more than shown in paragraph 2 as "Dale's" cases were included.

Before concluding this covering report may I state that the success thus far obtained is largely due to the splendid co-operation and interest of all dogmasters and especially to Detective Sergeant J. N. Cawsey, who was the original Dogmaster of the Force and upon whose valuable advice and efforts this section was organized.

Lastly, may I pay tribute to Dogmaster Reg. No. 12690, Cst. Rhodeniser, whose tragic death in the performance of his duty with his dog Reg. No. K. 24 "Tell" on August 26, 1939 (the circumstances are dealt with in the appendix), was a severe shock to all, particularly to those of us who had had the opportunity of observing his sterling qualities.

The following appendices are attached:—

Appendix (I) Report on work of individual dogs with introduction (prepared by L/Cpl. Lee).

Appendix (II) Statement showing number of Criminal and other Cases upon which Police Service Dogs have been utilized.

Appendix (III) Breeds and Distribution.

APPENDIX "I" TO THE 1939-40 REPORT ON DOGS OF THE R.C.M. POLICE

"THAT FAITHFUL SERVANT OF MINE (THE DOGGE THAT FOLLOWES ME) BE EVER BITING OF THE WILD BEASTS, TILL THEY BEE ALL DRIVEN INTO ONE HEARD, AND SO HUNTED INTO THE TOYLES OF THE LAW."

The above lines, a compliment to "man's best friend," written at the beginning of the seventeenth century, suggests the recognition throughout the centuries of the value of dogs as a protective agency.

As early as the fifteenth century history records that dogs were used in England to assist the law, that they were supported by taxes levied on the district and that a law was in existence declaring that whoever denied entrance to one of these dogs would be treated as an accessory to the crime. At first there was a great deal of prejudice against these dogs, which were described as "wild, savage brutes." This stigma has long been removed.

Good law-enforcement dogs, like the human detective, are born not made. Qualities desired, noticeable from puppy days, are encouraged and developed by endless patience and teaching, until nature and man have accomplished a veritable miracle in canine sagacity.

In some police forces, dogs are trained to a specific purpose, such as tracking, searching, guarding, etc. The dogs used by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, however, are necessarily very versatile in all phases and able to adapt

themselves to any emergency and condition. They, as well as their future masters, are trained by an expert. The dogs are taught to bark on command, and also without command, when observing any suspicious object; to come and go at a command; to fetch and carry; to clear obstacles up to ten feet in height while carrying objects; to jump through open windows; to seek and fetch objects their master has hidden, or belonging to strangers whether hidden or thrown away, and to crawl on their stomachs whenever necessary; to go for assistance; to guard objects without quitting them, whoever may tempt or threaten; to refuse food from any but their master (to avoid being poisoned); to search for stolen property inside of houses; to attack quarry without giving injury and without being gunshy; to throw down or trip and guard a runaway criminal; to watch the criminal and, without actually biting him, prevent his flight during their master's absence; to attack and throw in the open a criminal who assaults either dog or master and assist in taking him to the lock-up; to attack the running criminal who shoots, by grabbing his gun-arm and sticking to him until assistance arrives; to examine carefully and search systematically streets, gardens and outhouses and on finding anyone concealed, to give tongue until master arrives; and to perform difficult feats of climbing ladders and of distinguishing between a fugitive and a lost person.

To master the foregoing, dogs require some eighty lessons—most of them require patient repetition. The dog masters themselves require certain qualifications and undergo a course of instruction with their particular dog in order that it will have full confidence in him.

There is a great deal of controversy as to the dogs best suited for this purpose, as various breeds have proved of equal worth.

Most dogs show a very high order of intelligence. Their powers of smell and hearing are developed far beyond those of man, while their instincts and intelligence are no less valuable in criminal detection. It is astonishing how a dog can follow an average trail, when consideration is given to the number of different odours which may foul the human scent, such as boot dressing, oil, manure, etc. It seems yet more remarkable when the clue given the dog is not a boot, sock or anything to do with feet, but a man's hat, glove or coat. Does his scent permeate all his articles and reach through the boot and smell of shoe polish to the ground?

POLICE DOGS

"DALE"

Like the Force itself, the use of police dogs began in a small way by a 100-pound German Shepherd dog named "Dale," who was born in Alberta in 1932 and privately owned by a member of the Force. He first came to official attention in 1933, when he was reported as being used to assist in a case of Breaking, Entering and Theft. Then in January, 1934, "Dale" performed a feat which made him a hero. His owner and another constable had lost their way in a blizzard. The thermometer was registering 35° below zero and the car stalled in a snow drift. Having no idea of direction and realizing that to stay in the car meant death, "Dale" was taken on leash and given the command to search. Before long he led them to a tiny cabin where they took refuge until the storm had abated.

In August, 1935, he was called to assist in a search for a two-year old child who had wandered away from her father's residence. "Dale" took scent from some of the child's clothing and began searching in the fields. A posse of approximately 150 men had searched throughout the night and morning. In view of the fact that it was still raining hard and the ground had been well trampled, the search appeared hopeless. But suddenly "Dale's" nose went in the air and he wheeled and ran towards a field of heavy wheat, moving so rapidly that only a constable on horse-back could follow him, and there, deep in the field, he "gave tongue," signifying he had found his quarry. What hundreds of humans could not accomplish in eighteen hours, "Dale" had done in the short space of two hours. "Dale" was called on this case about midnight and, whilst en route, a suspicious car was found and the occupants arrested after a hunt headed by "Dale." In the dark and rain, "Dale" searched the roadside and retrieved many, many small stolen articles such as pens and pencils which had been taken from a burglarized store.

In October, 1935, "Dale" was purchased from his owner and made an official member of the Force, and his training was further supplemented by an expert.

"Dale" continued to pile up a long record of cases in which he had rendered valuable assistance and where he had been instrumental in their successful conclusion. On one occasion he was called out and put on a trail which was fifty hours old, at the approximate spot where some unknown person had shot through a window of a house. The dog picked up the trail and tracked to a neighbour who was apprehended. It was later ascertained that the neighbour was a mental case with a supposed grievance against the person into whose window he had shot.

As a fitting conclusion to an active and honourable career, the veteran "Dale" was taken to Unity, Saskatchewan, during the historical visit of Their Majesties and, in spite of the crowds milling about him, he thoroughly searched all box cars and buildings in the vicinity of the depot where the Royal train was to arrive. After 5 years of service, "Dale," being 8 years old (equivalent to 56 years in human life), showed signs of rheumatism and strained heart and so on July 3, 1939, a Board of Officers found that Police Dog, "Dale," Regimental No. K 470, had become unfit to continue his duties and was struck off the strength of the Force. He was requested by his original owner to whom he was returned and is now living a life of ease.

During his career "Dale" was awarded the Humane Society's Certificate and also a Diploma of Honour of the Dog World of Chicago for his general proficiency in police work and life-saving.

"BLACK LUX"

"Black Lux": German Shepherd Dog; taken on the strength of the Force in May, 1935; holding an average weight of around 70 pounds.

In January, 1939, two prisoners escaped from a county gaol. The assistance of "Black Lux", in tracking them down, was asked by the municipal authorities.

The country through which the search went was wooded and varied from bare ground to six inches of snow. The trail was followed for about seven miles. When the general destination of the men was determined, "Black Lux" was withdrawn from the trail and taken in advance to where the men were expected. When they appeared, "Black Lux" was taken from the car and put on their trail. The fugitives refusing to stop, "Black Lux" was immediately taken off leash and gave chase. The first stopped when overtaken, but "Black Lux" continued on after the second and until he also stopped, realizing escape was hopeless. "Black Lux" kept his attention on these men until they were safely

apprehended by the search party and escorted to the Police car. He continued to watch them until they were safely lodged in the gaol from which they had escaped. At no time did he make any attempt to attack and obeyed his master implicitly.

In another instance, in the case of a stolen motor car which was found abandoned, "Black Lux" followed the trail in pitch blackness, through heavy bush and mud ankle deep. When the two men who had stolen the car became aware that they were being tracked by a dog they voluntarily disclosed their whereabouts. "Black Lux" strained hard on his leash until the men were definitely located and, when commanded to "stay", remained motionless but alert while the men were being searched for weapons.

In a case under the Excise Act the suspect met "Black Lux" face to face on the trail. The sight of this dog was sufficient, the man becoming absolutely paralysed with fear and more concerned over the actions of the dog than the police. Arrest was effected.

In February, 1940, the premises of a man who was suspected of an infraction under the Excise Act, were thoroughly searched. In spite of all the various odours encountered in the barn, "Black Lux" located three different caches of illicit liquor buried under straw and in mangers.

The noteworthy point in this case is that it is the first instance where the evidence produced by a dog was upheld in court. The dog-master was closely questioned by the presiding magistrate and the defence counsel and the evidence regarding the dog's actions was not contested. A conviction was registered.

"SULTAN"

"Sultan": A German Shepherd of 94 pounds, was born in September, 1935, and taken on the strength in October, 1936.

"Sultan" was called upon to help locate an aged gentleman who had been missing from his home in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, and after following a blind trail for five miles along a cinder sidewalk and railroad bed, found the old man wandering in the railway yards, not knowing where he was and being in great danger of being killed.

In a case where "Sultan" was used in connection with a still that had been found, he lay in hiding for approximately half an hour, waiting for the suspect to arrive and begin operations. When the suspect arrived and was challenged by members of the raiding party he turned and ran into the woods in an effort to escape. He had a fair start and was quickly out-distancing members of the Force when "Sultan" was ordered to "hag". The fugitive was brought down by the dog jumping into the middle of his back and guarded until police arrived. When questioned later, this man stated that he had not been bitten or injured by the dog and was not aware of what had hit him until he saw both "Sultan" and his master standing over him.

"Sultan" was called to assist in locating a person of unsound mind who was wanted for theft of money. He took up the trail where the man was seen to disappear into the bush. The trail followed was very erratic and the dog appeared to have difficulty in following it. After approximately two hours of tracking, "Sultan" came to a road allowance and lay under a tree, apparently to rest. After a short period he was again taken on the trail, but appeared to have no greater success and returned to the tree and again lay down. At the time it was thought that "Sultan" had lost the trail due to fouling because members of the party and cattle had used the same road. When the man was finally apprehended and questioned, it was found that he had climbed the tree under which the dog had twice rested. As far as "Sultan" was concerned, it was a successful conclusion to the case.

"Sultan" was called upon to help check the movements of two suspects who were in custody on a charge of vagrancy. He was given scent and taken back-tracking. Along the trail he discovered and retrieved some working tools stamped "C.P.R.". On investigation it was found that the C.P.R. tool shed had been broken into and, if the dog had not been called, these men could not have been connected with this breaking, entering and theft, nor would the articles have been recovered in such short time.

"TELL"

"Tell": German Shepherd; born in January, 1937; taken on strength of Force in December of same year. Averages slightly less than 80 pounds in weight.

"Tell" is always very interested in his work and is now recognized as one of the best trackers that we have in the Force to-day.

He was called upon to work a trail that was at least sixty hours old, in a case of stolen harness. Working under great heat he searched diligently for three hours and kept a steady course. At varying points along the trail he dug out pieces of the harness, some of which were buried under a fallen tree. As the horse collars and parts of the equipment were too large and awkward for him to carry he dragged them through the bush to his master.

In another case he exercised great constraint when trailing a man who was wanted for "assault occasioning grievous bodily harm". After a short search the suspect was located hiding in the woods, and although the dog was working off leash he did not attack but immediately gave tongue until his master arrived and apprehended his quarry.

A case of equal constraint was shown when he had tracked two suspects for a distance exceeding twelve miles across country through ploughed fields, stubble, pasture, and bush. When he finally located his quarry he found them to be two young boys who, trying to escape, had become lost and had fallen asleep. He nuzzled the two to awaken them and then gave tongue until his master arrived. Both the lads were armed with revolvers but made no attempt to use them, which was fortunate for them, as no doubt "Tell" would have attacked had they attempted to draw them.

"Tell" performed a feat of life-saving under great difficulties in February of the present year. A mental patient had escaped from an institution and scent was given to the dog from a bed sheet. "Tell" took up the trail, which led around the yards and buildings, and followed it along a well-beaten road, past pig pens, and finally across a field where the patient was found lying unconscious in the snow. After finding his quarry "Tell" gave tongue to bring assistance. The trail had been followed for a mile and a half through trampled farm yards and snow. The hospital Superintendent stated that the patient was rescued only just in time to save his life.

Reference being made in the covering letter of this report to the tragic death of Constable W. E. Rhodeniser, the following facts of the case brought about the murder:

"Tell" and his master were called to assist in the capture of an Indian who had previously murdered his wife and her parents. Information was received as to the Indian's approximate whereabouts and "Tell" was put to searching. Finally locating the scent, he tracked along a cow path through heavy bush country. At a place where the brush grew heavy the dog leaped off the trail, growling. His master, knowing he had located his quarry, gave the order to "hag", and plunged, together with the rest of the search party, into the bush after the dog. It was dark at the time and the party was equipped with flashlights. Constable Rhodeniser had given "Tell" the order to attack, but apparently the Indian had not moved and because of this the dog would not attack until a false movement was made and continued only to bark and growl.

Constable Rhodeniser, probably thinking that all was clear and the Indian well guarded, turned on his flash-light which, owing to the position of the dog and the Indian, momentarily blinded the dog, who failed to see the Indian raise his rifle and shoot. Rhodeniser fell, mortally wounded, with a shot through the chest. Upon seeing his master fall "Tell" rushed up to him whining. When assistance arrived from other members of the search party, "Tell" proceeded with his immediate business, which was the tracking down of the Indian. When he was later located he was circling his quarry, awaiting assistance. He then returned to his now dead master.

"TUFF"

"Tuff": German Shepherd; was born in December, 1936; averaging 100 pounds; was taken on strength in December, 1937.

"Tuff", from his first day of training, showed more than the average intelligence but had a tendency to "show off", apparently working better with a large audience watching. He was even caught bluffing at times, merely to entertain his public. This trait, however, was overcome by training.

"Tuff" was called to assist in a case of suspected breaking, entering and theft and safeblowing. He was put on free search in the railway yards at Ensign, Alberta, in order that he might make an effort to locate a cache of nitro-glycerine which was believed to be hidden in the yards. As everything was wet with rain the scent might have been eliminated. However, after searching for two hours he suddenly busied himself under the platform in the stock yards, and returned carrying a small white parcel in his mouth which was later found to be about 1½ ounces of nitro-glycerine.

In another instance an aged and senile man had wandered away from his home and become lost. The neighbours and friends had conducted an extended search well on into the night before "Tuff" was called for. The dog, taking scent from garments of the missing man, finally picked up the scent and followed it until he found the old man in a state of collapse more than two miles distance from home. The dog had worked for 2½ hours under cold and extremely wet conditions. "Tuff" had worked off leash at the time, had out-distanced his master by half a mile, but when he found the old man he had given tongue for help. The mere finding did not seem to completely satisfy "Tuff" who showed his concern by remaining by the man's side even after the return to the house.

In another case, when dynamite was supposed to have been cached, "Tuff" was called upon and after one and one-half hours search and working on a trail that was from 24 to 60 hours old, uncovered five sticks of dynamite which had been concealed in the woods.

In December, 1939, two enemy aliens escaped from Kananaskis Internment Camp. The dog was called for and at all times he was able to show the general direction in which these men were travelling, although he was too far behind to warrant him tracing them right through. The dog, therefore, was conveyed forward to pick up the trail on different locations and word was transmitted ahead as to where it was anticipated these men were heading. This saved a country-wide search and led after six days to the capture of the aliens.

In the early part of 1940 "Tuff" was unfortunately injured and it is not anticipated that he will again see active service. This is greatly regretted as he showed signs of superior intelligence and interest and was of considerable value to the Force.

"PERKY"

"Perky": Doberman Pinscher; was born in April, 1936, and taken on the strength of the Force in March, 1938; has an average weight of around 67 pounds.

On "Perky's" first case he worked under conditions with which he was not familiar—snow, frozen ground and swamps with heavy undergrowth.

Two Indian boys had left school, presumably to look for cows, and when they failed to return the R.C.M. Police were notified. The immediate vicinity being thoroughly searched by police and volunteers without success, the services of "Perky" were requested. The dog was given scent from a piece of clothing belonging to one of the boys and, after following the trail for over six miles, he located the first boy and then returned for a short rest. After having been given scent belonging to the other boy he started out again and followed the same trail for above five miles and then went off in the opposite direction. It was afterwards discovered that the boys had become separated and lost. The second boy was located in a tree where he had apparently taken refuge when he heard the dog on his trail.

"Perky" also performed a rescue which undoubtedly saved the life of an aged man who had become lost in the woods. When he was discovered by "Perky" he was in a very weakened condition.

In another case he showed unusual intelligence when he was assisting in the search for a woman. He was given scent at a place on a lake-shore and began tracking along the water edge. Without hesitation he sprang into the water and swam out. Upon investigation the woman's body was found floating out of sight, just under the surface.

Here is a splendid instance of identification work. "Perky" followed a trail from a still to a farm house, where he sniffed at the door handle, indicating that the person wanted had entered. He was let into the house and after passing three people in one room he continued on into the bed-room where four more people were located. He finally stopped at one person, sniffed him and then sat down, indicating that this was the man whom he had followed from the still.

"CHIEF"

"Chief" is a German Shepherd dog and was born in May, 1937; was taken on the strength of the Force in March, 1938; holds an average weight of approximately 86 pounds.

For his length of service in the Force "Chief" has the highest number of cases worked. In a period of twelve months he travelled in excess of 15,000 miles and worked on some 50 cases, 39 of which were completely successful. In the remainder too much time had elapsed and the trails were lost.

On one day he located two separate stills and found a body of a lost person. In the case of one still he was seeking, hope had almost been given up when a dog owned by the suspect ran past. "Chief" was put on the dog scent and back-tracked same to the still.

In the case of a lost girl he followed the scent through all types of terrain where searchers had previously been working and finally located the body in the remains of a straw stack, which had been burned.

On another occasion he was working off leash and had located three gallons of spirits and a wash boiler hidden in a straw stack. When he and his master had returned to the car, the leash was missing so "Chief" was sent back to retrieve it. When he did not return immediately his master started after him and found him digging at the base of another straw pile where he had unearthed two more gallons of spirits. The missing leash was later found in the car. In another instance, while searching for illicit liquor, "Chief" discovered a cache underneath the floor boards in a tool shed. From there he seemed to pick up the trail and went directly to a complete still that was hidden in the bush. Members of the Force had searched the district without results, but it offered no great difficulty to "Chief".

The difference between a trained dog and other dogs is exemplified on an occasion when "Chief" was called upon to help locate a valuable Retriever that had disappeared. Three other dogs and seven persons had searched for several

hours, and when "Chief" took up the trail the district had been over-run with the scent of the other dogs. However, in spite of this difficulty, he quickly tracked his quarry to where he lay, injured, under an over-hanging bank on the shore of a lake.

At another time his sensitive nose took up a 20-hour-old trail and that had been definitely interfered with by a search party of some 150 men, in an effort to locate a mentally ill person. "Chief" located the body of the man, who had hanged himself on a tree in a thickly wooded ravine.

"EGON"

"Egon"; German Shepherd dog; born in August, 1933, and was taken on the strength of the Force in July, 1938; average weight, approximately 86 pounds.

"Egon" has been used in Nova Scotia extensively for the location of stills and shows great aptitude along these lines.

In one particular instance, when a search was being made, "Egon" went straight into the house and commenced searching without command. In an outer room he located some loose boards in the floor, which, when investigated, disclosed a forty-five gallon barrel containing mash.

In another case, where the premises of a suspect were being searched, "Egon" was given scent from a shoe and taken to a section where the suspect was last seen. In spite of a heavy rain "Egon" followed the trail through bush and boggy ground for nearly an hour, with the result that he located a large still and equipment, which no doubt would have required a very extensive search as they were extremely well hidden.

To "Egon" the searching for stills has become less a duty than a pleasure, as he has acquired a great liking for the mash used in the illicit making of liquor and, if not followed closely by his master, may do away with a great deal of evidence.

"BACHUS"

"Bachus": Born November, 1936, in Germany; he was acquired by this Force in June, 1938.

"Bachus" and his mate, "Baya," are the first Rottweiller dogs registered in the Dominion of Canada. "Bachus" has an average weight of around 100 pounds and "Baya," around 107. These dogs, from experience, have been found to be very thorough in their tracking and searches, but are slower in action than others.

"Bachus" was first transferred to New Brunswick for duty but proved physically unsuited to the climate and soon became ill, being placed under the care of the provincial veterinary. When he was pronounced fit he was again transferred to Rockcliffe Kennels for further training, and from there to Saskatchewan, where the climate appears to agree much better with him and he now shows very keen interest in his work.

"Bachus'" first case in the west was assisting in solving a case of theft of wheat. He was allowed to search around the granary from which the wheat was stolen, but the ground had been well trodden by horses and also marked by wagon tracks. However, he picked up a trail which he followed along a road for two miles, and from there turned off into a field. "Bachus" appeared to be following some sort of scent and, when trail came to a ploughed section, it was seen that he had been following a wagon track recognized as one of those tracks seen around the granary. He continued the trail to a farm where the wagon was found and the owner arrested.

This is an unusual case in that it is the first time the trail of a vehicle has been followed by a dog. The age of the trail at this time was approximately 20 hours old.

A complete survey of the work performed by all dogs fails to disclose any person or property having received injury or damage from any action taken by them. The dogs at all times have shown complete obedience under the most trying circumstances.

In searching for evidence, such minute objects as burnt matches and cigarette butts have been retrieved by the dogs and carefully brought to their masters.

The degree of intelligence shown at times has been almost uncanny. On one occasion "Dale" noticed a dollar bill blowing across a vacant lot. Apparently realizing that it was not an ordinary scrap of paper and that it had monetary value he chased and recovered it, then located its rightful owner, who was a total stranger.

As shown on various occasions, these dogs' reputation has preceded them, and suspects or prisoners have surrendered to the police when they found dogs were being used, as they considered any attempt at escape would be futile. This reputation has acted as a great deterrent on boot-legging activities, where these dogs are viewed in almost suspicious awe in their tracking and locating of stills.

The average person may consider the thorough and rigorous training course boresome to dogs. But to the contrary, they show great interest in their work and training. One evening "Tell" disappeared from his kennel. After a search he was located on the training field, all alone and seriously rehearsing his course of instruction as a conscientious student should.

One occasion a dog, taking a refresher course out with his master, had followed a trail into a wood. The dog master had a young pup on leash who suddenly broke away and tore after the older dog. The dog master shortly beheld an amazing sight. The old veteran emerged from the woods dragging the pup by his leash. After returning him to his master he continued with the business on hand without further interruption.

The attached chart, Appendix (II) designating the number of cases successfully worked on by dogs, should not be taken as their total of successful cases. There are many times more that can be marked "successful" by the suspects, who have been exonerated in the eyes of the Police, and some persons have been saved embarrassment or inconvenience through this means.

APPENDIX II.—Statement Showing Number of Criminal and Other Cases Upon Which Police Service Dogs Have Been Utilized.
Year Ending March 31, 1940

Name of Dog	Breaking, Entering and Theft	Excise Act	Lost and Missing Persons	Damage to Property	Assault	Arson	Armed Robbery	Concealment of Birth	Murder	Escaped Prisoners	Insane Persons	Unlawful Shooting	Suspicious Character	Possession of Explosives	Cached Dynamite	Provincial Liquor Act	Lost Dog	Theft of Car	Alleged Trespassing	Escaped Mental Patients	Suicide	Attempted Murder	Poisoning Dog	Rape	Total Cases Worked
"Tell"	17	8	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1				1	1					4					42
"Tuff"	13		2	1	1	2			1	1							1	2	1		1				22
"Sultan"	10	10	6	1			1		1			1													34
"Bachus"	9	13	1						1																24
"Donner"	1	1														2									4
"Chief"	14	23	6		2	1			2	1			3			3	1					2	1	1	59
"Perky"	3	8	7		1					2						3									24
"Egon"	8	7	4			2																		1	22
"Black Lux"	8	9	5			1	1		2																26
"Cliffe"		1																							1
"Dale"	6		4		1				1	2	1									1					16
Total.....	89	79	38	2	6	9	4	1	6	9	1	1	3	1	1	8	2	2	1	5	3	1	1	1	274

APPENDIX III—BREEDS AND DISTRIBUTION

Reg. No.	Name	Breed	Where Stationed
N. 115	"Cliffe".....	Schnauzer (Giant).....	Moncton, N.B.
N. 112	"Bachus".....	Rottweiler.....	Yorkton, Sask.
N. 122	"Donner".....	Dobermann Pinscher.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
K. 27	"Perky".....	" ".....	Halifax, N.S.
N. 120	"Asta".....	" ".....	Rockcliffe Kennels
N. 113	"Baya".....	Rottweiler.....	" "
N. 117	"Echo".....	German Shepherd.....	" "
N. 118	"Peter Pan".....	" ".....	" "
N. 119	"Major".....	" ".....	" "
N. 121	"Jinks".....	" ".....	" "
N. 111	"Egon".....	" ".....	Sydney, N.S.
F. 345	"Black Lux".....	" ".....	Regina, Sask.
D. 195	"Sultan".....	" ".....	Headingley, Man.
K. 23	"Tuff".....	" ".....	Rockcliffe Kennels
K. 24	"Tell".....	" ".....	North Battleford, Sask.
K. 25	"Chief".....	" ".....	Wakaw, Sask.

4. The Chief Preventive Officer—Sub-Inspector J. Healey

Seizures registered under the combined Customs and Excise Acts totalled 1,803 as compared with 2,100 for the previous year. Both Customs and Excise seizures show a moderate decrease. Statistics covering seizures of rum are quite revealing and reflect the decided improvement with respect to the smuggling of this commodity into the Maritime Provinces. For the year ending March 31, 1940, only 125 gallons of rum were seized. The quantities for the preceding three years were as follows:—

1936-37	10,827 gallons
1937-38	10,828 "
1938-39	8,593 "

The total liquor of all types, seized under the combined Customs and Excise Acts during the past year, was 8,479 gallons, as compared with 18,932 gallons for the previous year. These figures do not include seizures of beer, mash or wash.

The number of convictions registered under both Acts, including voluntary penalties assessed under the Customs Act, was 1,431 as compared with 1,807 for the previous year.

The disposition of investigations, seizures, prosecutions and exhibits relative thereto, is outlined in statements attached to this report.

CUSTOMS ACT

There has been little evidence of smuggling of merchandise on a commercial scale during the past year and seizures of items smuggled by individuals for their personal use showed a further decline. In the latter type of seizure it is seldom that prosecution is entered for a first offence, but goods are invariably released upon payment of a deposit equal to duty paid value, pending the decision of the Department. Statistics recently released by the Department of National Revenue, show that goods in excess of \$9,000,000 have been passed duty free for Canadians returning as tourists, under the exemption which allows this privilege upon goods valued to \$100.00 for each person who is out of Canada for a minimum period of forty-eight hours. From British Columbia there has been a moderate number of small seizures of merchandise smuggled by the crews of vessels arriving at Vancouver from the Orient and other points, but the policy of advising the management of Shipping Lines, whose employees are involved, has resulted in a considerable decrease in this type of smuggling.

The fluctuation in the unofficial rates of exchange between the United States and Canadian currencies, with the former at a premium of 15 per cent to 25 per cent has discouraged the purchase of merchandise in that country and has had a corresponding effect upon petty smuggling.

With the almost complete cessation of liquor smuggling along the seaboard, the past year was unusually quiet, in so far as Customs infractions were concerned. There were a few isolated cases of liquor smuggling by automobile from the United States over the borders adjoining Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, but such operations have not developed into a regular sustained traffic at any of the points mentioned. The situation is being closely watched since the additional taxes placed on Canadian domestic liquors by the "War Budget of 1939" provides a wider margin of profit to those engaged in smuggling this commodity.

EXCISE ACT

The enforcement of the Excise Act provided the greatest field of activity during the past year although there was a moderate decrease in seizures as compared with those registered during 1938-39.

The bulk of seizures and prosecutions related to small illicit stills. Those received from British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan were all in this category, but in the larger centres of population in Manitoba and the Provinces of Eastern Canada, there were a number of illicit stills seized of commercial capacity. These ranged from plants capable of producing from 100 gallons to 300 gallons of spirits each twenty-four hours and were invariably operated by organized groups, since the equipment usually involved a substantial financial outlay.

The policy of invoking conspiracy charges under the provisions of the Criminal Code, in prosecuting persons concerned in these large scale operations, has been continued with great success, a high percentage of convictions being obtained, as will be noted from individual cases referred to elsewhere in this report under the caption "Conspiracy Cases".

Following the disorganization of rum smugglers who formerly operated in the Maritime Provinces, the consequent shortage of rum caused a decided, but temporary, increase in illicit distilling in the Province of Nova Scotia. This activity was most pronounced in the Cape Breton area, but was quickly subdued with the valuable assistance of one of our trained Police dogs who had uncanny ability in tracking down illicit stills operated in the bush. In a period of one week local detachments, with the aid of this dog, seized seven stills of semi-commercial capacity. Since this time there has been a decided decrease in seizures, of the type referred to, from Nova Scotia.

There have been a moderate quota of Excise Seizures involving infractions of the Tobacco Regulations also of illegal sale of "rubbing alcohol" by retail druggists and prosecutions have been taken wherever the circumstances warranted such action.

CONSPIRACY CASES

During the past year a total of twenty-five groups of persons, engaged in violating the Customs or Excise Acts, were brought before the courts on charges of conspiracy to defraud the revenue. One hundred and forty-four persons were involved, of whom seventy were convicted; thirty-seven acquitted while thirty-seven are still before the courts. Of those convicted fifteen received penitentiary terms and an additional twenty-one accused were given jail terms varying from one to two years. In addition to definite imprisonment, fines totalling \$16,000 were imposed with suitable alternative jail terms assessed in default of payment.

It may be mentioned that of the thirty-seven accused who were acquitted of charges of conspiracy, twenty-two were connected with one group, in Nova Scotia.

Our experience with conspiracy cases in other provinces has been most satisfactory with a high percentage of convictions obtained.

CO-OPERATION

Harmonious relations with officials of the Department of National Revenue have been maintained during the past year. In numerous important cases, particularly those involving conspiracy charges, based on violations of the Customs or Excise Acts, we have had occasion to consult the Commissioner of Customs and the Commissioner of Excise on matters relating to policy. At all times we have been given their full support and assistance. Co-operation has also been maintained with other officials of the Department of National Revenue at Ottawa, and, with the collectors and other officers at the various ports of entry.

It has been necessary to communicate daily with officials of the Department of Justice, requesting the appointment of legal agents to act for the Crown in Customs and Excise cases, also conspiracy cases. We have been given every assistance by the officials concerned. Counsel appointed have, with few exceptions, handled our cases in a satisfactory manner, but, it is desired to again emphasize the necessity of selecting only the most experienced counsel, where important conspiracy cases are concerned. The success or failure of the efforts of this Force in obtaining convictions is often influenced to a very great extent by the degree of experience possessed by Counsel, in proceedings of this nature.

During the period preceding the outbreak of the war, all repairs and overhaul of our patrol boats and cruisers were carried out by the Naval Service on the recommendation of the Director of Naval Engineering, in his capacity as Technical Adviser to our Marine Section. Plans and specifications for the new patrol boats, constructed during the past year, were also prepared by officers of the Naval Department. All concerned have co-operated at all times to the fullest extent and the close understanding between the two Departments, developed during peace time pursuits, assisted in the smooth working of arrangements made to assign our vessels and Marine personnel for use in the interests of National Defence after the outbreak of war in September last.

Our border detachments have worked in close co-operation with officers of the United States Customs and Alcohol Tax Unit in matters relating to the protection of the revenue.

MARINE SECTION

The normal activities of our Marine Section were brought to a conclusion upon the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939. In accordance with pre-arranged plans prepared in the event of a national emergency, all our Marine Section vessels were placed at the disposal of the Department of National Defence and the personnel were given the opportunity of volunteering for service in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and with the Marine Auxiliary Branch of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The response to this appeal for volunteers was most gratifying as approximately 98 per cent of all officers and ratings, numbering about two hundred men, signified their willingness to serve with the defence forces.

A total of thirty vessels was assigned to the Department of National Defence. These varied in size from the cruiser type to the small inshore craft, and are at present performing the various necessary duties incidental to the safeguarding of our sea-lanes and vulnerable points along the seaboard.

Continuous preventive service was maintained, prior to the outbreak of the war, but due to the greatly improved conditions along the coastline, as mentioned earlier in this report, the contacts made with suspected liquor vessels were at a minimum.

With the exception of a small harbour vessel at Vancouver, our vessels had all been based either in the St. Lawrence River or in the Maritime Provinces, but during May, 1939, the cruiser *McDonald* was transferred to the Pacific coast for patrol duty off Vancouver Island and along the mainland of northern British Columbia. The long voyage from Halifax via the Panama Canal was made successfully and the *McDonald* arrived eleven days ahead of schedule.

New construction of vessels consisted of four 48-foot patrol boats of the "D-2" type, provided with Sterling petrol engines capable of twenty to twenty-two knots per hour. The contracts were awarded to three separate boat builders in Nova Scotia, but as the war intervened before delivery could be made, the vessels were transferred to the Department of National Defence as soon as the necessary tests had been completed, thereby increasing to thirty-four the total number of boats of our Marine Section handed over for defence duties.

All repairs and refits for our vessels were carried out, with a few minor exceptions, by the staff of the Royal Canadian Navy at H.M.C. Dockyards at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C.

5. The Officer in Charge of Enemy Alien Registration Section—Inspector D. C. Saul.

This is a new branch which the declaration of war by the Dominion of Canada on September 3, 1939, made necessary. By Order in Council the Defence of Canada Regulations became operative and the Commissioner of this Force was appointed Registrar General of Enemy Aliens. The organization of the Enemy Aliens Registration Branch was immediately undertaken.

Members in charge of detachments of this force throughout the Dominion in districts where there were sufficient enemy aliens to warrant such action were appointed Registrars. In Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia, owing to the fact that those provinces maintain their own Provincial Police forces, there were found to be insufficient members of the force stationed or the distribution was such as to render the Registration of enemy aliens by this force alone inadequate for the requirements. Consequently, the co-operation of the Attorneys General for the appointment of Provincial Police to augment the R.C.M. Police in this work was solicited.

The provinces of Quebec and British Columbia concurred in this request and their police have rendered most efficient assistance in the Registration of enemy aliens.

The province of Ontario, owing to stress of work, was unable to co-operate in this regard and consequently, the co-operation of the Chiefs of Municipal Police forces throughout Ontario was solicited where necessary, with the most gratifying results.

After the appointment of the Registrars throughout the Dominion had been made, consisting of 573 in all, it was considered that enemy aliens who had been registered and who were required to report themselves periodically would be subjected to a degree of hardship by the distances which they would be required to travel, in some instances, to make their periodical reports.

To alleviate this condition the co-operation of the Post Office Department was solicited for the appointment of postmasters at outlying points throughout the Dominion to receive and record the reports of enemy aliens residing

in the vicinity of the Post Office concerned. The Post Office Department co-operated to the utmost in this regard, with the result that 2,303 postmasters throughout the Dominion have been appointed for this purpose.

Since the registration of enemy aliens came into effect, 16,355 persons have been registered. Of this number, 4,021 have been granted exemption certificates as provided by regulation 26A of the Defence of Canada Regulations. With regard to those enemy aliens registered and required to report, I would say that these enemy aliens have complied with the regulations regarding reporting very satisfactorily, and as yet it has been unnecessary to resort to prosecution for failure in this respect.

Enemy aliens desiring to travel to the United States or to reside abroad have been granted Exeats as provided by regulation (25) 7 of the Defence of Canada Regulations in all cases applied for except those where such travel was considered to be contrary to the best interests of the Dominion of Canada; 182 temporary and 23 permanent Exeats have been granted.

Under Defence of Canada Regulations relating to enemy aliens there have been 97 internments made. Of this number 27 have since been released on appeal. Under regulation No. 21, 210 other persons have been arrested and placed in internment camps, 86 of whom were subsequently released on appeal or on the recommendations made by this Force with the approval of the Rt. Hon. the Minister of Justice.

6. The adjutant—Superintendent F. A Blake

GENERAL

During the year under review the Adjutant's Branch has been extremely busy as additional personnel have been taken on the Force. I have to report also that the replacement of uniformed personnel by female clerks has been most satisfactory. Female clerks are employed on routine work and are found more suitable for such work than uniformed personnel.

HEALTH

The health of the Headquarters staff has been very good and all appear to have stood the strain of additional work entailed by hostilities.

TRAINING OF HEADQUARTERS STAFF

No training has been possible due to war conditions.

QUARTERS

Single key men of Headquarters staff are quartered in Bronson Avenue Barracks of "A" Division and other single personnel are billeted at "N" Division.

BAND

The majority of members of the Band are employed at Headquarters on clerical duties and very favourable reports have been received from each Branch of their efficiency. Their musical training, drill, etc., is carried out so as not to interfere with their office routine; only on one morning per week are they fully occupied in training and on other days they arrive at headquarters at 10.00 a.m.

NEW DUTIES

Upon the outbreak of the war the R.C.M.P. assumed largely increased and important duties. This necessitated a large increase in the strength of the Force.

TRAINING QUARTERS AT ROCKCLIFFE, ONTARIO

With the building of a new scientific laboratory at Rockcliffe, a new riding-school and the centralization of all training for police dogs at that point, "N" Division has grown in importance during the past year.

STATISTICS

The distribution of the strength of the Force throughout Canada will be found in Appendix "B".

7. The Officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—Acting Assistant Commissioner, T. B. Caulkin

I was appointed to the command of "A" Division on September 1, 1939, relieving Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp, who was transferred to the command of "O" Division, Toronto.

The period under review has been a busy one for this Division, with the additional duties involving the Royal Visit to the Dominion of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, and the outbreak of hostilities.

In connection with the visit of Their Majesties to Ottawa, I need not dwell upon the manner in which members of the Division performed their many duties. In some instances, the hours were long and arduous, and it was with much gratification that success attended the efforts of all concerned in the plans formulated for the maintenance of order and the protection of Their Majesties.

OUTBREAK OF WAR

Following the outbreak of war, many additional responsibilities were undertaken by the Division, in the increase of Government Buildings to be guarded in Ottawa and the various vulnerable points adjacent and, in several instances, the usual number of guards were increased over and above that of normal times.

DEATH OF HIS EXCELLENCY

The sad death of His Excellency, Lord Tweedsmuir, in February of this year called for some additional duties which were carried out in conjunction with the National Defence Department and City Police Officials.

MOTOR CYCLE SQUAD

This branch consists of 7 Harley-Davidson machines—all in good condition—and two of these are under consideration for transfer to "L" Division.

The work of this branch consists chiefly of patrols over the Federal District Commission Driveways. During the period under review, approximately 394 offences have been investigated and dealt with. 160 warnings have been given and 106 convictions obtained and one dismissal. Some 58 accidents have been investigated and 49 enquiries into damage to government property made. A number of cars reported stolen have been recovered by the Squad.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Customs Act.—Customs seizures were of a minor nature in this division. There is no evidence of any form of systematic smuggling along the St. Lawrence waterway. We have four detachments spread out along this boundary line at strategic points, and I think the constant patrols have kept the practice of smuggling at a minimum.

Excise Act.—The flow of alcohol from commercial stills seems to have reduced considerably since the change of procedure in the prosecutions of these traffickers. Situated as we are between Toronto and Montreal, a considerable amount of this liquor found its way to the Ottawa valley, but this supply has now fallen off to almost a scarcity.

The smaller still operators continue to manufacture, but they are not numerous. Several second offenders of this class were convicted during the year.

Indian Act.—There has been a noticeable improvement in conditions on the several Indian Reserves, with the exception of Maniwaki to where a patrol was made recently which resulted in arrests of a number of people who were later charged under the Indian Act with drinking. The most satisfactory point in this investigation is the fact that a Hotel Keeper who supplied liquor to the Indians was prosecuted and convicted.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.—No cases of any importance occurred under this Act. There is very little opium or morphine to be had by the illicit routes in this area.

An interesting case of possession of marihuana weed was prosecuted. The accused having placed a considerable quantity of the weed in the trunk of his automobile while en route from Ottawa to Windsor, Ont. A conviction was obtained, and the car was part of the forfeiture.

We have noticed a very decided change in the attitude of the farmers and civic officials in co-operating with this department in destruction of marihuana weed where found growing wild. One case of cultivation was found, but the owner was a person ignorant of the law.

Explosives Act.—Efforts have been made to obtain the co-operation of licence holders in the close protection of explosives from possible saboteurs.

A salutary example was made of two retailers of explosives who were convicted of neglecting to register purchases and sales on three charges against each. These convictions will no doubt have the desired effect.

War Measures Act.—On February 24, 1940, as a result of considerable investigation, action was taken under this act by three arrests; the district organizer for the communist party, a civil servant, and a member of the Canadian Active Forces. All three have been active members of the communist party. The Attorney General of Ontario has issued instructions that prosecutions will be proceeded with by way of indictment, and with the evidence we have to hand it is reasonable to expect that convictions will result.

One other, a minor case, was prosecuted under this Act, and a conviction obtained.

Criminal Code.—Under the criminal Code one person was charged and convicted for attempting to bribe a government official.

A lengthy investigation has been carried on into the theft of two hundred and fifty cheques from the Pay Office of the Department of National Defence at Petawawa, Ontario. The offence occurred during the summer training season at the Petawawa Military Camp. Many exhibits have been examined by our laboratory at Regina, and the case is still under investigation.

Other investigations include traffic in passports, which also has been the subject of examination at our Regina laboratory.

Two cases of anonymous letters addressed to important government officials were investigated, one of which was satisfactorily concluded, and the other is continuing, although we have now been advised by our laboratory that the writer has been identified.

Civil Security.—In the performance of this duty, all important Power and Industrial Plants were visited and surveyed. As a result of co-operative efforts with the managements of these plants, many material changes were put into effect, both with regard to the physical protection of the properties, and also (which was most important) the personnel employed or those seeking employment.

Ottawa being the seat of Government was closely surveyed, especially with regard to protection of vital services, such as waterworks, telephone, telegraphic communication lines, etc. The city officials co-operated in these matters very closely at all times. All government buildings were also given strict attention, having regard to their vulnerability.

During September last, we took over the guarding of the Johnstown grain elevators which are situated on the St. Lawrence River near the town of Prescott, Ontario. Men were engaged as guards from local veterans, and a system was set up covering their duties, etc. The control of these guards was then turned over to the Superintendent of the Johnstown elevators, who, with the assistance of a supervisor and our Brockville Detachment, has carried out the work quite satisfactorily.

In October we took over guard supervision of the Cornwall-Morrisburg Canal System. This duty from the outbreak of war was controlled by Militia units drawn from the district. When the work was taken over by this Force a new system inaugurated with a personnel of one hundred and five including two supervisors. This number has been gradually reduced to seventy-five including three supervisors; the one extra supervisor being appointed in order to allow greater efficiency. All guards are veterans of the last war and generally speaking their conduct has been good.

8. The Officer Commanding, "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q.—Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon

PATROL BOATS

At the outbreak of hostilities our patrol boats were turned over to the navy, prior to which they were used in patrol work between Quebec and the lower St. Lawrence. These were the *Madawaska*, the *Fernand Rinfret*, the *Advance* and the *Windsor*. The *Windsor*, however, was not transferred to the Canadian Naval Service and is kept in Three Rivers.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES (EXPLOSIVES BRANCH)

A car is supplied by the Department concerned in order to provide for the proper inspection of explosive magazines and stores selling small ammunition. 884 inspections were carried out in this Division during the past year. Inspections are handled by one member of the Division who has been specially trained to this work and who travels throughout the province as required.

A steady improvement has been noted in the observance of the Act, and it is felt that this is due largely to the regular inspections. In addition to the inspections, reports were submitted on a number of accidents with explosives.

Prosecution was entered and conviction secured in three cases under the Explosives Act during the year.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, this branch of the work has taken on added importance and will receive special attention during the coming year.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

A number of important prosecutions were carried out during the year, in connection with the possession, making, or uttering of counterfeit bills, or coins. The following are the most interesting of these:

Robert Yoakley et al.—The arrest of nine persons in December, 1938, who had entered into a conspiracy to forge U.S.A. silver certificate ten dollar bills, was reported in last year's annual report, together with the fact that the engraver, Gaston Lamothe, pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against him and received a sentence of three years imprisonment.

Seven of the remaining accused were sentenced in May 1939, as follows:

Robert Yoakley, six months in gaol.
 Ernest Lussier, six months in gaol.
 Arthur Rivest, time spent in gaol.
 Lucien Alfred Coté, time spent in gaol.
 Joseph Emile Lavoie, time spent in gaol.
 Noé Roux, time spent in gaol.
 Wilbrod Beaurivage, time spent in gaol.

The ninth accused, Odilon Trepanier, who, at the time of the sentence of the other accused, was declared physically unfit to serve a jail term, was on the 1st of March 1940, sentenced to one month in jail, dating from the date of his arrest. This sentence had already been served as he was incarcerated for a little over a month immediately following his arrest.

Royal Bank of Canada notes,—Montreal, Que.—During the months of April and May 1939, investigations were made into the circulation of ten dollar counterfeit Royal Bank of Canada notes. The co-operation of the Montreal City Police and the Bank investigators was enlisted and on Sunday, May 28th, 1939, four persons were arrested. Two further arrests were made the following day. The accused comprise the entire organization and circulation, accordingly, stopped. All of the accused pleaded guilty with the following results:

E. Mailloux, Poss. Counterfeit Bills, Sect. 550 CCC—one year;
 B. Downs, Engraving plates—Sect. 471-b CCC—one year;
 J. Lapointe, making Counterfeit Bills—Sect. 471-b CCC—one year;
 A. Fagnant, poss. Counterfeit Bills—Sect. 550 CCC—six months;
 L. Lapointe, poss. Counterfeit Bills—Sect. 550 CCC—three months.
 B. Lasnier, poss. Counterfeit Bills—Sect. 550 CCC—Fine \$100 which was paid.

D. Lucien Mayer and Lucien Galipeau—Uttering Counterfeit Coins, Montreal, P.Q.—Following complaints that these men had issued counterfeit 25c coins, they were arrested at St. Sulpice, P.Q., on December 17, 1939, by the Quebec Provincial Police, and the case turned over to this Force for investigation and prosecution. Twelve coins were recovered from restaurants in the St. Sulpice district, while a number of other coins were found by the side of the road at a spot indicated by the accused Mayer. Both were charged with uttering under Section 564 of the CCC. Mayer pleaded guilty and on January 31, 1940, was sentenced to one year imprisonment. Galipeau pleaded "not guilty" and was convicted. In view of his previous good record, he was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment.

CONTRABAND AND ILLICIT ALCOHOL TRAFFIC

The cumulative effect of the policy of rigorous prosecution of ring leaders of the organized illicit alcohol traffic, started some years ago, was finally realized during the past year.

Investigations and prosecutions started during the past few years have been carried through trial court, through the court of appeals and the Supreme court of Canada, and have resulted not only in the conviction of such ring leaders and their sentence to imprisonment for lengthy terms, but has established jurisprudence of inestimable value for future prosecutions.

The many prosecutions entered under the Excise Act, the Customs Act and under the conspiracy sections of the Criminal Code, have finally broken up all of the old highly organized and firmly entrenched gangs of potentially dangerous criminals that controlled the illicit alcohol traffic in this divisional area.

This does not imply that the traffic has been entirely eradicated. It has, however, been drastically reduced and the control of the small traffic that remains has passed into the hands of comparative new comers who, particularly in the face of recently established jurisprudence, can expect to find this racket hazardous and unprofitable.

While conditions are, at present, in my opinion, better than at any previous time, I believe that a close watch on the traffic is imperative in order that we be in a position to prevent any attempt to revive the situation as it was some few years ago.

As regards the smuggling of alcohol by automobile into Canada, the practice of prosecuting under the Customs Act for possession of a smuggled car, and thus being able to prosecute any future offence as for second offence with a minimum penalty of three years in the penitentiary, has had a decided effect and until quite recently, this traffic had almost entirely stopped. An attempt is now being made to renew this traffic, but the U.S.A. operators refuse to drive the cars further than the Canadian border and, in view of the severity of the prosecutions, difficulty is being met with by the racketeers in securing drivers to handle the loads on the Canadian side of the border. It has also been found that this alcohol is of a very poor quality and contains a large percentage of methyl hydrate. This fact has been given much publicity and it is expected that smugglers who may successfully negotiate the border, will meet with difficulties in disposing of their stock.

My last annual report mentioned the decided effect of the extension of the search of vessels to the twelve mile limit and of the new line of Canadian waters from St. Jean river to the western tip of Anticosti Island to Cap Desrosiers. During the past season, the only attempts of any consequence to smuggle alcohol by water were made in the vicinity of the town of Gaspé and in the Baie des Chaleurs. Immediately on the outbreak of war, all smuggling by sea was, as far as this Division is concerned, completely stopped. This was no doubt due to the activities of the naval units and the fact that business in St. Pierre et Miquelon was cut off. Furthermore, I understand that the larger speed-boats in the vicinity of St. Pierre were commandeered by the French Government.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACTS

Due to the improved conditions brought about by prosecutions under the Criminal Code, on Conspiracy charges, and under the Excise Act, as already stated under the heading "Contraband and Illicit Alcohol Traffic", Excise seizures of alcohol greatly decreased during the past year. Excise seizures from April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940, totalled 187 as compared with 235 for the previous year.

Following were some of the more interesting Excise seizures and Customs seizures during the year:—

J. Henri Messier.—One Ford automobile and 226 gallons of alcohol were smuggled into Canada by Messier. He was prosecuted under the Customs Act as for second offence, Sec. 283, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Messier was also convicted under the Excise Act. On release from the penitentiary, he will stand trial in the United States for manslaughter.

Roland Martin and Omer Lepage.—The seizures against these two persons consisted of one truck and 440 gallons of alcohol which had been landed near Gaspé. Both accused were convicted. Martin was sentenced to \$500 and costs

or 6 months in jail; while Lepage was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment and costs, or a further 9 months. In this case, our patrol watched the truck being loaded and after it started to move away it was seized. Martin was arrested at the time and subsequent investigation led to the arrest and conviction of Lepage, who is a well known rum-runner and has been convicted several times previously.

Edouard St. Martin and Albert Gilbert, Montreal.—In this case a still, believed capable of producing approximately 75 gallons of alcohol per day, was seized. The still had not operated when seized, however, and the mash vats had not yet been erected. Four arrests were made and convictions obtained against all four on charges of possession of still. St. Martin and Gilbert were sentenced to penalties of \$200 and costs, or three months, while the other two were sentenced to fines of \$100 each and costs, or three months in jail.

Leopold Lallier et al.—This organization operated a still in various locations in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, P.Q., for many months. The still was operated only a short time at any one location, and as they were extremely careful in their operations, they were difficult to stop. However, during last fall, members of the Sherbrooke Detachment were successful in locating the still and seizing it, together with thirty gallons of alcohol and 1,200 gallons of mash. The investigation that led to the seizure was sufficiently well carried out to enable the prosecution of six men under Sections 164 and 169 of the Excise Act. All accused pleaded guilty and fines amounting to \$1,200 were paid.

Freeman Durocher et al, St. Ambroise, P.Q.—The organization operating this still also used the system of moving their location frequently. The members of the organization were all known to have been concerned in the illicit alcohol traffic for some years. The still was located and seized during last fall, together with 185 gallons of alcohol and 2,000 gallons of mash. Four men were charged with Criminal Code charges of Conspiracy and charges under the Excise Act, and convicted, while one other is at present awaiting trial. The sentences imposed were not considered adequate and an appeal has been entered for heavier sentences.

George Girard, Danville, P.Q.—In this case the members of the Sherbrooke Section were again successful in seizing a commercial still. An interesting point in connection with one of the men arrested was that the prisoner attempted to escape by swimming a river. However, our constable, wearing full uniform and equipment, also jumped into the river and was successful in arresting the man on the other side. Three men were convicted on conspiracy and excise charges arising from this seizure, while a warrant is held for the arrest of Robert Vaillancourt, one of the most notorious bootleggers of the eastern townships.

Edouard and Barthelemy Jean, Ste Perpétue, P.Q.—Our constables discovered, in this case, a small commercial still hidden in the bush, together with seven gallons of alcohol and seventy-five gallons of mash. As the still was deserted our constables concealed themselves in the bush and remained there all night and all of the following morning until three men appeared. These men were immediately arrested. Two were later convicted as for second offence, under Section 169 of the Excise Act and sentenced to six months imprisonment, \$500 fine and costs or, in default of payment, a further six months. The third man was convicted as for first offence.

Onésime Bilodeau et al., Asbestos, P.Q.—The Bilodeaus are well known bootleggers operating throughout the eastern townships and a number of con-

victions have been recorded against the three brothers who are all in the same racket. In this case, Aurore Bilodeau, who operates a casket factory at Asbestos, had installed this large still which would have a capacity of 100 to 200 gallons per day. At the time of the seizure the still was being dismantled. Charges are being laid for conspiracy and substantive offences against seven persons, four of whom have already been arrested and warrants are out against three. Robert Vaillancourt, for whom we already hold a warrant in connection with the seizure of George Girard of Danville, is included in the latter three.

Oscar Guilbault et al.—During November, 1939, we were requested by the Department of National Revenue to investigate excessive purchases of perfumed spirits by a number of Montreal companies. An extensive inquiry was immediately started and resulted in the latter part of December in the seizure of a large redistillation plant near Terrebonne, P.Q. By means of a special process the operators of this still were re-claiming the perfumed spirits and securing a potable alcohol. Approximately 18,000 gallons of such perfumed spirits were traced to the still.

The exhaustive investigations made prior to the actual seizure of the still enabled the arrest of ten men, all of whom were charged with possession of alcohol, possession of the still and on conspiracy charges under the Criminal Code of Canada. Four of the accused, among them Oscar Guilbault, the ring leader, pleaded guilty to the charges and were sentenced as follows:—

Oscar Guilbault.—Two years on each of three charges of conspiracy to be served concurrently, also \$500 fine on each substantive offence, or an alternative 6 months imprisonment; these terms for the substantive offences to be served consecutively to those imposed for the conspiracy in the event of the fines not being paid.

Matty Ruotolo.—Eighteen months imprisonment on each of three charges of conspiracy, to be served concurrently, and \$500 fine on each substantive offence, or an alternative 6 months imprisonment; these terms for the substantive offences to be served consecutively to those imposed for the conspiracy in the event of the fines not being paid.

Jerry Voglino.—Eighteen months imprisonment on each of three charges of conspiracy, to be served concurrently, and \$500 fine on each substantive offence, or an alternative 6 months imprisonment; these terms for the substantive offences to be served consecutively to those imposed for the conspiracy in the event of the fines not being paid.

Narcisse Renaud.—Twelve months imprisonment on each of three charges of conspiracy, to run concurrently, and \$200 fine on each of the two substantive offences to be served consecutively to those imposed for the conspiracy in the event of the fines not being paid.

An interesting feature of this case is the fact that Guilbault, apparently fearing a shortage of sugar, which formed part of his process for the reclaiming of the alcohol, had hoarded approximately 105,751 pounds. This sugar was seized and sold, \$4,203.18 being realized from such sale. A Ford 1939 coupe, a Ford 2-ton 1938 truck and G.M.C. truck were seized, also a Ford 1932 truck.

The other six accused, Henry Marc Sauvé, Roger Tison, Joseph Dufour, Télesphore Delorme, Joseph Délorme and Gérard Mercure, have had their preliminary enquiry and have been sent for trial at the next term of the Court of King's Bench, which is expected will be some time during the month of May. All of these men are presently at liberty on bail.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Communist Party.—In view of present world conditions I consider it necessary to review at some length the activities of the Communist Party in this division, during the past year.

During that part of the year prior to the declaration of war, Communist Party organizers operated under great difficulties because of the activities of the Provincial Police in enforcing the Quebec Padlock law. The direct result of the application of this law was the driving of party activities underground. The dissemination of party propaganda by means of public meetings and parades, or the publication of party literature, was thereby greatly handicapped. Communist leaders were hard put to it to keep the strength of the party fluctuating between sixteen to eighteen hundred members.

Further difficulties were encountered by the leaders on the signing of the non-aggression pact between Russia and Germany. Apparently they had not been prepared for this sudden switching of allegiance to the Nazis who had, until that time, been held up to party members as their greatest enemy. The resultant confusion greatly weakened the party and it appeared for a short time that there was some possibility of the party breaking up. Leaders were, however, able to formulate explanations that were acceptable to their followers and the party merged from this difficulty and the subsequent difficulty brought about by the invasion of Finland, without serious loss of membership.

These difficulties were followed by intense activities on the part of the leaders of the movement. Coincidental with these increased activities, action under the Padlock law by the Provincial authorities, was suspended. By increased organizational and propaganda work, party membership has now reached the neighbourhood of 2,500 members. This figure, of course, represents only actual party members, but it will be appreciated that such members through having secured executive positions in various organizations, control a great many more than 2,500 persons and constitute a far greater potential danger than that figure appears to indicate.

Following the outbreak of hostilities, leaders of the Party believed that their subversive activities would be declared illegal and that the party would be "out-lawed." They have grown increasingly bold as time has elapsed without the Government taking this action, and went to the extent of placing candidates in the last Provincial and Federal elections in order to propagate their doctrines through the medium of the electoral campaign.

The circulation of Communist propaganda in the form of mimeographed leaflets and pamphlets has increased steadily since the outbreak of war. In this connection, the Canadian Civil Liberties Union and the Canadian Labour Defence League, affiliates of the Party, do a great deal of work in circulating the Communist literature.

Realizing that there is a considerable anti-conscription feeling in this Province, party leaders are making an issue of the conscription questions. Pamphlets and leaflets designed to attempt to convince the public that conscription is imminent, have been circulated, while much greater activity in this direction is now being planned.

In their anti-conscription activities, the Communists have joined forces with the Fascists and Nationalist organizations in this Province, and are now attempting to extend this organization to include groups that are anti-conscriptionist, but that, so far, have been equally anti-Communist. They appear to be making some headway in this direction and, unless their activities are curbed, will most probably draw many new followers to their Party, while extending the party control over additional organizations.

The unification of these organizations in a common objective is not to be regarded lightly, as the Communist Party will endeavour to foment trouble

through these organizations whether conscription is enacted or not, by their consistent anti-conscription and anti-war campaign. Should the membership of all these organizations come together, it will make quite a formidable group, possibly capable of causing the Government some embarrassment in its war effort.

In view of the alliance between Russia and Germany, the possibility of serious interference in Canada's war effort arising from the Communist organization, is, of course, apparent and well known; particularly, in view of the recent rumoured shifting of some of the controlling offices of the Russian Communist Party, to Vienna. The C.P. could, with ease, be used and may already be operating as an extremely well organized and widely extended espionage and sabotage organization. As an example of this possibility, Communist members employed on the Montreal Harbour, as well as those employed as seamen, have been instructed to submit to their leaders all details that they can possibly secure regarding ship loadings, cargo, arrivals and departures. Unemployed members of the Party have, in some cases, been instructed to attempt to secure employment as seamen, and to use such occupation for the gathering of information for the Communist Party.

VETERAN GUARDS

Great War Veterans were employed as special constables to do guard duties at various vulnerable points throughout the province, since the outbreak of hostilities. The total number of such guards employed has varied from 650 to 394.

Guard duties are carried out under the supervision of officers, N.C.O.'s of this Force, and of supervisors chosen from the veterans, and the services of these special constables have proven satisfactory.

Guards are established at the following points:—

Montreal Harbour	60
Jacques Cartier Bridge	43
Vickers Dry Docks	6
Victoria Bridge	32
Lachine Canal and Bridge	91
Soulanges Canal	60
Stand-to Party	9
Laprairie Radio Station	4
Verchères Radio Station	4
Drummondville W/T	11
Yamachiche W/T Station	7
Chicoutimi Radio	2
Charlesbourg	5
Lauzon Dry Docks	30
Quebec Harbour	12
Quebec Bridge	18
Total strength	394

One Officer, seven N.C.O.'s and three constables are permanently employed, in connection with this guard organization, while the O.C. Quebec Sub-Division and the N.C.O.'s in charge of various detachments assist in the work.

One car and three station wagons are in permanent use in connection with these guard details.

The kit issued to these special constables has been found satisfactory. In this regard I should like to mention the generous co-operation of a number of organizations and civilians in this province who generously contributed articles of wearing apparel not included in the issue of kit to the veterans, many of whom were in need of warm underwear and clothing.

9. The Officer Commanding, "D" Division, Winnipeg, Man.—Assistant Commissioner R. L. Cadiz

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Supervision of Pari-Mutuels at the two local race tracks was carried out, 14 days at Polo Park and 14 days at Whittier Park, this schedule being the same as in previous years. The whole 28 days racing being held in the Spring. Four members of the Force were employed daily on this duty.

The total amount of money staked at the combined meetings amounted to \$2,316,603 as compared with \$2,332,251 for the meetings in 1938, being a decrease of \$15,648.

The saliva test, introduced in 1935, was continued, a saliva test of each winning horse being taken. This action was carried out by the racing officials working in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture officials. No unfavourable reactions were reported during the whole meet.

No complaints were received in connection with the meets at either Polo or Whittier Parks, same being conducted in an orderly and efficient manner.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

The records of 291 drug stores were checked during the past twelve months with very satisfactory results. It is found that druggists are only too willing to assist in enforcing the Act and give excellent co-operation.

Investigations were also carried out in respect to War Veteran's allowances and pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—CUSTOMS BRANCH

Quite a lot of time is spent on preventive work, in connection with the enforcement of the Customs Act. Special patrols are maintained along the International Boundary at all times of the year, except when roads are impassable. In addition detachments near the Border pay close attention to preventive measures during patrols on other duties. A total of 116 cases were investigated resulting in 70 seizures. Forty-nine convictions were obtained. Special attention was given to the smuggling of illicit alcohol and as a result of our efforts very little of this commodity was successfully brought into Manitoba.

Seizures of special interest include the following:—

Pete Adanac, Winnipeg—Customs Seizure No. 8934.—Information was received that the above named was bringing a car load of alcohol from the U.S.A. on the morning of April 19, 1939. Patrols were sent out to try and intercept this car before it reached Winnipeg. At approximately 1.40 a.m. this car was observed passing through Carman at a high rate of speed on No. 3 Highway and later a patrol on that highway endeavoured to stop the car. One of the constables in uniform walked towards the oncoming car signaling it to stop. There was a momentary lull in engine acceleration but immediately full acceleration was resumed and the approaching car headed directly toward the constable. Seeing this the other constable in the police car endeavoured to force the speeding car into the ditch. He succeeded in doing this but in some miraculous manner it remained upright and after travelling along the incline of the ditch for one hundred yards returned to the highway and continued towards Winnipeg where it was chased by a City Police cruiser car and was finally abandoned at St. Norbert ten miles south of Winnipeg, the driver and his companion making good their escape. The car contained 182 American gallons of alcohol. The owner, Pete Adanac, when interviewed stated he had loaned the car to a relative but refused to give the name of this person. Extensive enquiries were made but we were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant entering a prosecution. The car was later sold by tender.

John Gosselin, St. Boniface, Man.—Customs Seizure No. 8907.—On March 26, 1939, a 1938 Ford Coupe containing 242 American one gallon tins of alcohol was seized at Winnipeg following a chase from Beausejour, 30 miles east of Winnipeg, and through a portion of the City and in which cruiser cars of the Winnipeg City Police took part. The driver of the car John Gosselin was arrested. It is believed this alcohol was brought in by a gang headed by Paul Stanlee a notorious dealer in illicit alcohol. During the chase through part of the north end of the city which several times took the cars past the home of Paul Stanlee, Stanlee backed his own car into the path of the pursuing police car in order to delay pursuit. For this Stanlee was charged by the Winnipeg City Police with obstruction. Stanlee apparently became aware of the chase through having his radio tuned in on the Winnipeg City Police radio broadcast wave length.

The car was seized under the Customs Act and Gosselin was charged under Sec. 169 Excise Act, convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. He was also charged by the Winnipeg City Police under the Government Liquor Control Act and with reckless driving under Sec. 285 C.C.C. and sentenced to four months on each, concurrent. The car was sold by tender.

Winnipeg Rugby Football Club, Winnipeg—Customs Seizure No. 9040.—On May 21, 1939, bootball equipment of appraised value for duty of \$694.54 was seized from the Winnipeg Rugby Football Club. This equipment had been brought into Canada by the Rugby team of the University of North Dakota when coming to Winnipeg to play an exhibition game with the Winnipeg Rugby team.

The truck, property of the University of North Dakota, was seized at Emerson on May 21 on the return journey. Jesse Preston, Manager of the Football team taking full responsibility for the truck being used to smuggle the equipment seized. The truck was released on payment of a penalty of \$100.

The equipment was released on payment of the duty paid value of \$1,068.88.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—EXCISE BRANCH

Conditions in regard to traffic in illicit spirits can be considered quite satisfactory. The seizure of a number of large stills and the prosecution of some of the ringleaders of the gangs operating these stills on charges of conspiracy, has had the effect of keeping the supply of illicit alcohol down to a minimum. During the twelve months under review 358 cases were investigated under the Excise Act a considerable number resulting in negative searches. 102 convictions were obtained and 18 cases are still under investigation. Eight large stills of commercial capacity were seized, all being in or near Winnipeg.

In addition to charges under the Excise Act, conspiracy charges under the Criminal Code were laid whenever it was possible to obtain evidence in support of such charges and considerable success attended our efforts in this connection. The most interesting seizures will now be referred to briefly.

Jacob Moulter, et al, Stonewall, Manitoba—Excise Seizure No. 13733.—On May 25, 1939, a large still of estimated daily output capacity of 150 gallons of spirits was found on the farm of Jacob Moulter near Stonewall, Manitoba. As the police party approached the buildings two men were seen running from the rear of the barn, in which the still was located, into the nearby bush. Members of the raiding party gave chase but were unable to apprehend these men. The still was in process of being dismantled and whilst a search was being made for the men who ran away, William and Mike Kissick drove into the farmyard with a truck, ostensibly for the purpose of hauling away the still. However, they had ready excuses for being there and at that time they could not be connected with the still, though they along with their brother John were well known to be involved in illicit liquor traffic and were believed the real owners of this particular still.

Jacob Moulter was arrested and charged with possession of a still. He later made a statement implicating several other persons. Following extensive enquiries, sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant charges of conspiracy to defraud being laid under the Criminal Code against seven persons, all of whom were eventually convicted. A stay of proceedings was entered on the charge laid against Jacob Moulter under the Excise Act on his conviction for conspiracy.

Sentences imposed in connection with this seizure were as follows:

John Kissick—Conspiracy—5 counts—4 years on each, concurrent
 Kost Kozanak—Conspiracy—5 counts—2½ years on each, concurrent
 Steve Pollock—Conspiracy—5 counts—2½ years on each, concurrent
 Mike Kissick—Conspiracy—5 counts—18 months on each, concurrent
 Nick Kachuk—Conspiracy—5 counts—1 year on each, concurrent
 Peter Malzanski—Conspiracy—5 counts—Suspended—4 years
 Jacob Moulter—Conspiracy—5 counts—Suspended—2 years

Irvine Hadaller, et al, Hazelridge, Manitoba—Excise Seizure No. 13798.—On June 16, 1939, a large commercial still was seized on the farm of Irvine Hadaller, Hazelridge, Manitoba. This still had an estimated daily output capacity of 150 gallons of spirits. Four large vats each of 500 gallon capacity formed part of this still and contained 1,200 gallons of wash. In addition 800 lbs. of sugar and a one ton Ford truck were seized. Three men, Irvine Hadaller, Leo Molynski and Peter Boyko were arrested and charged under the Excise Act with possession of a still.

Five charges of conspiracy were also laid against each of the three men and after considerable delay from various causes preliminary hearing was held and on February 15th all were committed for trial. It is expected these cases will be disposed of at the Assizes commencing in May, 1940.

At the preliminary Hadaller and Molynski were committed to gaol for eight days for contempt of court on refusing to give evidence against the other alleged co-conspirators.

Police Dog "Sultan" was used to good effect in connection with this seizure, helping materially in securing evidence against the accused persons.

Paul Ross, et al, Ross P.O., Manitoba—Excise Seizure No. 14289.—A very large still was seized on November 27, 1939, in a thickly wooded area near Ross, Manitoba. This still was in a large log building constructed after the manner of grain elevators with a large cupola in the centre. Its estimated daily capacity was 300 gallons of spirits. The steam boiler was of immense size. There were five wooden fermenting tuns of 2,000 gallon capacity each, three being full of wash. 500 gallons of spirits and 2,500 lbs. of sugar were also seized.

The building housing the still appeared to have been recently constructed. The still being erected first and the building constructed around it. It was situated in very swampy land and difficult to approach.

Three men located in a shack approximately one mile from the still were arrested. One lone man at the still escaped in the bush, being warned of the approach of the raiding party by a large dog kenneled in front of the building.

Charges under Section 164 (e) of the Excise Act have been laid against Paul Ross, Edmund Ross and Anton Saltel, the three men arrested, which have not yet been disposed of. Enquiries are continuing in an effort to obtain evidence to support conspiracy charges. From information gathered it is apparent that this still was owned by William Wolchuk of Winnipeg, who has long been known as one of the principal traffickers in illicit alcohol and who was recently convicted on charges of conspiracy arising out of another Excise seizure and sentenced to 5 years in Manitoba Penitentiary.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Close attention is at all times paid to the enforcement of this Act and conditions in regard to illegal traffic in drugs in this division area are considered satisfactory. 29 cases were investigated and two convictions were obtained.

James Farnum—No fixed abode—Possession of Drugs.—On June 5, 1939, James Farnum obtained $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. of Heroin from the National Drug Company by means of a forged order purporting to come from the Sanderson Drug Co., Winnipeg. Farnum was arrested at Russell, Manitoba, on June 9, and endeavoured to prove an alibi claiming he was not in Winnipeg on the date the drug was obtained. He was, however, positively identified as the man who obtained the drugs. It was evident he was only in Winnipeg a few hours and took pains to make his presence known at country points immediately prior to and after the time the offence was committed, but there was sufficient time unaccounted for as would enable him to get to Winnipeg and return to the country.

In addition to the charge under the Drug Act a charge of uttering a forged document was laid. The accused elected jury trial and on October 20, 1939, was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. The conviction was appealed. The Court of Appeal upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence to 9 months.

Owing to the fact that no drug was producible and there being some difficulty in proving that the bottle obtained from the National Drug Co. actually contained a drug, the charge laid under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was stayed.

Sidney Smith, Winnipeg—Possession Narcotic Drugs.—On August 11, 1939, Sidney Smith was arrested at Winnipeg with 7 capsules of Heroin (approx. 21 grs.) in his possession. He pleaded guilty to a charge of "Possession" and was sentenced to four years and fined \$200 and in default to serve a further term of one month.

Accused appealed against sentence and the Appeal Court reduced the term of imprisonment to 3 years. The fine and default penalty were not altered.

CRIMINAL CODE

There was a substantial decrease in the total number of Criminal Code investigations compared with the previous twelve months. There was, however, an increase in the number of safe-breakings, but with this exception offences of a serious nature were not above normal.

A great deal of time was spent on preventive work. Night patrols and highway traffic patrols operated continuously and their value cannot be over-estimated. It was found necessary to frequently change the system of night patrols due to the criminal element paying close attention to the operation of these patrols and a number of offences of breaking, entering and theft were committed in towns and villages after patrols had been through and checked all business places and found them intact.

Expert safewreckers were particularly active over a period of several months, but only in a very few instances were large sums of money obtained. These cases are usually very difficult to investigate. The culprits take cash only and are adept in their method of committing the crime so as not to leave any clues. True, the *modus operandi* often gives an indication of the identity of the gang responsible, but often that is the only clue available. Every year our detachment personnel continually endeavour to secure the co-operation of storekeepers and others who have to carry large sums of money in their safes, by having them keep a record of the bank and serial numbers of bank notes locked in the safe each night. Some co-operate fully, others after doing so for a time get careless and neglect to do so with the result there is very little if anything to work on.

These safebreaking offences practically ceased after the arrest of several well known safebreakers, so it is evident the persons arrested have been responsible for a large number of these crimes.

Mike Kalmakoff, Winnipegosis, Manitoba—Attempted murder.—On June 2, 1939, Mike Kalmakoff attempted to murder Tina Karazub, his common law wife, attacking her with a razor, but was prevented from doing her serious injury by John Karazub, her brother, who fortunately happened to be nearby and rushed to her aid when he heard her scream. Kalmakoff then slashed his own throat with the razor in an attempt to commit suicide, and would have done so if John Karazub had not succeeded in getting the razor away from him and tying his hands to prevent further injuries.

Constable J. R. Hanna, Winnipegosis detachment, was notified and left for the scene immediately. He found Kalmakoff in bad condition, the wound inflicted by Kalmakoff on himself being quite serious, causing considerable loss of blood. After rendering first aid, Cst. Hanna rushed Kalmakoff to hospital at Winnipegosis, where an immediate operation was found necessary.

The injuries inflicted on Tina Karazub were not serious. Kalmakoff recovered and was charged with attempted murder and attempted suicide. He appeared for trial at Dauphin, Manitoba, on November 16, 1939, was found guilty and sentenced to two years and six months with hard labour in Manitoba Penitentiary.

The motive for Kalmakoff's attempt to take the life of his common-law wife was jealousy.

Reginald Richard Rogers, Lena, Manitoba—Attempted murder.—A charge of attempted murder was laid at Boissevain, Manitoba, on January 18, 1940, against Reginald Richard Rogers, who that date had fired a .22 rifle at Miss Mary Barnard, daughter of George Barnard, by whom Rogers was employed.

That morning George Barnard left the farm to drive his nephew to school at Lena, leaving his daughter Mary alone at the farm with Rogers.

About 10 a.m. Miss Barnard was sitting in the dining-room in front of a hot air register reading a book. She heard Rogers come into the kitchen and then go out to the wash room. Almost immediately he came back into the kitchen and standing in the doorway leading into the dining-room with a .22 rifle in his hands said, "I am going to shoot those bloody cows," and made some other remark about not having to feed them then. He then said, "I guess I will shoot you while I am at it," and pointed the rifle at Miss Barnard. As he did so she put the book she was reading to the left side of her face and slumped towards the floor. She heard a shot, looked up and saw smoke coming from the rifle barrel. Rogers commenced to load the rifle again and Miss Barnard ran from the room and upstairs. As she was running upstairs she heard another shot and looking over the bannister saw that a coal oil lamp which was on a table in the dining room was broken. She yelled at Rogers, telling him to stand the lamp up so the oil would not run out. Rogers paid no attention, walked out of the house and over to the barn.

Miss Barnard then notified L/Cpl. McIntyre, Killarney detachment, who on arrival at the farm found Rogers at the barn going about his work. He asked Rogers where he had put the rifle he had been using. Rogers replied that he had broken it when he hit a stall in attempting to hit a cow with it, and then dropped it into the manger. The rifle was found broken under some hay in one of the stalls. In another stall a cow was found dead, having been shot in the head with a .22 rifle.

When spoken to Rogers appeared dazed and acted as though he could not comprehend what was taking place. He was immediately placed in safe custody.

As there appeared to be no reason or motive for the actions of Rogers, arrangements were made for him to be examined by a psychiatrist, who stated that in his opinion Rogers was insane on the morning he shot at Miss Barnard and that Rogers would undoubtedly manifest further evidences of mental derangement in the nature of impulsive and violent outbursts.

In view of this opinion the attempted murder charge was stayed and Rogers was formally committed to Brandon Mental Hospital under the provisions of the Mental Diseases Act.

Marvin S. Virstuk, Ethelbert, Manitoba.—Manslaughter.—This man was charged with manslaughter following investigation of an automobile accident which occurred on March 25, 1939, about three miles north of Ethelbert, Manitoba.

Nick Paliy of the R.M. of Ethelbert, riding a bicycle, was struck by a car driven by Virstuk and died from injuries received. Paliy was travelling on the left side of the travelled portion of the highway. Virstuk, travelling in the same direction, sounded the car horn on overtaking Paliy and apparently thinking Paliy was not going to move over to the right side endeavoured to pass Paliy on the wrong side. As Virstuk turned to the right Paliy also turned and Virstuk was then too close and travelling too fast to avoid an accident.

There was evidence that Virstuk had been drinking in a beer parlour shortly before the accident, also that he had been driving very fast considering the condition of the highway.

At his trial at Dauphin on November 15 the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and no further action was taken against him.

Albert Stevenson, Hodgson, Manitoba.—Manslaughter.—Shortly after 5 p.m. Sunday, November 26, 1939, Mike Antonchuk of Fishing River Post Office district, about 8 miles southeast of Hodgson, Manitoba, was shot and instantly killed by a .22 rifle in the hands of Albert Stevenson, a resident of Hodgson.

Stevenson went to the residence of Mike Antonchuk for the purpose of purchasing some homebrew. He was supplied with one half gallon for which he paid \$2.50. He was also given a drink by Antonchuk. While Stevenson was at Antonchuk's three other men arrived and there was more drinking. Both Stevenson and Antonchuk became very intoxicated. About 5 p.m. Stevenson prepared to go home and all five men went outside the house. Stevenson was carrying the half gallon of homebrew in a sack on his back and a .22 rifle in his hand. Antonchuk said he wanted to have a talk with Stevenson and told the other three men to go into the house and wait for him. The three saw Antonchuk and Stevenson leave the yard arm in arm on the best of terms but both somewhat unsteady on their feet. The three went into the house. A few minutes later they heard a shot and on going outside saw Stevenson run across the road and into bush on the farm of Bill Mamchuk. Fifty yards along the road they found Antonchuk lying dead. These men heard nothing of any altercation and there were no signs of any struggle.

Stevenson was located at a farm house a little more than a quarter of a mile from Antonchuk's place. He had arrived there about 7 p.m. He did not have a hat or mitts nor a rifle. He appeared to be in a stupor and stated he knew nothing about what had happened except that when he arrived at this farm house people there accused him of shooting Antonchuk. He said he had awakened in the bush about ten minutes previously and did not know where he was. He saw a light in the farm house and came there. He said he remembered being at Antonchuk's place and having a few drinks of homebrew, but did not remember how he got out of the house or what happened after until

he woke up in the bush. Stevenson's rifle, hat, mitts and the half gallon of home brew were found at different places in the bush. The rifle was lying with the breach open and empty when found.

Examination of the clothing and body of the deceased disclosed that the fatal shot had been fired quite close to the body. The bullet entered the left side, proceeding in an upward direction piercing the heart, and was found in the muscles at the back of the neck.

Examination of the bullet and rifle at the Scientific Laboratory, Regina, showed the bullet was fired from Stevenson's rifle.

No motive for murder could be found and taking all the circumstances into consideration it was concluded the rifle had in some manner been accidentally discharged, therefore a charge of manslaughter only was laid.

At his trial at Winnipeg on January 17, 1940, a verdict of "not guilty" was brought in by the jury and Stevenson was acquitted.

Safeblowing and Safebreaking

Gordon Mills, N.F.A.—Breaking, entering, theft and safeblowing.—During the early hours of June 4, 1939, the offices of four elevators and the C.P.R. section tool house at Rathwell, Manitoba, were broken into and the safe in the office of the United Grain Growers Elevator blown. There was no money in this safe. Quick action on the part of Edward Tully, section foreman at Rathwell, resulted in the arrest of Gordon Mills, an expert safe blower with an extensive criminal record. Mr. Tully with four companions returning home to Rathwell about 3.30 a.m., June 4, heard a gas car start up on the railway and proceed east. Tully recognized it as his gas car. He and his companions immediately drove east in Tully's auto, got ahead of the gas car and at a railway crossing six miles east of Rathwell placed some tire chains across the track, derailing the gas car. Two men on the gas car were thrown off but got up and ran away. One of them, Gordon Mills, was captured, the other made good his escape and his identity was not established. Mills was detained and turned over to the local Municipal Constable until the arrival of Constable Condie and D/Const. Peach.

Mills admitted he and his companion broke into the five places at Rathwell but he refused to tell who his companion was. Five charges of breaking and entering with intent and theft were laid to which Mills pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to 3½ years on each charge, concurrent.

We are firmly convinced that Mills and his associates were responsible for some other safeblowing offences in this division, but we were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to support further charges.

John A. Barnett and Alex Poroznuk al. Delay, N.F.A.—Breaking, entering and theft and safebreaking.—About 6.30 a.m. October 15, 1939, Constables Stillborn and McKayseff, on night patrol from Minnedosa detachment observed a car parked on provincial highway No. 10, 4½ miles northwest of Minnedosa. Two men, John A. Barnett and Alex Poroznuk alias Alex Delay were with this car. On checking the car it was found the licence plate had been issued for another car and a bottle partly full of whisky was also found in the car. Not being satisfied with the explanation given by these men, the patrol decided to take them and the car to Minnedosa and hold them on a charge under the Provincial Liquor Act for further investigation.

Shortly before reaching Minnedosa, Shoal Lake detachment night patrol caught up to them with information that Walter Dufurat's garage at Elphinstone had been forcibly entered, the safe broken open and approximately \$3,000.00 stolen. The two men and car were thoroughly searched but no money was found.

Considering it possible these men may have been responsible for the offence at Elphinstone the patrol returned to where the car had been parked and behind a telephone pole close by, a red pullover sweater tied in a bundle was found which contained \$1,016.60 in currency. The serial numbers of some of the bank notes in this bundle were identical with the numbers of certain bank notes known to have been in Dufrat's safe. An extensive search was made and police dog "Sultan" used, but the remainder of the money reported to have been in the safe was not recovered.

Certain other evidence was obtained by the use of the dog "Sultan", who performed very well in this case. Given a scent from the shoes of Barnett, Sultan followed a trail from Dufrat's garage, behind the building next to it, down a lane to the main street, and stopped in each doorway along the street to the store of S. Stoffman, which was also broken into the same night and the safe which was empty smashed open. From Stoffman's store Sultan followed a trail some distance out of the village to a point where it could be seen a car had been parked. Tire tracks made by this car corresponded to the tires on the car used by Barnett and Poroznuk. Along this trail and in the vicinity of where this car had been parked Sultan found a pair of gloves, a pair of overalls, pair of trousers, pair of boots, cap, tin of tomatoes and several packets of cigarettes. These articles were found in several different places. The clothing found showed evidence of having been worn by persons who had smashed open safes. The tin of tomatoes and the cigarettes were of similar brand to some stolen from the store of S. Stoffman. A can of the same brand of tomatoes was also found in the car used by Barnett and Poroznuk. The can in the car had most of the label torn off. The missing portion of this label was found near where the other articles were located.

The boots and other clothing were taken to the Scientific Laboratory at Regina and the evidence resulting from the examination there definitely connected the exhibits with the offence and should assist materially in establishing the guilt of the offenders.

Barnett and Poroznuk were each charged with two offences of breaking, entering and theft and on December 12 1939, were committed to trial. Barnett was successful in obtaining bail early in January 1940 and almost immediately recommenced his criminal activities. On February 10 Barnett along with Mike Atamanchuk and John Andrusiak broke into the office of the Manitoba Motor League in Winnipeg with the intention of breaking into the safe. When two constables of the Winnipeg City Police appeared on the scene a gun battle ensued in which City Police Constable John McDonald was killed and Constable Stewart wounded. Mike Atamanchuk was also wounded and later committed suicide when about to be arrested. Barnett was arrested and has been committed for trial on a charge of murder.

From information obtained and certain partial admissions made by Barnett and Poroznuk we are convinced that these men were responsible for several other safebreakings in this division area, but the necessary evidence to connect them with these offences could not be obtained.

Herbert Ernest Armstrong and Jack Manning, N.F.A.—Breaking, entering and theft and safeblowing.—About 7.45 a.m. on the morning of December 11, 1939, D/Cst. Peach, T.E.H., Brandon Sud-Division C.I.B., and Sgt. Hamm, C.P.R. Police, whilst watching a cache of goods, stolen from C.P.R. box cars, alongside the C.P.R. tracks one mile east of Kemnay, Manitoba, observed two men proceeding west on foot along the railway tracks. These men passed the cache and continued towards Kemnay. Cst. Peach and Sgt. Hamm drove to Kemnay with the intention of interrogating the two men and waited at the station. On seeing Cst. Peach the men turned and ran. Cst. Peach gave chase until they entered a large open field. He then returned for the police car and Sgt. Hamm and continued the chase across the field catching both men. They gave

the names of Herbert Ernest Armstrong and Jack Manning. On being searched these men were found to possess a large sum of money. They were placed under arrest and after being warned stated they had stolen the money from the T. Eaton store at Brandon early that morning, having blown the safe with a stick of dynamite. They were taken to Brandon and turned over to the Brandon City Police who laid charges of breaking, entering and theft. All money stolen from the T. Eaton Company was recovered. Until the men admitted they had blown the safe in the T. Eaton Co. store Cst. Peach and Sgt. Hamm had no knowledge of the offence having been committed.

Armstrong and Manning were further interrogated by D/Cst. Peach and L/Cpl. Syron and Armstrong admitted blowing safes in the store of L. McNicol, Pipestone on August 22, 1939; the garage of J. H. Unger, Plum Coulee on September 13, 1939; and breaking into the Post Office at Horndean on November 2, 1939. He would not give the names of his companions on those occasions and maintained Manning was not involved. No further admissions were made by Manning.

Armstrong pleaded guilty to four charges of breaking, entering and theft and was sentenced to three years on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Manning was sentenced to three years for his part in the Brandon City offence.

THEFT OF GRAIN

William Bold and Andrew Bold, Minnedosa, Man.—Breaking, Entering and Theft of Grain.—This case illustrates the value of night patrols. About 4.30 a.m., May 18, 1939, Cpl. Brims, D.J., and Const. McKayseff, W., of Minnedosa detachment, on night patrol stopped and checked a car driven by William Bold a farmer living near Minnedosa. This car was loaded with nine sacks of barley which Bold and his brother Andrew, who was with him, admitted stealing from a granary. They also admitted several other thefts of grain over a period of several months and their apprehension cleared up a number of complaints.

William Bold pleaded guilty to nine charges of B.E. and theft of grain and Andrew Bold to six charges. Both were sentenced to one year on each charge, concurrent.

Glenn Driscoll and Harold Driscoll, Woodside, Man.—Theft of Grain.—On September 27, H. R. Hotel, farmer near Austin, Manitoba, reported to Gladstone detachment the theft of 40 to 50 bushels of flax. This flax was a mixture of varieties known as Bison and Red Wing. Tire tracks were found near the granary but were not suitable for casts being made. They were, however, identified as having been made by: R. front, Dominion Royal Master; R. rear, Goodyear Speedway; L. rear, Seiberling Standard. L. front, not known but well worn. The complainant was given a written list of these tires so that he could be on the watch for a car or truck using such tires. This written list of tires proved of value at the trial of the offenders in support of the evidence of the investigators regarding the tire tracks, and the tires on the car involved in the theft.

On September 29, L/Cpl. Toews, R. D., and Cst. McRae, G. N., of Gladstone detachment called at the home of Glenn and Harold Driscoll, suspects in previous grain thefts. In the yard they observed a 1928 Chrysler Sedan with tires identical to those on the vehicle used to haul the stolen flax from Mr. Hotel's granary.

Sometime previously a cache consisting of an upturned wagon box had been found some distance from the Driscoll premises and which was believed to have been used by the Driscolls to hide stolen goods. This cache was visited and 24 bags of flax were found under the wagon box. A piece of a man's work shirt was also found stuffed into one corner of the wagon box. The Driscoll premises

were again visited and searched and other pieces of the same shirt were found. Flax seeds were also found in the clothing of both Glenn and Harold Driscoll. They explained the flax in this clothing as coming from their own field of flax which they had just cut, but not threshed.

The flax found on the two men and in the cache was identified by grain experts in the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, as being a mixture of Red Wing and Bison, and identical to the sample taken from Mr. Hotel's granary. A sample of the flax from Driscoll's field was threshed and proved to be a different variety and immature. The pieces of shirt were taken to the Scientific Laboratory at Regina and it was definitely proven they were all from the same piece of material and parts of the one shirt.

Glenn and Harold Driscoll appeared for trial at Portage la Prairie on November 24, 1939, on charges of B.E. and theft of flax and pleaded not guilty. After hearing most of the evidence for the prosecution, including that of Surgeon Powers of the Scientific Laboratory and the grain experts, defence counsel requested permission to change the plea and the accused then pleaded guilty. They were each sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Dmitro Senchuk, Dauphin, Manitoba—Wilful Damage.—This case is interesting on account of the unusual character of the offence.

On October 22, 1939, W. D. Strang, a farmer, complained to Dauphin detachment that some person had been scattering noxious weed seeds on his land adjoining the town of Dauphin. Examination of this land revealed that weed seeds had been sown on about five acres. Footprints indicated this had been done by hand. A piece of board had been placed as a marker where the sowing ended. The material scattered looked like screenings from a grain elevator.

A sample of the seeds was carefully gathered from the land and samples of screenings were obtained from all grain elevators at Dauphin. It appeared from examination and comparison that the sample from the land was similar in many respects to a sample from the pool elevator.

Nineteen acres of the Strang farm had formerly been owned by Dmitro Senchuk who lost same in 1937. This piece of land was then leased to Mr. Strang. It was also learned that Senchuk occasionally received a load of screenings from the pool elevator in return for work done at the elevator. These facts pointed to Senchuk as a logical suspect.

Arrangements were made to watch the field at night. This being done by two members of Dauphin detachment and two watchmen employed by Mr. Strang and the Municipality of the Town of Dauphin which was also interested. On the third night Senchuk was apprehended in the act of scattering seeds by hand from a pail. He also had a sack containing screenings with him.

A sample of the screenings in the sack and another sample gathered from the ground where it had just been scattered were taken and these along with the first sample from the field were sent to the Plant Products Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg for expert analysis. This analysis showed that all three samples contained almost exactly the same kinds of weed seeds and the same percentage of noxious weeds. In the opinion of the analyst all samples were from the same original source.

Senchuk elected for speedy trial before Judge Bonnycastle in County Court at Dauphin, was convicted and sentenced to one year with hard labour.

FINGERPRINT AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Due to the extensive variety of the work entailed and executed by the Fingerprint and Photographic Section at Division Headquarters, this Department has been kept constantly busy and a compendium of the work performed during the year ending March 31, 1940, is outlined hereunder:—

During this period all prisoners subject to the provisions of the Identification of Criminals Act have been photographed, fingerprinted, and the necessary description forms completed. In all cases extra copy of individual fingerprints have been taken for the local Fingerprint Section for filing purposes. In numerous cases an extra set has been taken for the Single Fingerprint Section at Ottawa where the individual concerned has been charged with a serious offence or where a previous conviction has warranted such a step being taken.

Exhibits have been checked at or received from 93 scenes of crime for fingerprints. These various examinations have resulted in 30 identifications being made, 13 of which have definitely connected the perpetrator of a crime with that offence, resulting or materially assisting in convictions in all cases.

Outstanding among these cases is one in which assistance was rendered the Winnipeg City Police *re* Paul Prymack, Transcona, Man. (Theft of car, Sec. 377 C.C.), whose fingerprints were found on the rear-view mirror and right no-draft ventilator of a stolen car, identification being made by means of the Single Fingerprint collection.

On November 28, 1939, a bicycle with a defaced serial number, suspected of being stolen, was seized from one J. A. Salagun, Pleasant Home, Manitoba, which after being treated in the prescribed manner, raised the original number sufficiently enough for an identification to be made, resulting in two convictions, one of theft and one of possession, and the bicycle which was stolen in 1935 returned to its rightful owner.

The Single Fingerprint collection at present includes 576 sets or 5,760 individual prints. This means of crime detection should prove of increasing and inestimable value in the future.

Numerous scenes of crime have been covered by this Section with a view to preserving evidence photographically or by the taking of measurements for the preparation of scale drawings for court purposes, etc.

Instruction imparted in the past to members of Brandon and Dauphin Sub-Divisions and Portage la Prairie detachment in photography, fingerprinting and plan drawing is now proving its worth in that they have now obtained a very satisfactory degree of efficiency.

Lectures in photography and plan drawing, in respect to systematically recording evidence at the scene of a highway traffic accident, have been given to members of the Winnipeg detachment and Highway Traffic Department.

Lectures on photography and fingerprinting and plan drawing have also been given to each class of the Winnipeg R.C.M.P. Reserve.

The past year has witnessed many useful improvements in the photographic equipment, here, so that it is now possible to cope with practically any given situation.

Considerable assistance has also been given to the City, Town and Municipal Police Forces throughout the Province.

10. The Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—Inspector J. Fripps.

Upon appointment of A/Comm. C. H. Hill as Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal, C.A.S.F. I took over command of "E" Division from him on the 22nd November, 1939, and submit herewith report for the twelve months ending March 31, 1940.

RE-OPENING OF BARRACKS

Fairmont Barracks was re-opened on the first of November, 1939, and the single men's quarters at 1255 Broughton Street, Vancouver, dispensed with as from that date.

CUSTOMS ACT

General.—In keeping with our practice of recent years, deep-sea vessels have again received close attention in the port of Vancouver, in our efforts to curb the considerable amount of petty smuggling from ship to shore. Though not as numerous as formerly, the number of seizures has been well maintained, bearing in mind the altered conditions on the waterfront since the outbreak of War. In connection with this phase of our work, the action of the Department of National Revenue in granting authority to withhold clearance of vessels pending receipt of duty paid value of goods seized from members of the crew, has strengthened our hand considerably.

Thomas Georgeson, ss. Winkleigh, Vancouver, B.C.—A particularly flagrant case was involved in the seizure from Thomas Georgeson, master of the ss. *Winkleigh* of twenty-six quarts of whiskey, whilst the vessel was in Vancouver Harbour. The provisions of section 185 of the Customs Act were invoked in this instance, a penalty of \$400 being exacted.

Donald P. Barrett, Vancouver, B.C.—Towards the end of 1938 Donald P. Barrett, of Oakland, California, who had previously entered Canada as a settler, flew his Curtis Robin plane into Canada on a Tourist Permit, and subsequently crashed whilst attempting a landing at Adams Lake, near Kamloops, B.C. In August, 1939, Barrett attempted to fly the plane out after making temporary repairs, but again crashed at Adams Lake. He returned to the United States, but following investigation by our Vernon Detachment, the plane was placed under seizure and its destruction has now been authorized by the Department. A rifle and ammunition brought in with the plane and not declared to Customs were also forfeited.

Edward Homer, Rossland, B.C., and Chas. J. Miles, Trail, B.C.—Our Grand Forks detachment, which covers a very wide area of the border between this Province and the State of Washington, has again had a very active year. Amongst the more notable seizures reported were those made from the two above named individuals, who are engaged in the plumbing business at Rossland and Trail. After preliminary investigation on both sides of the border, it was discovered that Homer had engaged in extensive smuggling of plumbing supplies, consisting entirely of the smaller items. His plan was to purchase a quantity of supplies in Spokane, Washington, from a reputable firm, obtaining the necessary documents for Customs purposes for the larger items only. The smaller goods he then concealed in such articles as bath tubs, toilet bowls, and wash bowls, which were not declared when he entered Canada. The first seizure made from this man covered the twelve month period commencing in January, 1939, and resulted in an ascertained seizure of goods amounting to \$430. Two trucks used in the smuggling activities were also placed under seizure, one being released on payment of Voluntary Penalty in order that Homer might carry on his business. As it was felt at this stage of the investigation that the full extent of this man's offences had not been uncovered, another check was made as a result of which a further ascertained seizure of goods amounting to \$439 was effected, this covering the period between August, 1937, and December, 1938.

During our investigation into the circumstances leading to the Homer seizure, evidence was obtained indicating that Charles J. Miles, of Trail, an acquaintance of Homer, had also engaged in the same practice, and this was subsequently established to be the case. In this instance the goods placed under ascertained seizure amounted to almost \$700, the smuggling having taken place in exactly the same manner as in the Homer case. Miles had used Homer's truck as well as his own auto to bring in the smuggled articles, and in these circumstances only his own car was placed under seizure, being released on payment of Voluntary Penalty in order that he might continue in business. At the present

moment the circumstances surrounding these seizures are the subject of further investigation, with a view to placing before the Department such evidence as is available to support a possible prosecution under the Customs Act.

EXCISE ACT

General.—Our enforcement of the Excise Act has revealed little change from the previous year, in so far as general conditions are concerned, the number and volume of seizures being well maintained. It is worthy of note, however, that two attempts to engage in the illicit liquor business on a commercial scale in the Vancouver area were successfully nipped in the bud. Our happy relations with officials of the B.C. Liquor Control Board and the Vancouver City Police Dry Squad have been maintained, and have been productive of excellent co-operation in a number of seizures.

John Catalano, Vancouver, B.C.—As a result of investigation covering several weeks by our Preventive Squad, the seizure took place in a Vancouver residential district last September of the largest illicit still in our experience in Vancouver. Our enquiries had first centered on John Catalano, an Italian suspected to have been previously engaged in the illicit liquor traffic in Toronto and Winnipeg. During the course of our investigations, U.S. Treasury investigators visited the Vancouver C.I.B. and produced a circular containing photograph and description of one John Campagna, wanted by them for violation of the U.S. Revenue Laws and also for alleged murder in Italy. His photograph was immediately recognized by L/Cpl. Taylor in charge of the Preventive Squad, as being that of Catalano. The American officials requested his arrest through the Canadian Immigration office in Vancouver, and Catalano was subsequently arrested in the street and escorted to the U.S. border, where he was turned over to the proper authorities. Before he had had any knowledge of his enforced departure from Canada, however, Catalano had made arrangements for William Will, a previous offender under the Excise Act, to operate the still, which had been in action for several days when Will's residence was raided in the early morning of September 24th. Together with the still, 92 gallons of alcohol were seized. Will was charged as a second offender under sections 164 and 169 of the Excise Act, and was convicted in Vancouver Police Court on both counts, receiving a sentence of 6 months' imprisonment, \$500 fine, or further six months in default, on each charge. Judging by the expert nature of the construction of this still, Catalano must have had an exceptionally thorough knowledge of the distilling business. The alcohol produced was of a very high standard.

Joseph Pinvidic, Vancouver.—Another previous offender was brought to book in February in the person of Joseph Pinvidic, whose activities in the trafficking in illicit spirits have been a source of trouble for the past several years. Following a close watch on his movements, Pinvidic was seen to enter his car with a suspicious looking parcel on one of the main streets of Vancouver. When L/Cpl. Taylor stepped on the running board to investigate, the suspect immediately slipped into gear and speeded round an intersection in an effort to avoid discovery. Fortunately for our N.C.O. the car mounted the curb and struck a light standard before attaining much speed, and Pinvidic was placed under arrest when the parcel was found to contain bottles of spirits, which together with the auto, were placed under seizure. Although the amount of liquor involved was small, this man's conviction as a second offender is viewed with great satisfaction, as he is a man whose activities demand constant watching as long as he is at liberty.

CRIMINAL CODE

Harry Marshall and Jack Ziporkin, Counterfeiting, Vancouver.—Following information received from the Vancouver City Police, and subsequent investigation by members of Vancouver C.I.B. a complete counterfeiting outfit for the manufacture of counterfeit 50 cent coins was seized in Vancouver on April 9, 1939, when Harry Marshall alias Hanen and Jack Ziporkin were arrested and charged jointly with possession of a counterfeit mould, section 556 of the Code. A number of the counterfeits, together with the master coin, were included amongst the items seized. The two appeared for trial in Vancouver County Court during the following month. Ziporkin received a sentence of one year's imprisonment and Marshall nine months.

Tony Capello and George Freeman, Counterfeiting, Vancouver.—During the early part of last summer, investigation was made into the appearance of counterfeit silver dollars, circulating in Vancouver. Following information received, our suspicions were directed towards the above named men, who were kept under close observation by members of this Force. On August 2, a raid was made on the premises occupied by Capello, who was found with an iron ladle containing molten babbitt in his hand; on the dressing table there was a blow-torch, while on the bed were two counterfeit one-dollar coins still hot. Three moulds were also found, each containing a hot coin. Freeman, who was also present, claimed to have entered the room to visit Capello just prior to the arrival of the police. However, he was not wearing his sweater which was found hanging on a nail in the room. Search was made of Freeman's own room in another part of the city, and on his bed mattress was found a quantity of babbitt shavings, which had no doubt been caused by re-setting the milling and cleaning the edges of the coins. Analysis of the shavings showed them to be similar to the metal contained in the coins found in Capello's room. The two men appeared before the Honourable Justice Manson and Jury in Assize Court at Vancouver on September 13, 1939, and each was found guilty on charges of "being in possession of counterfeit moulds" and "making counterfeit coins." They were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on each count, sentences to run concurrently. The conclusion of this case was very satisfactory, and the heavy sentences imposed have no doubt acted as a deterrent to other criminally inclined persons seeking to make an easy living in this manner.

Robert Wattie and Owen Carey, Theft of Money Orders and Uttering of Money Orders, Vancouver.—Towards the end of March, 1939, our assistance was requested by the District Director of Postal Services, Vancouver, in connection with the cashing in Vancouver banks of a number of forged Postal Money Orders. Investigation of the handwriting on these Orders indicated that they were the work of the same person who had endorsed several pension cheques stolen from mail boxes in apartment houses in the city since October, 1938. The thefts and forgeries of pensions cheques together with a number of commercial cheques continued at sporadic intervals until September, 1939, some of them being for amounts running into hundreds of dollars. In spite of the number of bank tellers victimized, the almost complete lack of any definite description of the person or persons cashing these instruments gave our investigators and the Vancouver City Police detectives working on the case little in the way of clues to work on.

D/L/Cpl. Parsloe of the Vancouver C.I.B., who had been detailed to this investigation, had, after thorough elimination of a number of suspects, directed his attentions to one Robert Wattie, who had a previous record for forgery and theft from mail boxes. During careful watching of Wattie's movements he was observed on December 1, in suspicious circumstances, calling at apartment

houses in the west end of the city, in company with another individual at that time unknown to us. Although it was not possible to take any action at this juncture, L/Cpl. Parsloe definitely concluded that these were his men.

On December 28, advice was received from the Post Office officials that a book of blank Money Orders had been stolen from a sub Post Office in the city. Four of these were cashed on that day at different banks, for amounts totalling over \$270. On the following day, one of the victimized bank tellers recognized on the street the man who had passed a Money Order on him the previous day, followed him to a downtown cafe, and notified a uniformed city constable, who placed the suspect under arrest. This man, Owen Carey, who turned out to be a former bank manager, had two of the stolen Money Orders in his possession when arrested, and on being interrogated later admitted quite frankly that out of 65 branch banks in Vancouver, he had victimized 52, either with Postal Money Orders, or cheques. At the same time he maintained that he had had no part in the actual theft, and although closely questioned by Parsloe, refused to implicate Wattie, albeit he admitted knowing him and being in his company when the two men were seen together in the west end on December 1.

A search of the radio repair shop operated by Wattie was made, and the book of stolen Money Orders was found in a parcel hidden in the back of a small radio. Wattie claimed ignorance of the contents of the parcel, which he said had been left in the store by Carey, but he was placed under arrest and booked on a charge of retaining stolen property.

On January 12, Carey pleaded guilty in Vancouver Police Court to two charges of uttering forged Money Orders, and five charges laid by the city police covering the other cheque offences. He received concurrent sentences of three years' imprisonment on each charge.

In the case of Wattie, as we had a considerable amount of evidence available to support charges of forgery and conspiracy, due consideration was given to this aspect of the case. It was finally decided to charge him with theft of Money Orders, as Carey had volunteered to give evidence and our case was very strong. The case was heard before his Honour Judge Ellis in Vancouver County Court on February 27 and March 5, when, in addition to Carey's testimony, the prosecution was able to establish that the standards of Wattie's writing produced in court were identical with that on the forged Money Orders. Wattie was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The successful outcome of this long and tedious investigation was very satisfactory, and was in no small measure due to the persistence and painstaking work of D/L/Cpl. Parsloe. The Post Office authorities both here and at Ottawa have been pleased to express their appreciation and commendation for the splendid work performed by this N.C.O. in this case.

OPIMUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Special attention is given to the enforcement of this Act. During the year it was deemed advisable to increase the strength of the Drug Squad, this being due to the fact that in order to obtain evidence, considerably more time had to be spent on the investigations than was required in past years. I consider the illegal traffic in drugs in this province is well under control.

There has been a noticeable decrease in forgeries of prescriptions. However, there has been a slight increase in the breaking and entering of drug stores. The cause of this, no doubt, is due to the spasmodic supply of narcotics available to the Drug addicts. Also during the latter part of the year, it has been noticed that the large size opium cans have given way to the one-tael size. The only explanation of this seems to be that the one-tael size is easier to smuggle ashore than the five-tael cans.

Another point worthy of mention is the fact that a large number of Chinese addicts, who were previously opium smokers, now due to the high price of opium, have turned to a more economical form of administering themselves drugs and have adopted a hypodermic injection of opium water, the usual eye-dropper and hypodermic needle and bent spoon being the only paraphernalia necessary.

During the year seven convictions were obtained in connection with the possession and growing of poppies. The situation in this regard is now considered to be well in hand.

During the year another close survey was made in this division in regard to the Marihuana (*Cannabis Sativa*). Plants were found growing on two farms for the purpose of wind breaks for gardens, the plant being known only as hemp to the farmers. However, we had no difficulty in obtaining the co-operation of the land owners, and the plant and seed were completely destroyed.

A very important point of law is to be presented to the Appeal Court of this province, the whole gist of the argument being whether or not section 5 subsection 2 of the Criminal Code of Canada, which in the past has proved to be of great assistance in the prosecutions under Section (4) (d) of the Act, in so far as the words "knowledge" and "consent" are concerned in the said subsection, are applicable to any person or persons found on the premises where narcotics are discovered. In particular, the Magistrate in his interpretation of the meaning of the word "consent" in said subsection decided that mere acquiescence is not sufficient but there must be something of an active nature, either mental or physical; there must be some kind of control; there must be something upon which the consent of the accused must operate and this consent must be effective. At present, there are two cases under review by the Court of Appeal in this connection. It is hoped that a favourable ruling will be obtained.

The following are some of the noteworthy convictions:—

Mah Fon Sum, Victoria, B.C.—Subject was arrested on April 21, 1938, charged with possession, selling and distributing opium. He was eventually tried at the Assize Court in Victoria on October 12, 1938, on two charges: 1, selling opium on April 20, 1938, and 2, possession of opium on April 1, 1938. The jury found the accused "not guilty". A Stay of Proceedings was then entered on the distribution charge. This was due to the fact that the agent who was instrumental in purchasing the narcotics, could not be found. During the early part of 1939, the agent in question, having been located and agreeing to give evidence in this case, a new indictment was drawn on two counts: 1, unlawfully distributing opium between the 18th and 21st April; 2, possession of opium on April 20. Both counts were part of the same transaction on which the accused was arrested in April, 1938. On March 22, 1939, the indictment was read in open Court and the name of the accused was called and on failing to answer Counsel for the Crown thereupon applied for Bench Warrant to apprehend the accused and this was granted.

Subject, a native-born Chinese, had, since his release, been in Vancouver, B.C. By arrangement, he was arrested immediately on warrant and on March 29, he appeared at the Assize Court in Victoria, before Mr. Justice Robinson on the new indictment. Counsel for the accused entered a plea of *autrefois acquit*. Thereupon a Jury was empanelled to try the issue in question. His Lordship instructed the Jury to find the decision in the negative. This was done and that Jury was discharged and a fresh Jury empanelled to try the case.

The agent gave evidence as did the arresting Officers who had investigated this case, the jury retired having heard the evidence, and they found the accused "guilty" on both counts. A sentence of two years and six months with hard labour and a fine of \$250, in default of further six months' imprisonment was imposed on the first count and a like sentence was then imposed on the second count to run concurrently with that on the first.

In view of the fact that the jury had previously acquitted subject, the conclusion and the sentence in this case was considered very satisfactory.

Charlie Mah June, Union Bay, B.C.—Subject had been a narcotic suspect since 1925 and in the years following was the object of much investigation. He was considered to be one of the main sources of supply for Vancouver Island and Vancouver City. He was a contractor for Chinese labour for the coaling of ocean-going vessels at Union Bay, operating a store and a large number of bunk houses in conjunction with his contracting business.

In April, as a result of very definite information and investigations made, a large raiding party was organized to raid all known points at Union Bay simultaneously, the Narcotic Squad being augmented for this purpose. A large cache of opium and cocaine was found in a disused room in one of the bunk houses. On searching the person of the accused, two keys were found which fitted the locks of this room. On the person of the accused, a small quantity of opium was also found.

Subject eventually came to trial at Nanaimo B.C. and was found guilty by a jury. In view of the fact that the accused had been in Union Bay for the last thirty years and was able to produce character witnesses well known in the occidental community, a light sentence was imposed. His Lordship stated that a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment, a fine of \$200 and in default a further three months' imprisonment would be sufficient in view of the man's standing in the community.

David McLeod, Vancouver, B.C.—During the first part of April, 1939, information was received that subject was distributing heroin, morphine and powdered opium. This, he stated, he was receiving from a veterinary Surgeon in this City.

At 10.45 p.m. on April 19, an agent telephoned to state that Subject was in possession of three phials of morphine, heroin and other narcotics, for which he wanted \$15.00. The informant was given \$10.00 in order that he could put subject on the spot as he was unknown to members of the Drug squad. The informant made arrangements to meet subject in one of the city beer parlours and after propositioning him for the drugs at \$10.00, left him stating as an excuse that he was endeavouring to raise a further \$5.00. The agent informed the investigating officer that subject had three tubes and was heavily armed. As a result necessary precautions were taken in putting this man under arrest his arms being pinioned to his sides. Two fully loaded revolvers were found on his person, together with three phials containing narcotics. Eventual investigations proved that the accused was in the employ of a physician in this city who was extremely ill and verging on a mental collapse and that he had been stealing from the physician's stock of narcotics, the physician having previously run a pharmacy.

He was eventually charged with possession of morphine and on the advice of the City Prosecutor no charge was laid in connection with the carrying of concealed weapons as it was considered the Magistrate would impose a severe sentence in this case. However, on appearing before the Police Magistrate, he pleaded "guilty" and the Magistrate imposed a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, a fine of \$200, in default a further one month imprisonment. A charge of theft of over \$25.00 was also laid against this man, the revolvers having also been stolen from the physician. The Magistrate imposed a sentence of two years, less one day.

Norman Dye, Victoria, B.C.—During September, 1939, a drug store at Ladysmith, B.C., one at Victoria, B.C., and a hospital at Sidney, B.C., were broken into and large quantities of narcotics were stolen. Eventually subject was arrested and charged with possession of narcotics. The Narcotic Squad in-

vestigated this man's activities and on the breaking and entering charge of the Aaronson's Drug Store in Victoria, it was found that the burglar in this case had left a small pinch bar or "jemmy" at the scene of the crime. As this bar was new, hardware stores in Victoria were checked and eventually a clerk in one of the larger stores, was able to remember the sale of the pinch bar and to give a very good description of the person purchasing same. At the time of his arrest accused was in possession of a small box of hypodermic needles. The box could be identified by the owner of the aforesaid Drug Store. This, together with the "jemmy" was considered sufficient to lay a charge of breaking and entering against subject. He was then interviewed and eventually made a statement admitting all three of the breaking and entering charges. He was eventually charged and sentenced at Victoria City Police Court, a sentence of two years, less one day, being imposed.

Sarain Singh, Vancouver, B.C.—Subject, a Hindu, employed in a Lumber Mill at Port Hammond, was arrested in April 1939 and charged with possession of opium poppies and in that connection received a sentence of six months' imprisonment, fine of \$200 in default a further one months' imprisonment. On his release from gaol on that sentence in August, he returned to this city and in the latter part of September information was received that subject was selling opium poppy water to white addicts in the east end of the city, for nine dollars per forty-ounce bottle.

As a result, our agent introduced a constable of this division to subject as his brother-in-law. Eventually several purchases were made with listed money, by the constable, under surveillance of members of the Drug Squad. On October 5, a final purchase was made and subject was arrested after he had handed over the bottles of opium poppy water to the constable. On his person was found the listed money.

Two charges were placed against the accused for selling morphine and on appearing before the Police Magistrate, he pleaded "guilty" to both charges and was sentenced to two years in Westminster Penitentiary, fined \$200 in default a further month. A similar sentence was imposed on the other charge, to run concurrently. This is the first conviction in this province for the sale of opium poppy water.

Mah Fon Shee, Vancouver, B.C.—Subject is the brother of Mah Fon Sum also a native-born Chinese and a persistent street peddler, being one of the main connection for the majority of white addicts in this city.

In June, 1939, he was arrested and charged jointly with a white prostitute, Margaret Dempsey, with possession, and whilst at liberty on bail, the accused re-commenced his trafficking. We were not successful in our endeavours to make a further case until September 21, when he was again arrested in his room on a charge of possession, and was subsequently released on bail. However, on October 6, Mah Fon Shee failed to appear in the Vancouver City Police Court. As a result, a Bench Warrant was issued and he was apprehended the same day and on being searched, a small quantity of opium was again found on his person. As a result a third charge was laid.

Subject pleaded "guilty" at the Vancouver County Court in November when concurrent sentences of two years' imprisonment in Westminster Penitentiary. \$200 fine or a further two months' imprisonment were handed down.

Margaret Dempsey appeared for trial the same day when a minimum sentence was imposed.

Paul Dumont, Dave Boice, Winnifred Chapman, Vancouver, B.C.—In October, 1939, Diacetylmorphine made its appearance on the street. This was being retailed by a Paul Dumont and it was ascertained that the source of supply was Dave Boice. Both these men had, during the first part of the month,

come from Winnipeg. As a result of investigations made, Paul Dumont was arrested and charged with possession as was also Dave Boice. The white woman Winnifred Chapman who had previously been released from Kingston Penitentiary, where she had served a sentence on a conviction under the Act, was also arrested. A sentence of two years, fine of \$200 in default one month was imposed in the case of Paul Dumont, a minimum sentence being imposed in the cases of Dave Boice and Winnifred Chapman.

Since the conviction of these persons there has been no more heroin on the streets in Vancouver.

Jay Yen, Vancouver, B.C.—In January, 1940, information was received that subject was responsible for the distribution of large quantities of opium decks to the white street peddlers. As a result of investigations made, test purchases were made by an agent from the accused and when it was considered that this case should be brought to a conclusion, a large order was placed with the accused who was arrested before he contacted our agent, twenty decks of opium being found on his person. A search of the premises where it was known that he resided, resulted in the finding of a large quantity of decks of opium, same being put up in 20 and 5 deck lots. A total of 88 decks was seized.

He eventually appeared before the Police Magistrate on a charge of selling and possession and pleaded "guilty" to both charges. As a result, a sentence of two years' imprisonment was imposed, a fine of \$200 in default a further one month, in each case to run concurrently.

The arrest and conviction of the accused was considered very satisfactory. As a result of his arrest, there was a local panic amongst the white addicts for a number of days, thereby proving that he was a distributor in the business in a large way.

Dr. G. H. Tutill, Merritt, B.C.—During the period from August to December, a long investigation was made in this case and we were successful in getting an informant who was able to introduce Constable Murton to this physician and eventually Constable Murton made a number of purchases, being covered right in the physician's office by Constable Brooks. Three charges of selling has been laid against this physician and the case will come up for hearing in the Assize Court in Kamloops, B.C. The evidence obtained in this case is considered strong.

This is the first case for a considerable time, where we have been able to introduce a member of the Force to buy direct from the physician.

Chan Fu, Vancouver, B.C.—Information was received that subject was selling opium by the can. As a result of investigations, the agent purchased a can for the sum of \$360.00. The money being paid over to the suspect, he was arrested before he returned to our agent. A can of opium was found in his pocket, together with \$5.00 of listed money.

Subject was charged with possession and appeared before the Police Magistrate on February 1, 1940. He pleaded "guilty" whereupon a sentence of two years in the B.C. Penitentiary was imposed. Subject had acted as a runner for one of the larger concerns in this city which is at present under investigation. The object of purchasing this can was to eventually establish the fact that narcotics were coming from the suspected premises.

Wong Chong, Vancouver, B.C.—As a result of a long investigation covering a period of three years and of numerous purchases made indirectly from subject, on March 1, 1940, subject was arrested with one can of opium in his possession, by members of the Drug Squad. A further search revealed a key to a room in one of the local hotels which, on being searched, was found to be that of the accused and contained a number of his effects and correspondence. Under the mattress of the bed, a further two cans of opium were found. In a savings bank book, it was seen that the accused had deposited a sum of over \$1,000 during the month of February.

At present, the case is before the Court and it is expected that it will be finally disposed of in County Court in the near future.

During this investigation it was known to us that a number of white distributors were obtaining their supplies of opium from the accused. However, no action was taken against them until we obtained sufficient evidence against Wong Chong, when we closed our investigation against the following:—

Fred Hopkins, Vancouver
Fred Miller, Vancouver
Norman "Moose" Stuart, Vancouver
Edwin McQueen, Vancouver

The above named distributors of opium were all charged under Section 4 (*d*) possession, and when they appeared before the Police Magistrate at Vancouver, pleaded "guilty" and were each sentenced to serve two years in the B.C. Penitentiary, fined \$200 and costs or in default of payment one month additional imprisonment.

The conducting of this investigation by D/Cpl. Haywood and members of the Drug Squad required a high degree of ingenuity and long hours of duty to bring same to a successful conclusion, and it has resulted in the closing of another source of supply.

During the past year the Drug Squad have handled a large number of investigations in which they have obtained approximately 95 per cent convictions out of prosecutions entered. The method used now by the distributors in the City of Vancouver make it exceedingly difficult to obtain evidence which would result in convictions, and the price of opium has steadily increased. For instance, twice during the past year it was reported to us that a five-tael can of opium was selling at \$500 and a five-grain deck of opium was selling at \$4 per deck. This is a good indication that the supply of illicit opium is anything but plentiful, and in my opinion speaks well of the work performed by our Drug Squad.

INTELLIGENCE SECTION AND CIVIL SECURITY

Co-operation with the B.C. Provincial Police was maintained in this particular connection, and Commissioner Parsons of that Force arranged to forward to this Office any information gathered by members of his Force regarding individuals suspected of harbouring designs prejudicial to the public safety, especially at time of crisis, and all such information was pooled at this Intelligence Section Office.

This centralization of records made it possible to quickly secure full information regarding any individual or organization engaged in subversive activity. This proved itself to be of particular use to us in connection with the Visit of Their Majesties The King and Queen to Vancouver, and in connection with the necessary action at the outbreak of hostilities.

During the summer months when the outbreak of war was imminent, additional personnel was engaged to work amongst the foreign element. Particular attention was paid to Anti-British organizations, and when war broke out in September, it was possible, with a minimum of delay to apprehend the known leaders of such organizations as the N.S.D.A.P. and the D.A.F. for internment.

During the summer months a survey was made of all vulnerable points in this province; every mile of the two Trans-Continental Railway Lines—C.P. and C.N., were surveyed, as were all important Power Plants, Ship Yards, Bridges, Transmission Lines, and Industries, of vital importance to the National welfare.

Close co-operation has been maintained with the Department of National Defence, and special precautions have been undertaken to guard against sabotage.

It has been possible to arrange for a contact in each of the industries of vital importance, such as munition works, ship building yards, power plants, etc., as well as any National Defence projects.

Particular attention has been paid to the waterfront, and amongst the various organizations employing large numbers of men, considerable numbers of whom are foreign born, in connection with shipping.

INTERMENT OF ALIEN ENEMIES

As a result of the preparations made it was possible, immediately after the outbreak of war, to apprehend all known leaders of the N.S.D.A.P. and the D.A.F. in this province for internment. All individuals so arrested were escorted to Kananaskis Internment Camp. Sixty-four such individuals were interned. Since their internment, 8 have been released on appeal to the Advisory Committee, and the individuals of this latter group have been kept under surveillance since their return to civilian life. With the internment of those leaders the flourishing Nazi organizations were broken up.

At the outbreak of war certain vulnerable points of vital importance to the national welfare, which had been previously surveyed from this office, were placed under guard by the Military Authorities. Subsequently as fast as arrangements could be made to do so that guarding of these points was taken over by this Force, utilizing the services of specially engaged Special Constables as guards. Guards were selected from Returned Men's Organizations and ex-members of this Force. There are to date eighteen points under guard, utilizing the services of 215 guards. A satisfactory system of supervision is maintained over these guards. Contact is maintained with major industries in order to advise them on new protective measures and to exchange security suggestions between technical men of the various industries.

ANTI SABOTAGE

Every precaution has been taken to guard against sabotage in this area, particularly on the Vancouver waterfront. In this connection close co-operation has been maintained with Civic and Provincial Authorities as well as the Department of National Defence Officials. Contacts have been established in longshoreman and waterfront workers' organizations. A number of alleged suspected attempts at sabotage have been investigated and have been satisfactorily cleared up. The most noteworthy of these investigations is as follows:—

Information was received early in March 1940, through the Naval Authorities that an attempt was to be made to sabotage the R.M.S. *Niagara* in the port of Vancouver by an organized ring of saboteurs allegedly operating out of the United States of America. One of this ring turned "informer" and proceeded to Vancouver to acquaint the Authorities with the details of the alleged plot. This man, Frank Day, was met at the Air Port in Vancouver on his arrival here on March 11, and stated that six men, named Thompson, Rogers, Barker, Schultz, Schiller and Kennedy, were to arrive in Vancouver where they would contact him to prosecute their plans. Day was a chemist and was employed by this gang because of his technical knowledge. He was to prepare bombs by which the *Niagara* was to be destroyed. Explosives for this purpose were to be purchased in the United States and smuggled into Canada. As the *Niagara* was due to sail from here on March 13th, there was not time to check this man's history and antecedents in order to judge the authenticity of his story, and the only possible action we could take was to

presume his story, however fantastic, was correct, and take all necessary precautions to guard the ship while trying to run down the members of this alleged gang. On March 12th, Day was supplied with a car, in accordance with his wishes, so that he could proceed to the designated point near the International Boundary Line, pick up the explosives which were to be purchased for this plan by another member of the gang, and bring them back to Vancouver where a conference of most of the members of this gang was to take place. Day's every movement was kept under surveillance, but he failed to either produce the explosives or contact any member of the alleged gang, with the exception of Barker whom he later stated was really named Becker. It was later possible to contact Becker who proved to be a reputable and innocent citizen who had been approached by Day and under a pretext used him for the purpose of making his story appear to be true. Very careful and thorough enquiry in every possible direction finally proved Day to be a mental case, and that the story of the alleged sabotage of the *Niagara* was a figment of his imagination. Day is presently held by the Canadian Immigration Authorities in Vancouver awaiting final disposition.

MARINE SECTION

On radio instructions received from the Commissioner, the Master of the Cruiser *MacDonald* was instructed on the 28th of August to proceed with his vessel to Ucluelet on the west coast of Vancouver Island to work in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Air Force, also for guarding against sabotage. The Master was instructed that he would receive all necessary orders in this respect from Squadron Leader Mawdsley.

At a later date volunteers were called for from all members of "E" Division, Marine Section, for transfer to Naval Service and practically all members of the crews of both the Cruiser *MacDonald* and the M.P.B. *Imperator* stated their willingness to volunteer. The transfer of both ships and crews was effected on the 1st of October, 1939.

Schooner St. Roch.—This ship arrived in Vancouver on October 5, 1939, from the Western Arctic, and under instructions proceeded to Esquimalt on October 16 for overhaul, after arrangement for berthing space had been made.

COMMENDATIONS

Reg. No. 11396 L/Cpl. McDuffee A.F. was promoted to his present rank for his courageous action in rescuing two ladies from a burning house close to his home in Vancouver, on January 7, 1940.

11. The Officer Commanding "F" Division, Regina, Sask.—Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION WORK

A Division "Modus Operandi" Office has been opened. It works in conjunction with the Central "Modus Operandi" Branch at Headquarters, paying particular attention to local criminals. So far, its records and indices are not complete enough to expect very much in the way of results, but gradually the information on file is being added to, and in time it is hoped that this new Branch will serve a useful purpose. The facilities of the office are available to city police forces, as well as our own men.

Safeblowers were again active, but it is gratifying to note that an increasing measure of success was met with in apprehending and convicting this type of criminal. A great deal of time is spent by all ranks in arranging preventive measures. Night patrols were set up, as our resources permitted. Particular

efforts were made to encourage merchants, grain company payors, and other rural business men to co-operate with the police. Head Offices of the various grain companies were contacted and they agreed to issue instructions to their agents on certain salient points.

USE OF COMMERCIAL RADIO

We have continued to use the commercial radio station at Regina in making daily broadcasts at regular intervals. During the summer bulletins were put on the air twice daily, while in the winter it has been found the one period a day is sufficient for our needs. The experiment, inaugurated in the fall of 1938, and continued to date, has proved its value. Not only is it a quick means of disseminating alarms and information to our own men, but it also permits us to ask for public help through a popular medium and one that gives speedy results.

RE-REGISTRATION OF REVOLVERS

The re-registration of revolvers as required by Criminal Code provisions was carried out. This entailed a very considerable amount of clerical work at detachments.

The outbreak of war increased our duties very noticeably. A vast number of complaints concerning suspected persons were registered and each had to be looked into. A number of persons have already been prosecuted and convicted under the Defence of Canada Regulations, chiefly for making public remarks "intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty, or to prejudice recruiting."

RELIEF

Another type of work that takes up a considerable proportion of our time is the investigation of frauds in connection with the issue of relief. The Provincial Department concerned draws any suspected cases to our attention, and a certain number also arise from complaints registered with us by citizens. There is a good deal of clerical work involved in handling these cases, as relief applications and orders have to be obtained and checked.

TRANSIENT UNEMPLOYED

The transient situation was not so acute in 1939 as in past years, perhaps on account of improved general conditions. Unemployed men continued to drift back and forth across the country, but their numbers seem to have been reduced, and they caused no particular trouble through congregating in towns and cities, as has been the case in the past. Assistance was rendered to the Railway Police by our regular detachment personnel, but it was not thought necessary to establish special railway patrols as had been arranged in other years.

A few of the more serious crimes handled during the year are summarized hereunder; in addition, certain other cases have been mentioned that are of interest on account of the unique methods followed in securing evidence, or for the reason that the case itself is of an unusual nature.

CRIMINAL CODE CASES

Re: Stanley Illerbrun, Murder, Lebret District, Sask.

In October, 1938, Herbert John Schill, a farmer of the Lebret district, disappeared from his home. The circumstances were somewhat unusual and inquiries were commenced.

October 16 fell on a Sunday. Schill attended church at Lebret in the morning with some members of his family, had lunch with a friend, and got back to his farm about mid-afternoon.

At dusk, Schill and his hired man went to the barn to do the milking. Later on the hired man, Stanley Illerbrun, returned to the house and asked Mrs. Schill if her husband had come in. He was told that he had not, and then informed Mrs. Schill that a car had driven into the yard while they were milking and that Schill had apparently driven away in the car. Certain circumstances excited suspicion and our investigation was pressed over a wide area. Searches were made of the farm and vicinity, but winter closed in without a solution being found.

In the spring of 1939 additional searches were instituted and on June 7 a large manure pile adjacent the farm buildings was thoroughly worked over by a party of police and civilians under the direction of Detective-Sergeant Hermanson. The body was discovered at the bottom of the pile, and on an autopsy being performed it was established that death had been caused by a bullet wound in the head. Portions of the bullet were recovered from the body.

Illerbrun, in the meantime, had returned to his home in the Gull Lake district, Saskatchewan. He was arrested, and shortly after his apprehension he confessed to the commission of the crime.

The .22 rifle, belonging to the victim, was delivered to the Scientific Laboratory at Regina. Test bullets discharged from this weapon were compared with the portions of bullet recovered from the body and the Laboratory was able to establish that the mortal bullet had been fired from the same rifle. This was an important piece of evidence, as Illerbrun, in his confession, indicated that this was the weapon he had used in committing the murder.

Various other items of evidence of a corroborative nature were developed following Illerbrun's arrest.

Coroner's Jury found that Illerbrun was responsible for his employer's death, and the Preliminary Hearing was proceeded with immediately after the inquest; the accused was committed to stand trial.

Illerbrun came before the Court of King's Bench on October 25, 1939. As part of the Crown's case, the confession was tendered and accepted as evidence. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on January 25, 1940.

Counsel for Illerbrun, Mr. J. A. Fraser, K.C., of Regina, moved for a new trial before the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, stressing as his main ground that the jury had been improperly directed. The Court upheld the appeal and ordered a new trial.

The case again came before a jury at Melville in March, 1940. Once more the confession was introduced as a part of the Crown's case and admitted. The accused himself gave evidence on this occasion, saying that there had been disagreement between himself and Schill on various points and that as a culmination they had come to blows in the cow barn. He, Illerbrun, had grabbed the .22 rifle which was hanging on the wall in the barn, and had fired in order to scare Schill, but when he found that his shot had caused the farmer's death he buried the body in the manure pile and concocted the story as to Schill's disappearance.

The Jury, apparently not impressed with the testimony of the defendant, found him guilty, and the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Taylor, sentenced him to be hanged at Regina Gaol on June 21, 1940.

The prime factors leading to the successful conclusion of this case, despite a vigorous defence, were first, the care taken by Detective-Sergeant Hermanson in accepting the confession; and secondly, the evidence by Sergeant Churchman of the Scientific Laboratory staff, who was able to positively identify the bullet recovered from the body as having been discharged from the rifle found on the farm.

Re: Nelson Sammy (Treaty Indian)—Murder, White Bear Indian Reserve, Carlyle District, Sask.

On the evening of August 25, 1939, the White Bear Indian Reserve became the scene of a startling tragedy when Nelson Sammy, previously regarded as a "good" Indian, brutally shot and killed his mother-in-law, "Old Lady Shewack" and father-in-law, "Old Shewack" in the vicinity of their cabin. He then proceeded to the cabin of Joe McArthur (Indian) where he shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Ruth Sammy who was sitting at the supper table between her two daughters. The crimes mentioned were apparently all motivated by jealousy and family trouble.

Preliminary investigation was carried on during the night by members of Kipling Detachment and Detective-Constable Fossum of the Weyburn C.I.B. On the morning of August 26, extra police were detailed to the area to carry on the investigation and apprehend the fugitive, who had abandoned the bicycle he had been riding while committing the offences, and had taken to the densely wooded Moose Mountain area in which the Reserve is situated.

Upon request for the assistance of a dog to trail the fugitive, Cst. Rhodeniser of Yorkton Detachment was detailed to the scene of the crime with Police Dog "Tell".

The search continued throughout the day of August 26, the police posse under the direction of Corporal J. Paton being assisted by the Indian Agent and a few of the more courageous Indians. The Indians for the most part kept to their cabins and gathered on the hilltops. Upon the arrival of Cst. Rhodeniser with the dog "Tell", an attempt was made to pick up the trail of the fugitive, but this at the time was futile.

At about dusk that evening, information was obtained from an Indian, "Standing White Man", that Sammy had been seen in the vicinity of the informant's barn at the west side of the Reserve. As it was feared that Sammy might carry out certain threats and commit further crimes during the night, it was decided that an effort should be made to capture him at once. The posse in charge of Corporal Paton and consisting of Cst. Rhodeniser with dog "Tell", L/Cpl. Caswell, Cst. Stackhouse, Cst. Stanyer and Mr. J. R. Morrison, the Indian Agent, proceeded to the point where the Indian had been seen. Thereupon the dog "Tell" picked up the trail, closely followed by the police party. The trail led along a cow path and turned off into the brush where the dog, courageously followed by his master, Cst. Rhodeniser, located the fugitive. Sammy was called upon to surrender; shots were exchanged between he, Cpl. Paton and Cst. Rhodeniser, resulting in the latter being mortally wounded and dying within a few minutes; Sammy was also severely wounded, captured, and taken to the Arcola hospital where he recovered.

Nelson Sammy was subsequently committed for trial on four separate charges of murder.

On December 12, 1939, his trial started before the Court of King's Bench at Arcola, Saskatchewan, presided over by Mr. Justice Taylor, Sammy being first tried for the murder of his wife. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

On December 15 Sammy was charged with the murder of "Old Shewack" and "Old Lady Shewack". A plea of "guilty" to manslaughter was accepted by the presiding Justice, and the accused was sentenced to twenty years in the Prince Albert Penitentiary, to run concurrently with the first sentence.

In the matter of the murder of Cst. Rhodeniser, application was made by the Crown to have the trial set over until the next sitting of the Court of King's Bench at Arcola on April 2, 1940, the application being granted.

Members in charge of the investigation of the above crimes were commended by the Deputy Attorney-General upon the excellent way the evidence was

collected and submitted at the trials. The tragedy of the case overshadows the crime, being the untimely death of the gallant Constable who so courageously followed the path of duty, upholding the traditions of the Force.

Re: Ernest Flook, Murder and Suicide, Esterhazy, Sask.

On October 10, 1939, the late Constable Gleadow apprehended Ernest Flook on two charges of theft committed by him (Flook) a few days before. Further investigation made on that date indicated that Flook had been involved in a number of thefts in the district during the past three years, and a considerable amount of stolen property was recovered that afternoon on the premises occupied by Flook.

In the early morning of October 11, Cst. Gleadow left Esterhazy Detachment with this accused and was later seen entering a shack with him, which shack is situated behind Flook's home at Esterhazy.

Flook's sister, from the house, saw the accused come out of the shack alone and drive off in the police car, and on proceeding to the shack found Cst. Gleadow unconscious on the floor. He died before assistance could be obtained.

The Officer Commanding Yorkton Sub/Division and other members soon reached the scene. From investigation made it would seem that Cst. Gleadow had proceeded to the shack with Flook to look for further stolen property, and while examining the contents of a suitcase Cst. Gleadow was struck twice on the back of the head with a claw hammer, and later shot twice through the chest with a .22 rifle.

Pursuit of the accused was immediately taken up, and that same morning he was located some twenty miles northeast of Esterhazy, where he was sitting in the police car parked in some brush.

Flook was known to be armed and consequently he was called upon to surrender. The car was surrounded and approached with caution. Upon nearing the car a shot was heard, and upon reaching same it was found that Flook had fatally wounded himself in the head with a .22 rifle. He expired before a hospital was reached.

Flook, while sitting in the police car, had written a lengthy confession of the murder of Cst. Gleadow and his other criminal activities. From this and the investigation made it is obvious that Flook acted entirely alone in the murder of Cst. Gleadow and his subsequent escape from custody.

Re: Isobel (Mrs. Henry) Emele, Murder, Sookson district, Saskatchewan.

At about noon on September 18, 1939, Cst. P. E. Hughes, accompanied by Mr. George Pease of Waskesiu, was hunting prairie chicken just outside the Prince Albert National Park Boundary in the Cookson district, when Mr. Pease was approached by Mrs. Henry Emele, who lived close by, and who asked Mr. Pease if he had seen her husband Henry Emele, saying that he had just shot himself and had gone into the bush, and indicated by pointing southward the direction her husband had gone. Cst. Hughes was summoned and Mrs. Emele repeated her story.

All three got into Cst. Hughes' car, who drove slowly southward about one hundred and fifty yards, where a man was noticed lying on his back, close to Albert Hodgson's house, a neighbour of the Emele's. Cst. Hughes recognized the man as being Henry Emele. He was obviously in a critical condition, suffering from a wound under the right arm on the chest, his clothing being saturated with blood. Although in serious condition, Emele was still conscious.

Cst. Hughes and Mr. Pease carried the wounded man into the back seat of the car and made him as comfortable as possible. The Constable, Mr. Pease and Mrs. Emele got into the front, Hughes driving as fast as possible to the hospital in Prince Albert, and sending word whilst en route to the Officer Com-

manding Prince Albert Sub/Division that a shooting had occurred under suspicious circumstances. Whilst on their way, and in answer to Cst. Hughes' questions, the wounded man replied, "She shot me." Asked what he meant by "she", he answered, "My wife." Emele also added, "I was digging potatoes in the garden and went in for dinner, the door was fastened from the inside, she said 'wait a minute' and she shot me through the door."

About thirteen miles from Prince Albert Cst. Hughes noticed Emele slump forward and judged from his appearance that he had just died, which was confirmed a few minutes later upon their arrival at the Victoria Hospital in Prince Albert.

A lengthy investigation was carried out by members of the Prince Albert C.I.B. and adjacent detachments. Dr. Frances McGill, Provincial Pathologist, performed an autopsy and in addition to establishing that the cause of death arose from the bullet wound, she gave it as her opinion that from the nature of the wound and its location it could not have been self-inflicted.

A hole was found in the door of the house, corresponding to that described by the victim a short time prior to his death. This portion of the door was subjected to examination by the Scientific Laboratory, and chemicals such as would be found from burned powder were discovered impregnated in the wood.

Mrs. Emele was questioned by the police, and while at first giving conflicting statements, she later admitted commission of the crime and directed investigators to the point where the rifle she had used was hidden.

Mrs. Emele was charged with murder and duly committed for trial. She appeared before the Court of King's Bench at Prince Albert on February 13, 1940. The presiding Judge, Mr. Justice P. M. Anderson ruled that the confession was inadmissible. He also refused to admit the statement of the victim made just prior to his death and while en route to the hospital. Accordingly the Crown was forced to go ahead on what was largely circumstantial evidence, though this was supported by useful testimony given by Sgt. Churchman of the Scientific Laboratory as to his findings in the examination of the ballistic exhibits submitted to him.

The Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

The Crown has since entered an Appeal with a view to securing a new trial.

Re: Robert Gutschmidt, Attempted Murder, Shamrock district, Saskatchewan.

This case occurred in the previous annual report year, but was carried to a conclusion in the period under review.

In the late p.m. of January 3, 1939, Cst. L. J. Kiggins of Gravelbourg Detachment received a telephone call from Walter Smart, a farmer living about eighteen miles northwest, saying that his son Edwin, also a farmer and trapper, had been shot and injured in his shack that same evening while reading by lamplight.

Immediate investigation by Cst. Kiggins showed that Smart was not badly injured, but that he had been shot at through a window, the bullet breaking one pane of glass. He had felt a slight pain in his chest as the noise of the breaking glass occurred. He found blood on his shirt, then, blowing out the lamp, looked out the window and saw a man running away across the snow. Smart reached for a rifle and shells, and upon going outside saw a man riding away on a dark coloured horse. He fired in the air in that direction twice, but the rider was then lost sight of. Smart then walked to his father's farm two and a half miles away.

Smart upon being questioned said that Robert Gutschmidt had called on him the night previous, January 2, to warm himself, and during the conver-

sation Smart mentioned having received \$44 for weasel skins a short time before. The constable was aware that Gutschmidt was in need of money so that he might be married, or face a charge under the Child Welfare Act.

Patrol Sergeant Usher from Assiniboia assisted on the following day. The hoof prints made by Gutschmidt's horse on January 2, were found to have the same peculiarities as those made by the horse of the unknown person the night of the shooting, the peculiarity being a dragging of both hind feet when trotting in such a manner that the surface of the snow was disturbed. The same thing was also found in the yard of the suspect's girl friend and in the farm yard of his father's home. One of the horses at the Gutschmidt farm was also seen to have this same fault and it was later found to be the animal usually ridden by Robert Gutschmidt.

When questioned at his home, Robert Gutschmidt denied having been at Smart's farm on January 2. He also said that he had not been there for over two years. As the investigation was hampered considerably by this man's family advising him in the German language, which neither of the policemen understood, he was taken to Gravelbourg where he still denied having been at Smart's farm on January 2. He was given the opportunity to face Smart on this fact and still stoutly denied having been there and considerable argument passed between the two. Finally Gutschmidt admitted calling there, but said he had been afraid of being blamed for what happened on January 3 if he admitted it.

The investigation then moved to Bateman, a small town close to the Gutschmidt farm, where it was found that the accused had purchased .22 shells about two weeks previous. Being faced with the facts, he suddenly burst into tears and at the same time said, "I did it, I needed money." He was placed under arrest and taken to Gravelbourg. When at his evening meal in a restaurant he was asked by Cst. Kiggins if he required a lawyer he answered in the negative. Later that evening he was taken to the detachment office and after receiving the proper warning with an explanation of same, he gave the two investigators a voluntary written statement, part of which was in his own handwriting, and in which he said he intended to shoot Smart and take his money.

Exhibits, consisting of two portions of a lead bullet which had been found in Smart's shack on January 4, together with the rifle, and the clothing worn by Smart were taken to the Scientific Laboratory, Regina. The bullet was found to have been broken in two by striking the buckle on Smart's overalls. Microscopic enlargements of these articles were later produced in court and explained by Sgt. Churchman, which drew favourable comment from both the Judge and counsel.

Gutschmidt was charged before a Police Magistrate under Section 274 with Unlawful Wounding, and, counsel having been obtained, he pleaded "guilty" to this, but later changed his plea to "not guilty." This charge was dropped, and on the instructions of the Department of the Attorney-General a charge of attempted murder was pressed, and he was committed for trial.

In Court of King's Bench at Gravelbourg, defence argued strongly against admitting as evidence the statements given to the police, but the Court held they were admissible. The jury being unable to agree, they were dismissed and a change of venue was ordered.

Three weeks later this man came before the Court of King's Bench at Assiniboia where the statements were again the subject of much argument. Again they were admitted and the accused was found guilty of attempted murder and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert Penitentiary.

The case was appealed by the defence on the ground of inadmissibility of the statements and excessive sentence. The judgment handed down by the

Saskatchewan Court of Appeal is found in 72 C.C.C., 128, R. v. Gutschmidt. It was held that a confession induced wholly by the accused's belief that his guilt might be proved from the facts which the police had ascertained in his presence, and not elicited by threats or inducements, is admissible in evidence. No inducement was made by the officers taking Gutschmidt before Smart and by their confronting him with the fact of his purchase of shells. MacKenzie, J. A. said:

"Such confession therefore is in our view to be appraised as a spontaneous and so voluntary outburst on the appellant's part, induced wholly by his own conception of the provability of his own guilt based upon what he was conscious the police then knew. While it was presumably prompted by fear, such fear came from within himself, not from anyone in authority."

It was also held that the warning and explanation given before taking the confession while the accused was in custody, were sufficient to render the statement admissible.

However, as the jury had recommended leniency, as Gutschmidt had no previous record, as he was only twenty-five years of age, and as Smart was only slightly hurt, the sentence was reduced to five years.

Re: Frederick H. Peterson, Conspiracy, Forgery, Theft, and False Pretences.

In the last annual report particulars were carried of an investigation into the burning of a number of grain elevators in the northern part of Saskatchewan during the years 1937-38. Mention is made therein of the prosecution and conviction of John Anderson and John Edward Johanson on charges of arson. In all ten elevator fires were involved; Anderson confessed to being implicated in ten of these crimes, while Johanson assisted in eight. They were sentenced to ten years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

The prosecution of Frederick H. Peterson arose from the same investigation. Our inquiries indicated that while Anderson and Johanson had actually set the fires, someone else who was in a position to materially benefit from each fire must have been involved.

Peterson had been employed for years by the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd. as sub-foreman in charge of elevator construction gangs in the northern part of the Province, and was considered by his employers as a very trustworthy man, so much so that he had full authority to dispose of salvage and purchase local requirements such as hardware, cement, and other materials used in the construction of new elevators. This did not include the contract for the main supply of lumber, which was attended to at the Head Office of the Company.

It was difficult to believe that Peterson would plan the destruction of elevators for the sole purpose of ensuring himself work. In consequence of this the investigation led to the different sources where he might profit in a monetary way, for instance—the mills who supplied the lumber, the local merchants, the time sheets of the construction crews which Peterson kept, and the local people who supplied water, sand, and other materials.

The result of investigation along these lines showed that Peterson had been dishonest in most of his dealings and had grafted to the extent of approximately \$500 on each elevator built. This showed the motive to conspire to commit arson.

It was found that the pay sheets of the crews were padded. The pay cheques, when received by Peterson, would be forged and cashed by him. Then the men would be paid in cash for the actual time they worked. Another method adopted to obtain money fraudulently was to obtain receipts in blank for local purchases, filling in an increased amount before sending them to the Head Office of the Company for refund. When disposing of salvage from fires

he would show the selling price less than it actually was, in making his returns to the Pool Head Office. This part of the investigation, besides showing motive, supplied the basis for over two hundred informations and complaints that could have been laid against Peterson for theft, forgery, uttering, and false pretences.

After months of intensive investigation Peterson was arrested on June 5, 1939, and was arraigned a short time after on eleven charges comprising arson and conspiracy to commit arson, and also forty-six charges of forgery, theft and false pretences, which were selected from the many others, this being thought sufficient. Peterson was committed for trial on all charges.

On November 6, he appeared in Court of King's Bench at Humboldt for trial, the indictment containing the fifty-seven charges. It was the intention of the prosecution to proceed on all counts at the one time. This was objected to strenuously by Defence Counsel, and while the defence motion was opposed very strongly by the prosecution, nevertheless the Trial Judge held that the arson and conspiracy to commit arson charges should be dealt with first. This was unfortunate for the prosecution because it eliminated all witnesses who could testify as to the motive for the conspiracy.

The two main witnesses against the accused were the accomplices Anderson and Johanson, and their attitude to the prosecution at this time was not favourable, the main reason being that they were undergoing a sentence of ten years in the Penitentiary and showed little interest in the proceedings. Consequently, they gave a poor impression to the Court. The corroboration of the evidence of these two accomplices was not as strong as might have been hoped for, and on the arson and conspiracy to commit arson charges the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The remaining forty-six charges comprising forgery, theft and false pretences were proceeded with immediately on all of which the jury found Peterson guilty. He was sentenced to two years less one day on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

The investigation of the burning of these elevators which brought about the convictions of Anderson, Johanson and Peterson was commenced in August, 1938, and concluded in November, 1939, and credit is due the untiring efforts of the investigating officers and Mr. Walter Lackey of the Fire Underwriters Bureau of Regina, who worked constantly with our men.

The trial of Peterson caused a great deal of interest in the northern part of Saskatchewan where elevator losses by fire have been considerable in the past few years. It is gratifying to note that since the arrest and convictions of these three accused, no elevators have been destroyed by incendiarism in this Province.

Re: John Picharsky, Unlawful and Enforced Imprisonment, Ens district, Saskatchewan.

The following case is quoted as investigations and prosecutions of this type are infrequent, and, to say the least, unusual.

On July 17, 1939 Detective Sergeant DesRosiers of the Prince Albert C.I.B. was confidentially informed that one, John Picharsky, of the Ens district kept his eighty-three year old mother, Katerina Picharsky cruelly confined in a small corral built of poplar poles—exposed to all kinds of weather, insects and filth; and with no means of sanitation whatsoever.

Detective Sub/Inspector Metcalfe, Detective-Sergeant DeRosiers and Detective-Constable Gerrie immediately patrolled to the Picharsky farm and upon investigation found to the southwest of the house, in the bush and hidden from view of the roadway, a small corral, which at this time was not occupied.

This enclosure was five and a half feet high and approximately ten feet square, with no roof. It was built of poplar poles penetrating into the ground and close together, and was braced all round horizontally with other poplar poles

held in place by nails and hay-wire. The gate, facing north, was two feet wide and six feet high and was of similar construction. It was kept securely closed by means of wire. The ground inside the corral was pounded hard.

A closer examination of the poles, particularly where they were braced, revealed that the hay-wire had cut deeply into the wood, which would possibly suggest that consistent attempts to escape might have been made by a person incarcerated in the enclosure by pushing against the walls from the inside.

The same day investigators interviewed John Picharsky and some of his older children. On subsequent dates Detective-Sergeant DesRosiers interrogated John Picharsky's wife, Alice, and other relatives and neighbours, and it was ascertained that the information received by the Sergeant had not been at all exaggerated.

John Picharsky's aged mother, Katerina, apparently mentally weak, but not considered insane, was interviewed. She stated that she had been put in the corral by her son John and his wife in the spring of 1939, explaining that they were afraid that she would run away. When it rained she put her coat over her head in an attempt to keep dry, and her food was given to her in a bowl from which she had to eat with her hands. No furniture whatever was provided and when in need of rest it was necessary for her to sit or lay on the ground. She suffered from the cold, and was annoyed by mosquitoes and flies. The fact that such extreme conditions existed was denied by John and Mrs. Picharsky who said that the aged woman had been kept in the corral merely for her own protection as she had the habit of wandering away from home.

On September 7, Detective-Sergeant DesRosiers, upon instructions, laid Informations against John Picharsky and his wife under Section 297 (b) of the Criminal Code. Both appeared the next day before Police Magistrate W. G. Elder at Wakaw, and after electing to be tried by him, pleaded guilty. With the concurrence of Mr. G. M. Salter, Agent of the Attorney-General, who appeared on behalf of the Crown, sentence was suspended for four years in both cases, and each was ordered to enter into a recognizance in the sum of \$500.00 to keep the peace and be of good behavior for this term.

In view of the appalling conditions under which this aged woman was forced to live, it is surprising that she stood up so well under the strain. These conditions have now been alleviated, however, and some measure of comfort has been assured her in her declining years.

Re: Frederick Martin alias Fred Riel alias Fred Schultz alias Fred Sutzner, Breaking, Entering and Theft.

On the early morning of June 17, 1939, a message was received by Prince Albert Detachment that the McDiarmid Lumber and Hardware Company at Henribourg, Saskatchewan had been unlawfully entered during the night and a small quantity of silver stolen from the cash register.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the glass in the door over the lock had been broken and the latch released from the inside, entry apparently being thus gained. Continued investigation proved fruitless, and no clues as to the identity of the perpetrator were found.

The following morning Prince Albert Detachment received another similar report—this time from Meath Park where the McDiarmid Lumber and Hardware Store had been broken into and again a small amount of silver stolen from the cash register. Furthermore, the Economy Store in this village had been entered, but the offender was frightened off by the proprietor before anything was taken. The store owner, however, was unable to furnish any worth-while description of the culprit. Investigation revealed that entry into both premises had been gained in an identical manner—by breaking the glass over the locks—the same method as had been used at Henribourg the night before.

These offences were merely the forerunners of other similar depredations which occurred throughout the entire northeast portion of the province which were committed with consistent regularity during the ensuing month or more. The following are fourteen other instances wherein the method employed was similar, if not identical to the *modus operandi* followed in the three offences mentioned above:

- (a) Attempted breaking and entering of The National Cafe in Codette on June 22.
- (b) Breaking, entering and theft from the shop of William S. Kentish in Codette the same night.
- (c) Attempted breaking and entering the store of F. S. Morris in Ridgedale on June 23.
- (d) Breaking, entering and theft from the Boston Cafe at Carrot River on June 24.
- (e) Breaking, entering and theft from store of J. W. Crane in Valparaiso June 27.
- (f) Breaking, entering and theft from store of Charles W. Ford in Valparaiso the same night.
- (g) Breaking, entering and theft from Red and White Store in Eldersley June 28.
- (h) Breaking, entering and theft from the Jim Toy (Chinese) Cafe at Lintlaw on July 7.
- (i) Breaking, entering and theft from the Chinese Cafe at Nut Mountain the same night.
- (j) Breaking, entering and theft from the Woo Yick Cafe in Watson on July 18.
- (k) Breaking, entering and theft from Red and White Store at Spalding on July 19.
- (l) Breaking, entering and theft from the shop of Joseph Clark at Spalding the same night.
- (m) Breaking, entering and theft from the Federal Elevator office at Brett Siding on July 23.
- (n) Attempted breaking and entering of the Imperial Cafe at Beatty on July 25.

Altogether there were seventeen offences, and invariably the cash register or till was broken open and the silver removed; about sixty dollars would represent the total booty from all "jobs".

On June 27, Detective Constable Buchanan was detailed to assist the detachment members with the investigation of these offences, and while there was no immediate success the opinion was formed from observations made at the scenes of these crimes that they were being perpetrated by a lone criminal—an elderly man of small stature; a suspect who had been seen on several occasions.

Working on this theory, the investigation was concentrated on transients and hoboes travelling on trains. Numbers of these individuals were interrogated and checked without result until on July 24, at Melfort, Cst. Savage, a member of the detachment there, detained a man who gave his name as Fred Schultz. He was questioned thoroughly but denied any knowledge of these offences. As there was no evidence on which to hold him, he was released, but with the idea of keeping his movements under close observation.

That night an attempt was made to break into the Imperial Cafe at Beatty—this occurring a few hours after Schultz had been released at Melfort. On the day following this offence, two members of the Force while checking trains

at Kinistino—the next station west of Beatty—again intercepted Schultz. He attempted to run away but was detained and handed over to Detective Constable Buchanan for further questioning.

This member interrogated Schultz alias Martin. He admitted having used many aliases and having served several terms in penitentiaries and jails in Western Canada, but denied all knowledge of the offences under investigation. However, he did say that his previous convictions had been for breaking and entering and that he generally gained entrance by breaking the glass over the locks on doors.

That same day Schultz alias Martin was conveyed by Constables Buchanan and Kirkby to Nut Mountain and Lintlaw where he was positively identified by a resident of these districts as the man he had seen operating a hand car on the C.P.R. line between these points. The hand car had been stolen on the morning of July 7, after the breaks in the villages mentioned.

En route to Melfort, a stop was made at Rose Valley to make a minor repair to the police car. Here Schultz approached Detective Constable Buchanan and offered him fifty dollars in bills which he had in his pocket if the Constable would let him go free. Buchanan accepted the money and said that he would think the proposition over and decide what would be done when the patrol returned to Melfort. The money was subsequently returned to Schultz.

At Melfort the suspect was further questioned by Detective Constable Buchanan and later by Detective-Sergeant DesRosiers. He eventually made a clean breast of his actions and admitted that he had been responsible for all the crimes under inquiry.

Seventeen charges were laid against him and he appeared before Police Magistrate Elder at Prince Albert on July 27. Electing to be tried by the Magistrate, he pleaded guilty to all charges and was sentenced to serve a term of three years on each, the sentences to run concurrently.

This epidemic of breaking and entering offences caused us some considerable concern and the successful identification of the culprit was very gratifying.

Re: *Alex Demosky and Peter Ogloff, Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safe-breaking), Buchanan, Saskatchewan*

At 9.50 a.m. on November 11, 1939, a telephone call was received by A/Cpl. Macdonell of Canora Detachment from P. J. McGrath, grain buyer for the Canada West Grain Co. Ltd. at Buchanan, to the effect that the elevator at that point had been entered during the previous night, the safe blown, and approximately \$1,700 stolen.

Immediate investigation followed which disclosed that the safe—a J. & J. Taylor Tubular Cash Chest—had been attacked with tools stolen from a blacksmith shop. Detective Constable Nolan of the Yorkton C.I.B. assisted in the investigation.

Entrance to the premises was gained through the office door by breaking the padlock. The top of the safe, including the dial was missing. The tools which had been stolen from Andrew Hrynkiw's blacksmith shop were lying on the engine room floor. The main drawer to the desk in the elevator office had been opened. After a detailed list of the money and numerous other papers stolen had been obtained from the grain buyer, it was learned that Alfred Hermanson, who was employed as a helper at this elevator, had listed the numbers of one hundred and two bills that had been in the safe the previous evening.

A careful search was made for latent finger-prints, but without result.

Jens Roskaft, the Village Constable was interviewed. He mentioned seeing two strangers in the Buchanan Cafe late the previous evening. Hermanson also stated that he had seen them. A description of these strangers was then obtained.

Footprints made by moccasin rubbers were discovered on a dam southwest of the elevator. On finding these arrangements were made for Cst. Pitcher with police dog "Bachus" to assist in the investigation.

The top of the safe was found in the snow about two hundred yards west of the elevator; a Quaker Oats Company report and sales book, taken from the office, was found under the loading platform of the stockyards.

At this time suspicion pointed to one, Alex Demosky, a habitual criminal who had recently been released from prison. Enquiries disclosed that Demosky had left home some three days before, allegedly to cut wood at the family's other farm. However, this was found to be untrue. The investigation then led to Kamsack where information was received indicating that Demosky had been playing poker with Peter Ogloff. The money taken in was checked and a one dollar bill, No. K/A 5247028—one of the stolen bills—was recovered from Peter Popoff, who operates the poker club. Demosky was later located playing in another poker club, where he was immediately taken into custody and on searching his clothing two one dollar bills were recovered from his pockets, but neither bore a listed serial number. However, a one dollar bill, Serial No. K/A 5247025 was recovered from the table at which Demosky had been playing.

Demosky stated that he had left his overcoat in the poker club operated by John Koroluk. It was closed at this time. Accompanied by the Town Constable they visited this club and obtained Demosky's coat, but no money was found in it. A one dollar bill, Serial No. K/A 5247027 was recovered from Koroluk who stated that Ogloff, Demosky, Konkin and others had been playing poker there the previous night; that they had been drinking heavily; and that Ogloff had accused someone of stealing his "\$700 roll", and hit Konkin over the head with a plate.

Three stolen one dollar bills were recovered at a bootlegging establishment in Kamsack.

Demosky's clothes were closely examined, and concealed beneath his underwear at the back of the knee were a number of the stolen bills, amounting to \$549.

The investigation extended to the home of Peter Ogloff, where he was found to be in bed. A search was made which resulted in A/Cpl. Parsons finding \$440 of the stolen money hidden in the bed.

In all, \$1,045 of the stolen money was eventually recovered.

Both of the accused confessed to having committed these offences. They elected for speedy trials and appeared before His Honour, Judge Alex Ross at Yorkton on November 24, were convicted, and sentenced—Alex Demosky to three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, and Peter Ogloff to two years in the same institution.

Re: Steve Samborski, and Fred Samborski, Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safepunching), Cudworth-Alvena districts, Sask.

For some years past certain persons residing in the Cudworth-Alvena districts have been causing constituted authority a great deal of trouble and expense. Investigation disclosed there was an organized gang operating, not only in that district, but in surrounding territory. The reputed leader of the gang was one Fred Samborski who had moved to Saskatoon from the Cudworth district about two years ago.

The offences usually committed by the gang were wheat thefts; later, stores and other places of business were broken into and articles stolen such as drums of oil, wearing apparel, food supplies, tobaccos and cigarettes, and in some cases safes were attacked and broken open.

In view of the situation existing in the Cudworth-Alvena districts it was decided to attempt to introduce a member of the Force into that area to endeavor

vour to get in with the gang. In the fall of 1938, Constable William Charne was sent to the district, where he posed as a common labourer. Cst. Charne, who speaks the Ukrainian language, was successful in obtaining labouring work of various kinds in the Cudworth-Alvena area and became acquainted with reputed members of the gang. He remained in the district until the early winter of 1938. Early in May, 1939, Cst. Charne again proceeded to the Cudworth-Alvena area. He was readily accepted by the gang, no suspicion being directed towards him. He made every effort to cultivate the acquaintance of Fred Samborski and, in fact, did live in Saskatoon with him for a few days with the result that one night Samborski confided in him, and gave him a package of tobacco which he stated had been stolen from a store that had been broken into recently. Cst. Charne shortly after this resided with one, Chris J. Roloff, who was a member of the gang. These two became quite well acquainted, and Roloff told Cst. Charne that he and Fred Samborski, and Fred's brother Steve had broken into the General Store and Post Office of Mrs. Veronica Kelly at Pilger, Saskatchewan, and had punched open the safe and obtained a quantity of money.

In due course Roloff was arrested and after learning of Cst. Charne's true identity, he made a full confession. On being charged with the offence of breaking, entering and theft, he entered a plea of "guilty" and received a jail sentence. Fred Samborski and Steve Samborski were also arrested and charged with the same offence. A Preliminary Hearing was held and both men were remanded for trial. They were released on bail, the trial to take place at Humboldt in October and November, 1939.

It might be mentioned here that while Fred Samborski was at liberty on bail in connection with the above mentioned offence, the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator office at Mennon, Saskatchewan was broken into. This was on September 13. The safe was stolen and later found with the top chiselled open and \$1,200 removed. A few weeks later Fred Samborski passed a five dollar bill in Saskatoon for the purchase of some gasoline. He was being covered by members of the C.I.B., and it was found that the bill passed by Samborski was one of those stolen from the Mennon safe. He was again arrested and his home was searched and two ten dollar bills and one five dollar bill, which were also stolen from the Mennon safe, were found.

In due course Fred Samborski was committed for trial on a charge of breaking, entering and theft from the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator office at Mennon. This preliminary hearing was held prior to Fred Samborski's trial at Humboldt in connection with the safebreaking at Pilger.

Fred Samborski was found guilty of the Pilger offence by the jury and was sentenced by His Honour, Mr. Justice MacLean to a term of three years and six months in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary. The trial of his brother, Steve took place immediately after. He too was found guilty and sentenced to a term of three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

In February, 1940, Fred Samborski appeared before His Honour, Mr. Justice Anderson and Jury at the Court of King's Bench, Saskatoon, and was found guilty on a receiving charge in connection with the money from the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator safe at Mennon. On this charge he was sentenced to serve a term of four years and ten months in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, the sentence to run concurrently with the one he was already serving.

It is gratifying to know that Fred Samborski received an additional sentence amounting to a further eighteen months in connection with the offence committed at Mennon, particularly as this latter one was committed while Samborski was at liberty on bail pending trial in connection with the Pilger crime.

It is hoped that the sentence received by these two brothers will do much towards breaking up the Cudworth-Alvena gang.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The consistent increase in the number of Federal Statute cases handled, observed during the past several years is again apparent. The following table shows the total number of cases in this category registered during the past five annual report years:—

Years	1935-36..	1396 cases
"	1936-37..	1578 "
"	1937-38..	1918 "
"	1938-39..	2117 "
"	1939-40..	2570 "

The increase this year is accounted for by the large number of cases handled under the Defence of Canada Regulations (The War Measures Act). Few of these cases resulted in prosecutions; therefore, while there is an increase in the total number of Federal Statute cases, there is a slight decrease in the number of convictions recorded.

A good deal of time has been given to the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Acts, particularly in those sections where the illicit manufacture of liquor is prevalent, and along the International Boundary. It is felt that conditions in this respect are satisfactory. A small amount of smuggling occurs along the border, the flow fluctuating from one side to another as tariffs and markets affect the prices. A recent development in this respect is the smuggling of hogs from the western states into Canada, the market price on this side being much higher at the present time.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

There is nothing unusual to refer to under this heading. Reported infractions of the various Acts are dealt with in accordance with the policy laid down by the Department of the Attorney-General and the provincial departments administering the Acts.

Inquiries were conducted under a total of fifty-four different Provincial Statutes. The greater part of this work came under the following Acts: The Liquor Act, The Vehicles Act, The Hawkers and Pedlers Act, The Mental Hygiene Act, and The Game Act. The total number of Provincial Statute cases is slightly lower, compared with the past two annual report years, but the number of convictions recorded is higher by some one hundred.

Dogs.—There are twenty-eight (28) dogs in the Division. Twenty-four (24) work dogs are located at four northern detachments, while *four police service dogs* are posted as follows:—

Reg. No. K-24, P.S.D. "Tell"—North Battleford Detachment; Handler—Reg. No. 11879, Cst. McLaren, B. H.

Reg. No. K-25, P.S.D. "Chief"—Wakaw Detachment; Handler—Spl/Cst. Laird, A. W.

Reg. No. F-345, P.S.D. "Black Lux"—"F" Division Headquarters, Regina; Handler—Reg. No. 11232, Cst. Moore, A. E.

Reg. No. N-112, P.S.D. "Bachus"—Yorkton Detachment; Handler—Reg. No. 12506, Cst. Pitcher, R. F.

During the year Dogs "Chief" and "Tell" were used in connection with numerous investigations. Together with their Dog Masters, they have rendered valuable assistance and are producing very gratifying results. Spl/Cst. Laird is an outstanding handler, and while Cst. McLaren has only been in charge of "Tell" for a short period, he is likewise showing every indication of becoming an **efficient Dog Master**.

"Black Lux" was returned to "F" Division late last fall. This dog has a splendid record in the Force, and is still considered to be a very fine animal. The services of "Black Lux" have been utilized in connection with a few cases since his recent arrival and he continues to render valuable service. His Master, Cst. A. E. Moore, appears to be efficient in his work and shows signs of developing into a good handler. He also gives demonstrations to the "Depot" Division Instructional Classes.

"Bachus" and his handler, Cst. Pitcher, were also transferred to this Division late last fall. Cst. Pitcher appears to be keen and interested in his work and I believe he is a good dog man. "Bachus" has had several good cases. This dog is shortly to be returned to Ottawa and will be replaced.

A Refresher Course is being held in "F" Division shortly at which Dog Masters from this and other Divisions, together with their charges, will attend.

12. The Officer Commanding "G" Division, Ottawa, Ont.—Acting Assistant Commissioner, T. B. Caulkin

PATROLS

There were nine patrols of between 500 and 1,000 miles in return mileage, and two patrols of over 1,000 miles made by water transport; whilst five patrols of between 500 and 1,000 miles, and one patrol of over 1,000 miles were made by dog team. Inspector Martin, on his inspection trip, commencing at Norman, N.W.T., thence to Aklavik, thence to Edmonton, Churchill, and the Eastern Arctic, during last summer, travelled 7,311 miles by boat, 905 miles by plane, and 2,102 miles by train, a total of 10,318 miles, in approximately 3 months. Reports on certain patrols are appended hereto.

CRIME

It is noticeable that there has been a large increase in the number of cases handled of infractions of the Criminal Code, Federal Statutes and Territorial Ordinances. In this regard the comparative statements of the more important cases dealt with under certain Sections of the Criminal Code for the years 1934-35 to 1939-40 inclusive shows a general increase of over 100 per cent. The increase in the more common offences is more noticeable, as a matter of fact the total number of cases handled during 1938-39 totalled 181, while in 1939-40 the total is 464. To a certain extent the increase in crime can be attributed to more active work by our personnel and to the influx of individuals of an undesirable type following miners and prospectors to points in the North where mining developments are under way.

CRIMINAL CODE

The most important cases dealt with under this heading are as follows:—

Katcho (Eskimo), Bear Sound, Cumberland Gulf, N.W.T. Murder, Sec. 263, C.C.C. (3 charges).

Clayton McAusland and wife Mary, Yellowknife, N.W.T. Murder and Suicide.

Daniel J. McPhee. Murder and Suicide, Dawson, Y.T.

These cases have been summarized per the attachments forwarded herewith. From a police point of view the conclusion of these cases is very satisfactory inasmuch as Katcho was found to be insane and unfit to stand trial, while McAusland and McPhee committed suicide following their crimes.

Investigations regarding cases of theft, Sec. 386, show an increase from 7 to 63. It is evident that the respect which native residents formerly had for the property of others is gradually disappearing. This had had a most unfortunate result. In former years residents would leave their cabins free for others to use, but it is now becoming the custom to securely lock cabins and the habit of visitors entering and using the property of others will not be overcome without effort.

It is gratifying to report that a large number of cases were successfully prosecuted.

The clearest manner of showing the increase of cases dealt with under the Criminal Code is by the following comparison which requires no explanation:—

	1938/39	1939/40
Part 2.	1	4
" 4.	—	2
" 5.	21	31
" 6.	38	81
" 7.	30	53
" 8.	1	6
	91	177

Lands, Parks and Forests Branch

It is noticeable that each year a new duty of one kind or another is added to our work on behalf of this Department. The latest in this regard is in connection with the enforcement of a new Ordinance entitled "Businesses, Callings, Trades and Occupations Licence Ordinance" and the issuing of the required licences. In this connection, the sum of \$3,130 was collected by our Detachments during the first year of its enforcement.

Before dealing with the work generally I will quote figures of the collections made on behalf of this Branch showing the duties in which collections of revenue are involved:—

N.W.T. Game Animal Licences.	\$ 3,577.00
N.W.T. Fur Export Tax.	79,700.10
N.W.T. Business Licences.	3,130.00
N.W.T. Sub/Mining Recorder Fees.	2,685.28
N.W.T. Crown Timber Fees.	678.37
N.W.T. Liquor Permits.	540.00
N.W.T. Fur Farm Renewal Permits.	11.00
N.W.T. Post Permits.	5.00
N.W.T. Hay Permits.	5.00
Yukon Collection Timber Permits.	333.12
Yukon Dog Tax.	78.00
Yukon Poll Tax.	1,825.00
Yukon Game Licences.	505.00
Yukon Fur Tax.	2,831.34
Total.	\$ 95,904.21

Re: Katcho (Eskimo) Bear Sound, Cumberland Gulf, N.W.T., Murder, Sec. 263, C. C. C.

On February 4, 1939, Constable H. McCabe of our Pangnirtung, N.W.T. Detachment, while in conversation with the Hudson's Bay Company Post Manager, J. S. Stewart, and his hired man Killavuk (Eskimo), learned that Killavuk had received a letter from his sister (written in native syllables) to the effect that she in turn had received a letter from Eskimo Nowyak, of King-milksoo, N.W.T., who stated that he had heard from a native woman Okeeto, of Bear Sound, N.W.T., that three of her children had died during the past two years as a result of ill-treatment they received from one native Katcho, of Bear Sound Camp.

On February 7, Constable McCabe and Special Constable Koonceloosee left Pangnirtung Detachment to make a general patrol of the South East Shore of Cumberland Sound, and at the same time to investigate the allegations made by

Okeeto. Constable McCabe noticed, as he approached the Bear Sound district that a great fear of Katcho existed amongst the natives in the different camps visited.

Seven days later, February 14, the patrol arrived at Kingmilksoo camp, where the native woman Okeeto was contacted, and Constable McCabe, through an interpreter, took tentative statements from her regarding the complaint, and considered that sufficient information was obtained to substantiate a charge of murder against native Katcho. Cst. McCabe learned that Okeeto was a widowed Eskimo woman with three young children, who had been living with a relative Nowyak, at Kingmilksoo. During June, 1937, a whale-boat arrived at the camp and one of the natives on the boat named Katcho asked Okeeto to return with him to Bear Sound. Permission to do so was granted by her relative Nowyak, and Okeeto, with her three young children, left on the whale-boat to live with Katcho at Bear Sound. A native guide was hired at this point to escort the woman Okeeto back to Pangnirtung Detachment.

The patrol proceeded and the next day, February 15, met the accused Native Katcho on the ice near Black Lead Island, and placed him under arrest. Travelling conditions prohibited Cst. McCabe taking the prisoner with him while he continued on to Bear Sound to secure whatever evidence, bodies, etc., should be available at that point, so Katcho was given enough food to last for three days, his rifle and snowshoes were taken from him, and as he had no dogs, the deep snow in the district prevented his leaving on foot until the patrol should return.

The next day, February 16, the patrol arrived at Bear Sound Camp, and investigations regarding the deaths of the three children were carried out, statements taken, etc. The body of one of the children was secured, i.e. a girl about nine years of age, named Eitina. The statements taken at this point were meagre as both the interpreter and other natives appeared to be afraid to say anything about Katcho.

Owing to the fact that the patrol was unable to obtain dog feed and high winds, snowstorms and extreme depth of the snow prevailed, also as one of the native witnesses had a badly frozen and gangrenous foot, Constable McCabe did not deem it wise at this time to make an extensive search for the bodies of the other two children reported, namely: Native Boy Akalujuk, 4 years of age; and Native Boy Pauloosee, 12 years of age. It was considered that a patrol could be made later in the spring when travelling conditions would be better. Arrangements were made for native witnesses to accompany the patrol to Pangnirtung, and the patrol started the return trip, picking up the accused Katcho at Black Lead Island, and arriving at Pangnirtung on February 21, 1939.

On February 25, the body of the native girl Eitina having thawed sufficiently an autopsy was held by Dr. T. J. Orford, Coroner, who found that the body was covered with discolorations, bruises and wounds too numerous to mention here. The coroner found that death was due to subdural hemorrhage.

In the afternoon of the same day an inquest was held on the death of Eitina. The jury selected was comprised of three white residents of Pangnirtung, and three Native Eskimo. Katcho denied any participation in the death of the girl, but the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the death of Eitina was caused as a result of acts of greivous bodily harm and persistent cruelty perpetrated by Katcho over a period extending from May to November, 1938.

On the afternoon of March 25, a preliminary hearing was held at Police Barracks before T. J. Orford, J.P., and Native Katcho was remanded in custody to stand trial on a charge of murder.

On April 5, Constable McCabe and S/Cst. Kooneloosee again left on patrol to Bear Sound and on arrival at that point the bodies of the two native boys Akalujuk and Pauloosee were found, the patrol returning to Pangnirtung with

the bodies and a number of witnesses, arriving back on April 16. Autopsies, inquests and preliminary hearings were held and Katcho was remanded in custody for trial on charges of murder in each case.

The evidence on hand indicated that the maltreatment of the three children by Katcho was of an extremely cruel and gruesome nature. The girl Eitina was thrown outdoors in a state of undress until her toes were all frozen, the toes eventually fell off and her feet were raw and bleeding all summer; on numerous occasions Katcho fastened a skin line around her neck and hung her to the roof of the tent until she became unconscious; she was repeatedly beaten with sticks, rocks, fists and hammers, and tortured with lighted matches and burning sticks; on occasions Katcho held the girl horizontally about three feet from the ground and dropped her so that she landed on her head; she was forced to eat concoctions of indescribable filth, and on three occasions was forced to drink boiling water.

The boys, Akalujuk and Pauloossee, were subjected to similar forms of torture, some too ghastly and cruel to describe here.

The R.M.S. *Nascopie* arrived at Pangnirtung, N.W.T., on September 13, 1939, and the trial of Katcho was held the following day before Major D. L. McKeand, Stipendiary Magistrate. On the charge being read to the accused, Counsel for Defence announced his intention of endeavouring to prove Katcho insane and unfit to answer the charge. Following medical evidence the Jury retired and returned a short time later, when the foreman announced their unanimous opinion that the accused was insane. Subsequently Katcho was committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Dartmouth, N.S.

The Officer Commanding "G" Division commended L/Cpl. J. H. Davies and Constable H. F. McCabe for the excellent manner in which they handled this case under adverse conditions.

Re: *Clayton McAusland and Wife Mary, Yellowknife, N.W.T. Murder and Suicide.*

On October 5, 1939, a report was made to our Yellowknife, N.W.T., Detachment that two persons lay dead in a house in that settlement. The matter was investigated and one, Clayton McAusland, was found dead, lying on the floor of the bedroom, while his wife Mary was found dead in the bed. Subsequent examinations showed that Mrs. Mary McAusland was the first to die, from three bullet wounds, one in the head and two in the chest, and that her husband had died from two bullet wounds, one in the chest and the other in the head. In both cases the examining physician expressed the opinion that death was instantaneous following the bullet wounds of the head. The weapon used was a borrowed combination .44 and .22 pistol, allegedly to shoot prairie chickens, which was secured by Clayton McAusland on the night of October 4. Mrs. McAusland had only arrived from Edmonton on October 3 to live with her husband at Yellowknife. The true cause of the tragedy is not known, although indications point to jealousy being the motive. Subsequently a Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that Clayton McAusland killed his wife and then took his own life.

The owner of the pistol had failed to register it and he was prosecuted and convicted under Sec. 121A of the Criminal Code of Canada for this offence.

Re: *Daniel J. McPhee, Murder and Suicide, Dawson, Y.T.*

On September 11, 1939, at 8.35 a.m., Sergeant J. U. Eddy was walking down Front Street, Dawson, Y.T., and when he arrived at the Yukon Hotel, one John Sipkus called him across the street from the hotel and explained that earlier that morning one Daniel McPhee, an ex-employee of Sipkus, with whom

he had had a dispute over wages and had consequently refused to re-employ him, had approached him in a threatening manner, and accused him of paying starvation wages to his employees.

Sergt. Eddy and Sipkus were just on the point of terminating their conversation when a loud report was heard from the direction of the hotel. Sergt. Eddy turned at once and started running toward the hotel, noticing at the same time that John Sipkus had dropped to the ground, just as he reached the hotel door, another report was heard coming from an upstairs room in the hotel; as Sergt. Eddy was unarmed, and realizing that he was up against a man with a rifle, he ran back to the Detachment for a gun and assistance, and also phoned for a doctor. He returned to the hotel in a few minutes and learned that Daniel McPhee had shot himself. Sergt. Eddy and L/Cpl. Sutherland immediately went to McPhee's room and found McPhee still conscious, although a bullet had entered his chin and shattered the front of his face from the chin to the top of the nose. When asked why he had shot Sipkus he wrote on a piece of paper "he lies about me." McPhee was removed to hospital and died at about four o'clock the same day.

The death of Sipkus had been instantaneous, the bullet entering the side of his head and shattering most of the bone in his cranium.

Following our investigation into this case, Coroner's inquests were duly held and findings of murder and suicide were rendered by the Coroner's Juries.

Re: James Croteau, Insanity, Attempt to Arrest Alive. Shot by R.C.M.P. in Self-Defence.

On July 23, 1939, the constable in charge of Granville Detachment in the Yukon Territory, was informed that James Croteau, a miner, aged 68 years, had become violently insane and had threatened persons with a rifle. Granville is a small settlement situated a few miles from Dawson, Y.T., and the small white population there is engaged mostly in gold mining operations.

Word was passed on to the Officer Commanding at Dawson, Superintendent T. V. Sandys-Wunsch, who left the next day by car for Croteau's cabin. He was accompanied by three members of the Dawson Detachment being joined by Constable Watson at Granville Detachment. All members were in plain clothes and unarmed, but a rifle was concealed in the car.

It was learned that Croteau had, on July 21, knelt and aimed his rifle at Mr. Taddie, when the latter was driving his truck towards Croteau's cabin. Taddie called out to Croteau that he was a friend but the insane man ran off into the bushes. It appears that Croteau had evidently nursed a grudge of some months standing against a mail carrier, George Fulton, and on July 22 he had approached the mail truck, when it stopped near his cabin, expecting to find Fulton in it in order to shoot him. Luckily Fulton was not in the truck on this particular day. Croteau returned to his dwelling without carrying out his intentions.

Before reaching Croteau's cabin Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch and Constable Metcalfe transferred to Mr. Taddie's truck and drove up to Croteau's cabin. The other three members of the Force followed in the police car some distance behind. Alighting from the truck, Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch and Constable Metcalfe walked up to Croteau's cabin carrying a box of food, meanwhile calling out to Croteau that they had arrived with his food. Croteau rushed out from behind his cabin, where he had been hiding, and thrust a rifle into the Superintendent's stomach. The superintendent spoke to Croteau, in French, and endeavoured to appease him. By this time, two of the Constables from the police car, which had been left parked down the road, arrived on the scene and were closing in on the cabin. Croteau ran to the back of his cabin and from there dashed to the rear of another cabin about 15 yards distant. He aimed

his rifle from around a corner of the building and fired at the Police. The bullet fell between Constables Watson and Bond. The Police then threw gas bombs over the cabin. One bomb exploded and Croteau ran into the woods.

Lance Corporal Sutherland, who up till this time had remained in the car, now brought out the rifle and joined the other members in pursuit of Croteau through the woods. Croteau turned and fired at Lance Corporal Sutherland, whereupon, Sutherland fired and hit Croteau in the left foot. Croteau, however, kept on running and Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch took the rifle and followed him into a clearing, calling upon him to stop and return, assuring him that the police would do him no harm. Croteau fired at the Superintendent who in turn sent two shots over Croteau's head. The other four members of the police were now encircling the clearing. Croteau dropped to his knees and fired three or four more shots at Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch, one of which inflicted a superficial wound on the Superintendent's temple. It was a narrow escape from death.

Croteau then stood up and the Superintendent fired twice at his legs, hitting him both times in the left leg. Croteau dropped to the ground and the Police closed in on him. Constable Bond fired one round at Croteau from the gas gun but the bomb failed to explode. Croteau struggled to his knees and aimed the rifle at Constable Bond who was running towards him and who was only 10 yards away. Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch then fired at Croteau, aiming at the left shoulder. The shot struck slightly below the shoulder and came out in front of the man's stomach. This was the fatal bullet. First aid was rendered to the unfortunate man by the Police and a nurse who had been sent from Granville. He died about two hours later after receiving the last rites of his church, administered by Mr. Taddie.

We quote Superintendent Sandys-Wunsch concerning the death of the man:

"I regret extremely the man's death. I had made several plans as to the action to be taken if Croteau came to the door, or was absent, but his sudden appearance prevented any arrest by peaceful means."

On July 26, 1939, an inquest was held before His Honour, Judge MacCauley. His Honour, in addressing the Jury, spoke most favourably of the action of the Police in this case. The Jury brought in the following verdict:

"James Croteau died at his cabin on Dominion Creek, Yukon Territory, on July 24, 1939, from a gun-shot wound fired by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from a service rifle and issued ammunition while performing their duty.

We wish to commend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on the capable way in which they handled this case."

The Commissioner of the Force has been pleased to commend Superintendent T. V. Sandys-Wunsch and his men for their courageous stand and action in the face of grave danger, and upon their evident care in endeavouring to arrest Croteau alive.

Re: James Francis Cook, Sudden Death, Sheldon Mountain, Ross River District, Y.T.

On September 30, 1939, Mrs. James Cook, together with one, John W. Murray, arrived at our Selkirk, Y.T., Detachment, and reported the death of her husband by accidental shooting at their Sheldon Mountain Post, Ross River District, Y.T.

Mrs. Cook reported that she was living at the Sheldon post with her husband and John W. Murray, a close friend of theirs. For three nights prior to September 15, a large grizzly bear had been seen in the vicinity of the post. They had occasionally taken shots at the bear but had been unable to kill it. For their own safety it was considered that the bear should be killed, therefore

the two men took a 30 U.S. army rifle and tied it to a tree, with a string from the trigger to a piece of meat, also placing a larger piece of meat close by for bait. Nothing was seen or heard of the bear during the night.

Next morning John Murray left in the early a.m. to hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Cook remained at the post. After dinner the couple walked to the river in front of the post, where large fresh grizzly bear tracks were seen; they then walked over to where the rifle was set—about 150 feet behind the post—and it was noted that the bear had consumed part of the big piece of meat, but had not touched the bait on the end of the string attached to the rifle. Talking this over it was decided to take the large piece of meat and attach it to the string. James walked over to the rifle and lowered the trigger to safety position; he then got down on his hands and knees in front of the fixed rifle and they both became very interested in their conversation regarding the set, disregarding the rifle entirely. While in this position, James picked up the small bait attached to the trigger string and said, "The bear will come up the trail here and we will have this big bait down here for him; he will walk up to it and start to pull it" He then demonstrated by pulling the string. The rifle went off, the bullet striking James in the right side of the neck. He died a few minutes later.

Mrs. Cook took the rifle down and fired a number of shots as a signal to John Murray to come in. Answering shots were heard, and about one-half hour later Murray arrived back at the post. Jim's body was put in a log cache, and the rest of the day was spent in preparing for the 120 mile overland walk to the nearest post, Ross River. They left the next morning and arrived at Ross River in an exhausted condition six days later, having been helped by Indians during the last three days of the journey. From Ross River they travelled by boat to Fort Selkirk, arriving there on September 30, 1939.

A police patrol left Whitehorse detachment by aeroplane on November 21, and completed a thorough investigation of this tragedy. The safety on the rifle in question was tested and proved defective; it was found that the hammer would slip off safety several times without firing the shell, then the shell would fire unexpectedly. The results of the investigation clearly indicated that James Cook died as the result of an accident.

This case clearly indicates the tragic consequences which may occur as a result of thoughtlessness or carelessness in the handling of firearms.

Patrol to Washington Irvine Island and return via Kane Basin and Bache Peninsula, N.W.T.

On March 13, 1939, Constable L. T. Fyfe, of Craig Harbour Detachment, left that post accompanied by Special Constables Nookapunguag and Sikeuse, with two dog teams, on a patrol to Washington Irvine Island, N.W.T., which lies approximately 380 miles from Craig Harbour north, off the east coast of Ellesmere Island, N.W.T. The chief purpose of this patrol was to locate a monument allegedly of ancient Norse origin, the existence of which had been reported by other explorers who had visited the island in earlier years.

The patrol travelled north along the east coast line of Ellesmere Island, through rough ice most of the time, skirting the very rough ice wherever possible by travelling far out at sea, near the open water. The weather was very unfavourable, due to fog and overcast skies, making visibility poor. After much hard work and one or two adventures with polar bears, en route, the patrol reached Washington Irvine Island on April 2. They spent two days exploring the island, and discovered a cairn, built of stones, about eight feet high. Near the cairn they found a tin container inside which was a written record signed by Capt. Sir G. S. Nares in 1875, when the island was visited by that British

naval officer in command of an expedition consisting of H.M.S. *Alert* and H.M.S. *Discovery*. This record was retained by Cst. Fyfe and later sent to headquarters, Ottawa. A record of Cst. Fyfe's visit was left by him in the cairn. Captain Nares' record contained a reference to another cairn built by him at Cape Isabella, on Ellesmere Island, lying south of Washington Irvine Island. The patrol, after making an extensive search of this island, did not find any trace of a monument. After leaving the island they returned south to the old R.C.M.P. Detachment, now closed, at Bache Peninsular, and inspected police stores there.

Continuing south towards Cape Isabella the party arrived at Rice Strait on April 6, and after passing Cape Sabine, which is situated on Pim Island at the southern end of Rice Strait, they encountered a very heavy fog, which made direction finding entirely guess work. They pushed on however, despite the fog, hoping to reach Cape Isabella that night. Towards evening they encountered a large barrier of broken and piled-up ice. Upon climbing to the top of this barrier, they discovered to their discomfort that they were just a few feet from open water and realized that they had headed east, out to the open sea, after leaving Cape Sabine as a result of travelling in the fog. They quickly turned about and travelled for three hours in the opposite direction before camping for the night on safe ice nearer to the shore.

They arrived at Cape Isabella on April 8 and found the cairn referred to previously. This cairn contained a record left there by Commander D. B. MacMillan of the U.S. Crocker Land Expedition of 1917, and outside the cairn they found another record of Captain Nares dated July 29, 1875. Both records were retained by Cst. Fyfe and later sent to Headquarters, Ottawa. Cst. Fyfe left his own record in the cairn.

After leaving Cape Isabella the patrol continued on to Craig Harbour and arrived there five days later. The total distance travelled was 760 miles. It is interesting to note that the most northerly point reached by this patrol, that is, at Washington Irvine Island, is only approximately 720 miles in a straight line from the North Pole.

Patrol From Baker Lake to Thelon Game Sanctuary, N. W. T. and Return

On March 24, 1939, Sgt. McBeth, Accompanied by Special Constable Tapate, and another native named Ahnagoniak, who was hired as a guide, with two dog teams, left Baker Lake Detachment on a patrol to the Thelon Game Sanctuary, the eastern boarder of which lies about 250 miles west of Baker Lake.

The object of this patrol was to visit natives who hunt and trap in the vicinity of the Sanctuary, and who it was suspected, might also be illegally hunting in the Sanctuary itself and perhaps killing off the musk-oxen that range there. Also, there are caches of Government Stores in the Sanctuary which it was considered necessary should be examined. The District over which the party travelled had not been visited by a Police patrol for several years.

Sgt. McBeth had no difficulty in making this patrol. He reached the Sanctuary six days after leaving Baker Lake, and found no evidence of illegal hunting there. He visited all native camps en route, and explained the purpose of the Sanctuary to natives. He concluded that the natives living in the District had nothing to gain by entering the Sanctuary in Winter time, as just as good, if not better hunting conditions exist outside it and nearer to their usual trading centre. He ascertained, however, that the natives usually entered the Sanctuary every year in the month of August in order to obtain wood with which to make their sleds.

On March 31 the patrol turned homewards. They arrived back at Baker Lake ten days later, having been storm-bound for three days on the return trip. This patrol covered a distance of approximately 525 miles in 18 days.

Patrol From Eskimo Point Detachment, N.W.T. to Padlei and Windy Lake Districts and Return

On February 6, 1939, a patrol consisting of Constable J. J. Watkins and Special Constable "Jimmy", with a team of ten dogs, left Eskimo Point Detachment, N.W.T., to patrol to Windy Lake, N.W.T., which latter place is situated near the junction of the borders of the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The purpose of the patrol was to visit all natives and whites in the district, to investigate alleged excessive slaughter of caribou; the alleged use of poison in the capture of fur bearing animals; besides two other alleged infractions of the N.W. Game Regulations by certain individuals, and also to learn if possible the whereabouts of a native named "Koojuk", of Padlei, N.W.T., who had been reported missing for some time. It had previously been arranged that this patrol would meet with another Police patrol from Cumberland House, Saskatchewan, the meeting to take place at Windy Lake early in the month of February, 1939. Both parties were to co-operate in the investigations under the N.W. Game Act, referred to above.

Exceptionally bad weather was experienced throughout the trip. Dog feed was very scarce and at times the patrol was completely out of it. No game was secured by the patrol on the outward trip and they were dependent entirely upon natives for meat for the dogs.

The patrol reached Padlei on February 11 and were accommodated at the Hudson Bay Company's post there. Here they engaged the services of a native guide, named "Keeshik", and his dog team, for the journey to Windy Lake. They found meat scarce at Padlei and left there on February 14, with only two days dog feed on the sleds. The journey from here to Windy Lake occupied ten days. It was a very trying ten days for the patrol, owing to blizzards and shortage of dog food. It was necessary for them to call at as many native camps as possible, and, as the location of these camps was only known approximately, they often lost their bearings whilst searching for them in the blizzards. One dog had to be destroyed before they reached Padlei. It had become worn out through semi-starvation and hard work.

Windy Lake was reached on February 14. Upon arrival they learned that the patrol from Cumberland House had left Windy Lake a week earlier, having come to the conclusion that the Eskimo Point Patrol must have abandoned the trip when they did not arrive during the first week in February.

After staying at Windy Lake for four days, in order to rest the dogs and carry out certain investigations the patrol started out on the return trip on February 28. They were still short of dog feed and the dogs were not sufficiently recovered from the hardships of the outward trip. The same bad weather persisted, and the same trouble was experienced in again locating the native camps. Very little dog feed could be obtained from the natives and the dogs grew weaker day by day. When the patrol reached Padlei on March 8 they were carrying three sick dogs on the sleds. Constable Watkins froze his right hand badly on March 3 and was handicapped for the rest of the trip.

It was necessary to stay over at Padlei for several days in order to carry out the search for the missing Eskimo "Koojuk", and also to rest and feed the dogs.

On the 19th of March the patrol continued on to Eskimo Point Detachment. The travelling was much easier now due to the better condition of the dogs and better weather. They arrived back at the Detachment on March 23, after having covered approximately 929 miles.

Patrol From Cambridge Bay to King William Island and Return

On February 27, 1939, Sgt. Larsen and Special Constable Paneoyak, with a team of 11 dogs, left Cambridge Bay Detachment, N.W.T., on a patrol to King William Island, which lies approximately 400 miles east of Cambridge Bay.

The purpose of this patrol, which is carried out annually by members of the Force stationed at Cambridge Bay, was to visit all white trappers and traders and as many native camps as possible in the District.

Leaving Cambridge Bay, which is situated on Victoria Island, the patrol crossed over Queen Maud Gulf to the mainland of the N.W.T., and travelled east along the coast to Perry River, which they reached on March 3. The services of an additional native guide were obtained at Perry River in order to visit the scattered native camps lying between that point and King William Island. The Island was reached on March 11 and here the patrol was accommodated at the Hudson Bay Company post at Gjoa Haven. One dog had to be shot en route to Gjoa Haven on account of sickness.

The patrol stayed at Gjoa Haven for seven days during which time all natives in the vicinity were visited. Whilst at Gjoa Haven, several of the Police dogs became sick but by March 19 they seemed to have recovered, and on that day Sgt. Larsen and Special Constable Paneoyak set out for Fort Ross on Bellot Strait, a long distance to the northeast. There is a recently established Hudson Bay Co. post at Fort Ross, which has never yet been visited by a Police Patrol in winter, although it is visited each summer by the Police who travel on board the *R.M.S. Nascopie* on its annual summer voyage to the Eastern Arctic. The patrol only got about 40 miles from Gjoa Haven, when a bad storm blew up, which lasted for five days and kept them stormbound in their snow house. During this time four dogs again became unwell and one had to be shot. The patrol was on that account forced to abandon the trip to Fort Ross, and they returned to Gjoa Haven. Whilst here, another dog had to be destroyed, having gone mad from the disease (which was now recognized as one of the periodical epidemics which sweep through the North) and the lead dog of the team also died.

On March 27, they left Gjoa Haven on the return trip to Cambridge Bay. At the time of departure another dog was so sick that it had to be destroyed. This left only six dogs.

From now on till the patrol eventually arrived back at Cambridge Bay on April 13, the journey was a succession of hardships due to the weakened state of every dog in the team. Two more Police dogs died on the way home but fortunately it was possible to purchase one dog from a native, and to obtain the loan of two from another native, and the loan of one from a trader, en route.

It was unfortunate that the projected extended trip from King William Island to Port Ross could not be carried out. The epidemic that struck these dogs was prevalent along the whole of the Western Arctic coast that winter.

This patrol travelled approximately 815 miles.

13. The Officer Commanding, "H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACTS

Wholesale smuggling of liquor has been reduced to a minimum in Nova Scotia, there being a large decrease in the number of Customs seizures, and an increase in the number of small illicit stills seized under the Excise Act.

There has been very little smuggling of other goods and commodities, and it is our opinion that any attempt at such would immediately come to our notice. There was some traffic in unstamped American cigarettes via the Port of Yarmouth, but our efforts brought about the seizure of some 12,500 cigarettes; as a result, four convictions were obtained, together with a voluntary penalty

of \$100 on the ship involved. These seizures and convictions have acted as a deterrent, and while the necessary precautionary measures have been taken, no smuggling of cigarettes has been noticed of late.

Another interesting conviction under the Customs Act had to do with the smuggling of small jewellery, consisting of ladies' diamond rings, into Nova Scotia. This was more in the nature of what we might call "petty smuggling," and a conviction being obtained definitely acted as a deterrent.

Most seizures under the Excise Act have been confined to small illicit stills and the product of same. A slight increase has been noted during the past year, but the situation is well in hand. An interesting feature in regard to this work has been the use of Police Dogs "Egon" 111 and "Perry" K.27 of Sydney and Halifax Detachments, respectively. Although these dogs were brought into the Division chiefly as aids in the finding of missing persons, lost hunters, etc., their training and keen sense of smell were of valuable assistance in putting a stop to other forms of crime.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Province-Wide Conspiracy

The following is a brief outline of the various conspiracy cases prosecuted during the past year. You will note that a majority of these have resulted from seizures effected prior to the period April, 1939, to March, 1940:—

David Richards, et al, Canso, N.S.—This conspiracy originated from our investigation of a province-wide conspiracy, at which time the evidence disclosed that a number of men, residents of Canso, N.S., and vicinity, were engaged in the smuggling and distribution of contraband rum.

The investigation continued and subsequently five persons were charged and the cases proceeded with. Two dismissals followed, one at the preliminary hearing, and the other by the grand jury. The other offenders have been convicted and were sentenced as follows:—

Dave Richards—2 years, \$500 fine, in default an additional year.

Abe Hasham—2 years, \$500 fine, in default an additional year.

William Babineau, et al, Moncton, N.B.—This case originated out of a seizure of approximately 1,000 gallons of alcohol at Moose River, N.S., under date of September 21, 1938, together with a motor truck and automobile. Further investigation revealed that this particular seizure was only part of a plan which involved several people in the Province of New Brunswick.

As a result, Informations were laid against five persons, two of whom absconded, while one was drowned at sea in an attempt to make landings of contraband liquor. The other two parties were convicted and sentenced as follows:—

William Babineau, Moncton, N.B.—2 years in Dorchester Penitentiary, plus fine of \$1,000, in default two years.

Thomas Percy Slattery, St. John, N.B.—3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary, plus a fine of \$1,000, in default one year.

Charles Ballard, et al, Sydney, N.S.—The Schooner *Yafico* with a cargo of alcohol, rum and assorted liquors was seized off the Cape Breton coast by members of the crew of the cruiser *Macdonald* of our Marine Section, in May 1938. A follow-up investigation resulted in the seizure of the motor vessel *Chester L*, when it was proved it had been used as a contact boat between the mother ship *Yafico* and the shore.

When the investigation was completed, conspiracy charges were laid against the following, who were convicted under date of July 6, 1939, and sentenced as follows:—

Charles Ballard—10 days and \$4,000 fine, in default an additional eighteen months.

Martin Howley—30 days and \$1,000 fine, in default one year.

William Brown—30 days and \$500 fine, in default nine months.

Samuel Goldman, et al, Glace Bay, N.S.—This conspiracy involved three persons, and had to do with the seizure of the auxiliary schooner *Bernard G. L.* under date of January 6, 1939. This is an interesting case, and had we not introduced the offence of conspiracy, it would have been practically impossible to have the undermentioned offenders brought before the Courts. The accused elected trial before a County Court Judge, when convictions were obtained and the following sentences handed down:—

Samuel Goldman	}	Each sentenced to 2 months in gaol and a fine of \$400, in default six months.
Charles Goldman		
John Kazamel		

John Tanner, et al, Halifax, N.S.—Following an extensive province-wide investigation carried out by members of Halifax Preventive Service Squad, with the aid of the various detachments concerned, twenty-four persons were apprehended under date of December 14, 1938, and conspiracy proceedings commenced against them.

Eighteen of the accused persons were remanded for trial and True Bills, in all cases, were brought in by the Grand Jury. We were unsuccessful in convicting these men, but we did our best, and although unsuccessful, the action taken by the Government in placing these men on trial has had a very wholesome effect in putting a stop to smuggling in Nova Scotia. Most of the eighteen men were placed on trial in Groups. The trial of the third group was presided over by Mr. Justice Graham, who had the following to say when the Jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty":—

"Gentlemen, I have been here with you for the past five days, and I am amazed at your verdict—amazed. How do you expect law is to be enforced in this country?"

Nathan Goldman, et al, Glace Bay, N.S.—During the month of August, 1939, the motor vessel *Three Boys* was responsible for the landing of a quantity of alcohol and rum at St. Esprit and Peasbrook, N.S. Following the seizure of part of this alcohol in the Peasbrook area, a further investigation led to the seizure of the motor vessel *Three Boys* and conspiracy charges being laid against a number of the crew. Preliminary hearing of this case has been completed and three persons are awaiting trial, to be held at Guysboro, N.S., during the month of May.

John C. Creighton, et al, Halifax, N.S.—The first landing of contraband liquor to be made in Nova Scotia since the seizure of the vessel *Three Boys* last August at St. Esprit and Peasbrook, Cape Breton, was made on the night of March 16, at the Government Wharf in West LaHave, near Bridgewater. We became aware of this landing and the Bridgewater and Lunenburg Detachments took prompt action with the result that 1,050 gallons of alcohol and a truck were seized. A follow-up investigation by members of the Preventive Service Squad of Halifax led to the further seizure of a new Pontiac car from John C. Creighton, as well as a thirty-ton motor vessel called the *Muir*, which made the landing. The alcohol came from St. Pierre.

Definite proof against a number of persons involved in the landing and subsequent removal has been obtained.

The seizure of the M.V. *Muir* was slightly complicated due to the fact that directly police activity became vigorous, a seizure issuing from the Admiralty Branch of the Exchequer Court was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Lunen-

burg County, on account of non-payment of wages to members of the crew, the crew in question being the persons involved in the landing of the contraband.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES AND ASSISTANCE TO VESSELS IN DISTRESS

On May 11, the Cruiser *Macdonald* left Halifax for Victoria, B.C., to patrol the coast of British Columbia. A. R. Ascah, Master "A" Class, was in command of the vessel. The voyage was uneventful and made in record time.

This service co-operated with the Royal Canadian Navy vessels during the visit of Their Majesties. It was gratifying to receive the report from the Naval Service to the effect that our Officers and men carried out the various duties assigned to them in an efficient and capable manner.

The Marine Section was called upon, on many occasions, to render assistance to local fishing and coastal vessels in distress, and there were many instances that work of this type was carried on under extremely difficult conditions. While numerous cases of this nature were again reported this year, several are considered to be of sufficient importance to be included as typical examples.

On the night of March 4, information was received that the motor boat *Stella Rose*, with two men aboard, had left Yarmouth during the afternoon bound for Crawley's Harbour and was about ten hours overdue. The R.C.M. Police Patrol Boat *Ellsworth* was immediately dispatched to search for the missing boat, which was feared to be in distress as a heavy sea was running and the weather was very stormy. The *Ellsworth*, after cruising about for approximately two hours, finally located the *Stella Rose* with its engines disabled and battery dead. A tow-line was put aboard and the boat returned to harbour at Yarmouth.

On June 14, the Master of the R.C.M. Police Patrol Boat *Acadian* was notified that a boat with two men aboard was in distress in a position near Digby entrance. The boat was eventually located with engine disabled and taking water fast, although most of the cargo had been jettisoned. On account of the heavy seas great difficulty was experienced in approaching close enough to put out a tow-line. By careful manoeuvring however this was finally accomplished and the boat containing two very thankful men safely towed to dock at Digby.

On July 8, information was received at the Marine Section office, Halifax, that the motor boat *Oreget* was ten miles off Halifax badly disabled and requested assistance. It was not possible to obtain an accurate position of the disabled boat, so a systematic search was conducted eastward of Halifax by the R.C.M. Police Cruiser *Adversus*. The *Oreget* was eventually located early the next morning at a position eighteen miles southeast of Halifax and was safely towed to port.

On July 27, Yarmouth Subdivision was notified that a fishing boat out of Yarmouth was lost in a dense fog somewhere near Trinity Ledge. A search was immediately conducted by the R.C.M. Police Patrol Boat *Arrow*, and after several hours of cruising, the missing boat was located and accompanied back to Yarmouth. The owner of the boat stated that he had been at sea since the day previous, having lost his bearings and proceeded out to sea instead of inshore.

On August 29, Yarmouth Subdivision was notified that a motor boat containing a tuna fishing party had become disabled somewhere in the vicinity of Tusket Islands. The R.C.M. Police Patrol Boat *Ellsworth* immediately proceeded to that position and after extensive searching finally located the missing boat which had lost her propeller and had been disabled since the night before. A tow-line was made fast and the craft safely towed to Yarmouth.

CRIMINAL CODE

I am pleased to report that during the period under review there has been no serious increase in major crime, but minor offences still remain quite prevalent, especially "breaking, entering and theft" cases.

Two cases of "Murder" are reported this year and are referred to later on in the report, under headings: "(1) Wallace Earley, murder"; "(2) Gilmore Park Conley-Talbert Hamilton Conley, murder."

Four cases of "attempted murder" are also reported, but these however all arose out of the investigation into the Earley case mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Following the charge of "murder" being laid against Earley, three out of four files were closed; one by reason of further investigation being unwarranted, and the other two on account of the facts therein giving rise to the "murder" charge. The one remaining case has not yet been closed and is shown in the table as "still under investigation."

Wallace Earley, Murder, Arson.—During an investigation by members of this Force in connection with the poisoning of a well at North Brookfield, Nova Scotia, in September, 1938, certain facts were disclosed which indicated that Wallace Earley was implicated in the sudden death of his father-in-law, Mr. Joseph Fancy, which took place under suspicious circumstances at Brookfield, Nova Scotia, in 1929. Although the evidence in possession of the Crown was largely circumstantial in character, it was considered amply sufficient to justify a prosecution. Earley was subsequently arrested and charged with "murder," but at the trial, after hearing the evidence and deliberating for four and a half hours, the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the accused was acquitted.

In the meantime the investigation had disclosed additional facts which tended to show that Earley was also implicated in the wilful burning of a house in the same locality in May, 1926. He was later charged with "arson" and the Grand Jury found "No Bill," but in dismissing the accused, the presiding Justice commented that he was unable to see how they had reached such a decision in view of the evidence presented. A new indictment, however, has now been preferred and will be presented to the Grand Jury at the next sitting of the Supreme Court in that district.

Gilmore Park Conley and Talbert Hamilton Conley, Murder.—On December 29 last, the Windsor Detachment received a telephone call to the effect that one Eldon S. Millett had been found early that morning in an unconscious condition on the floor of his store at Pembroke, Hants County, N.S. The matter was investigated by members of the Windsor Detachment and three members of this Division Headquarters C.I.B. Staff. The motive was obscure as the victim was exceedingly well thought of throughout the district and had incurred the enmity of no one, and when found in the store had a wallet containing approximately \$90 on his person. There was about \$18 in the cash till also untouched.

His injuries consisted of four blows to the head, with consequent skull fractures from which he succumbed four days later, on January 2, without having regained consciousness.

An exhaustive canvass of the area and surrounding countryside was immediately made for the purpose of discovering whether or not any strangers had been observed in the vicinity, but with negative results. From this it was deduced the crime had been committed by some local resident or residents. Consequent investigation placed all persons to the satisfaction of the police, with the exception of the above named, who are residents of East Walton, some seven miles from the scene of the crime.

Enquiries were then concentrated on the movements of these men during the evening of the 28th December, with the result that they were placed within

a mile of the scene and within half an hour of the time the offence was believed to have been committed. There was no legitimate reason for the presence of these men at the time and place mentioned. Upon questioning Talbert Conley, the younger of the two, he made a statement blaming the murder squarely on his brother, Gilmore, and implicating himself to the extent of, at the very least, being an accomplice before and after. As a result of this statement, both men were arrested and separately charged with "murder".

Further investigation definitely showed that Gilmore Conley was completely without funds or prospects immediately prior to the crime and that within three hours of the time of the assault, he had a considerable amount of money in one and two dollar bills. Witnesses were found who testified that the victim always carried a roll of such bills in a pocket separate from that in which he carried the wallet containing bills of larger denominations.

An ordinary claw-hammer found on a shelf near the door of the deceased's store, was examined by the Provincial Pathologist and found to have on it several spots of human blood. A spot of human blood was likewise found on the right hand glove of Gilmore Conley, and evidence covering the examination of both of these exhibits was given by the Pathologist at the preliminary hearings of the accused.

The preliminary hearings against these two men have been completed and both have been committed for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Windsor, which will be held on the 7th May next.

Robert George Slaven, Manslaughter.—The most serious motor vehicle accident reported during the year occurred near New Victoria, Cape Breton, on the evening of May 19, 1939. This accident resulted in the death of the following persons:—

Fraser White,
George Livingstone,
William White,

all of whom resided at New Victoria.

Robert G. Slaven was driving on the main highway towards New Waterford at what subsequently was proven to be an excessive rate of speed. Near New Victoria he overtook three men walking on the left of the road, and who were proceeding in the direction of New Waterford. Slaven was apparently driving too far over on the left of the highway as the vehicle crashed into the three men, killing Fraser White instantly and injuring his two companions so seriously that they died shortly afterwards.

Three charges of "Manslaughter" were laid against Slaven, all being included in the one indictment. He pleaded "Not Guilty" in the Supreme Court at Sydney, on June 6, 1939, but was found "guilty" on all three counts and sentenced to serve two years in Dorchester Penitentiary in respect to each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Hilaire Bourgeois, Manslaughter.—The facts of this case were fully reported in the preceding annual report. Bourgeois was charged with "manslaughter" following a man being killed by a "hit-and-run" driver, and since the rendering of last year's report, he was brought to trial and, on being found "guilty" of "manslaughter", was sentenced to serve nine months in Port Hood County Jail.

Charles Francis McCready, Assault With Intent to Rob.—This case was referred to in the report of the previous year, but at that time had not been completed.

On August 9, 1934, McCready was sentenced to five years in Dorchester Penitentiary for "robbery with violence"; the circumstances surrounding the offence being of such a revolting nature as to cause a wave of condemnation from the general public. McCready's victim at that time was an aged man of

seventy-four years, whom he attacked while the latter was alone in his cabin. He beat him over the head and shoulders with a rifle and finally tortured him by burning his feet in order that the hidden place of any money might be disclosed.

Shortly after McCready was released, after serving sentence for the above offence, he forced his way into the home of John Bonner, which is situated in the same district, and assaulted him while at the same time demanding his money.

Investigation was immediately carried out by North Sydney Detachment and shortly afterwards McCready was arrested. He was charged with "assault with intent to rob", under Section 448 of the Criminal Code, and electing speedy trial was found "guilty" and sentenced to three years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

There is no question but that this man is a cruel and vicious criminal, and great relief was expressed by the public in the district following his removal from their midst.

Minor David Gilbert and Gordon Allan Burns, Arson.—In the early morning of June 13, 1939, information was received by Springhill Detachment that a quantity of lumber stored at the C.N.R. Station at Athol, Nova Scotia, was burning and that the fire was apparently of incendiary origin.

Investigation was immediately carried out by Springhill Detachment and as a result, it was ascertained that Minor D. Gilbert, the owner of the destroyed lumber, had been observed at the approximate time of the fire walking on the highway a short distance from Athol. After lengthy investigation Gilbert admitted that he had set the fire, being motivated by an opportunity for securing the insurance on the lumber. At the same time he implicated Gordon Allan Burns who he stated had assisted him by supplying transportation to the scene of the fire, and who also had arranged to meet him afterwards.

Gilbert and Burns were charged with "arson", under Section 511 of the Criminal Code, elected speedy trial and on being found "guilty" were each sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Edward Martell, Breaking, Entering and Theft.—On the morning of September 11, 1939, a complaint was received at St. Peters Detachment to the effect that the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission Store at Arichat, Richmond County, had been entered the night before and liquor to the value of \$80 stolen.

Investigation by members of the Detachment revealed that a car had been observed in that vicinity during the early hours of the morning by fishermen on their way to work although none of the latter were able to give a description of the vehicle in question.

Inquiries were continued and eventually it was ascertained that the unidentified auto was owned by a taxi company in Sydney, and on the night of the offence it had been hired to Edward Martell.

Further investigation produced evidence that Martell, subsequent to the offence, had been in possession of a quantity of liquor similar in nature to that stolen, and it was also learned that the owner of the hired car had been offered several bottles of liquor by Martell in payment for the rental of same.

Martell was arrested and charged with "breaking, entering and theft" under Section 460 of the Criminal Code. He elected speedy trial and entered a plea of "not guilty", but was found "guilty" on October 14, and sentenced to serve three years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Allen Freeman Pynn, breaking, entering with intent.—During the early part of the summer, several complaints were received by Truro Detachment with reference to stores being broken into at Bible Hill, Nova Scotia, and the immediate vicinity.

These offences had become so prevalent that a continuous nightly patrol was made to the district. During the early morning of July 2, a member of the patrol noticed that the rear window of the store of Mr. W. G. Rockwell had been opened. The Constable flashed his light through the window and disclosed a person whom he recognized as Allen F. Pynn, the latter being well known to the Police as having several previous convictions for "breaking, entering and theft". Before the Constable could make an entrance, however, Pynn crashed his way out through a front window and made his escape. He was apprehended a few days later and charged with "Breaking and Entering with Intent" under Section 461 of the Criminal Code, being later convicted of this offence and sentenced to serve two years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Since the conviction of Pynn, no further complaints of a like nature have been received in the Bible Hill district, and his apprehension and conviction have no doubt put an end to this series of offences.

Egbert J. Goodwin and Maurice Goreham, Unlawfully Wounding.—On November 19, 1939, Barrington Passage Detachment was informed by telephone that Joseph Blades of Woods Harbour, Shelburne County, had been shot.

An immediate investigation was made by Yarmouth, Shelburne and Barrington Passage Detachments. On arrival at Blades' home, it was found that he had been shot through the chest by an unidentified person while out hunting with three comrades. Blades was seriously wounded at the time but his condition gradually improved and he has now completely recovered.

An extensive investigation was made into the circumstances of the mysterious shooting and eventually it was established that Blades had been fired at by two men, Egbert J. Goodwin and Maurice Goreham, apparently in mistake for a deer or moose.

Goodwin and Goreham, together with two companions who had accompanied them, gave complete statements to the Police and as a result the two former persons were charged with "unlawful wounding" under Section 274 of the Criminal Code. At the conclusion of the preliminary hearing, Goodwin and Goreham were put on trial to appear at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Barrington, N.S.

Millard Atwood, et al, Breaking, Entering and Theft and Receiving Stolen Goods.—The facts of this case were reported in the preceding Annual Report, wherein it was stated that Millard Atwood, Lurman Quinlan and Herbert Ross had been arrested in connection with a series of "Breaking, Entering and Theft" cases on Cape Sable.

Millard Atwood, in respect to these offences, has now been convicted on four charges under Section 460 of the Criminal Code, and on one charge under Section 386 of the same, and sentenced to serve six months in jail on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Lurman Quinlan, in respect to the same offences, has now been convicted on a charge under Section 460 of the Criminal Code, and sentenced to serve three months in jail.

Herbert Ross was also convicted on four charges under Section 460 of the Criminal Code, and sentenced to serve two years in Dorchester Penitentiary on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Aubrey James Van Amburg and Keith Duncanson, Theft of Mink.—On October 29, 1939, a complaint was received by Yarmouth Detachment to the effect that twenty-two mink had been stolen from the fur ranch of Mr. Roger Surette at Eel Brook, Yarmouth County, N.S. Investigation at the scene of the offence disclosed little of value that would aid in the apprehension of the person or persons responsible for the theft, and at first the case seemed quite hopeless by reason that the animals were not branded or otherwise marked.

A canvass of all fur dealers and buyers in the district was made, and as a result of extensive inquiries in this connection, information was finally obtained that two persons, Aubrey J. Van Amburg and Keith Duncanson, had offered a large number of mink pelts for sale, fifteen of which were subsequently recovered by the Police. The investigation continued and additional evidence was secured which seemed to definitely establish that Van Amburg and Duncanson were the guilty parties, and, in addition, it was later learned that both of these men had been in the vicinity of the fur ranch on the night the offence in question occurred.

Van Amburg and Duncanson were arrested charged with "theft" under Section 370 of the Criminal Code. Both elected speedy trial at which Van Amburg pleaded "not guilty," but was found "guilty" and sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary; Duncanson, however, pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to four months in Yarmouth County Jail.

Ernest Austin, Breaking and Entering a dwelling house by day.—On April 13, 1939, a complaint was received at Springhill Detachment to the effect that the home of William Porter at Salt Springs, N.S., had been broken into and a quantity of articles stolen.

An investigation conducted by the Springhill Detachment and a member of the Springhill Town Police, disclosed that the entry had been made by the breaking of a window-pane, but no finger prints were obtainable. However, outside the building, leading away from the house, footprints were discernible in the snow. These were followed for several miles with great difficulty over open country and finally led to the home of Ernest Austin, an ex-convict, living at Salt Springs. The tracks also led into the bush near by where a pack sack was found containing the stolen articles.

A dental technician voluntarily assisted in the investigation by aiding in the making of plaster of paris casts of the footprints. One particular cast was exceptionally clear, showing the impression of a rubber which was marred by a cut or scar.

Austin, the suspect, when questioned, vigorously denied having had anything to do with the crime and was, in fact, wearing different rubbers from those apparently worn at the scene of the break. However, a house where Austin had stayed a short time following the offence was searched, and a rubber having the particular scar previously referred to was found. When confronted with this evidence Austin admitted the rubbers were his and that he was responsible for the crime in question. His remarks were as follows: "I guess those casts do not lie." He then gave a voluntary statement.

Austin was charged with "breaking and entering a dwelling house by day" under Section 458(a) of the Criminal Code, entered a plea of "guilty" and was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

George Yhard, Murray Snow, Marshall Gouthro, breaking, entering and theft.—On October 30, 1939, St. Peters Detachment received a complaint to the effect that a store owned by Mr. Neil K. MacDonald of Framboise, N.S., had been broken into and a quantity of merchandise stolen. Investigation immediately proceeded and as a result it was learned that a light delivery truck had been observed travelling on the highway during the early morning hours near the scene of the crime. The description of the truck was quite meagre, but one peculiarity was noticed in that the tail light of the vehicle was slightly raised. A search for a truck of this description was then commenced throughout Richmond County and continued into Cape Breton County, where it was eventually located at Sydney.

After making extensive inquiries it was finally ascertained that the driver of the truck on the night the offence occurred was George Yhard, and after lengthy investigation he admitted his part in the offence, at the same time implicating two others, Murray Snow and Marshall Gouthro.

All three men were charged with "breaking, entering and theft" under Section 460 of the Criminal Code, and on electing speedy trial, pleaded "guilty" and were each sentenced to four years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Percy Aloysius Adams, assault with intent to rob.—On the night of December 2, 1939, Yarmouth Detachment was informed by telephone that Mr. Willis Bain of Hebron, N.S., had been brutally assaulted and an attempt made to rob him.

An immediate investigation was made by the detachment and it was learned that Mr. Bain had been closing his service station for the night when he was attacked by an unknown man and struck over the head with an empty milk bottle. Mr. Bain at the time was carrying a cash box under his arm and although badly dazed and cut by the blow retained his hold on the box and shouted for help. The attacker then, apparently becoming alarmed, ran from the premises and disappeared along the highway. The patrol immediately took up the pursuit and finally, after checking many cars and pedestrians, observed one Adams, who was known to have a long prison record, walking along the highway a short distance from Hebron. He was closely questioned and finally taken back to the service station where he was identified by Mr. Bain as his attacker.

Adams subsequently gave a complete statement to the police, admitting the attack on Mr. Bain, stating he had been motivated by the opportunity of stealing the cash box. Adams was charged with "assault with intent to rob" under Section 448 of the Criminal Code, entered a plea of "guilty," and was sentenced to three years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Canadian Airways Limited Plane, CF-BBU, crash of, Oak Hill Lake, Halifax County, N.S.—The Canadian Airways plane, Moncton to Halifax flight, due to arrive at Halifax about 8 a.m. on February 15, was reported overdue during a heavy blizzard and was found during the afternoon of the day following, after a forced landing had been made at Oak Hill Lake, about fifteen miles west of Halifax.

Besides the pilot, James Wade, who was injured, there was one passenger who received a fractured leg and arm. The plane was only slightly damaged, but it was impossible to remove it immediately.

The usual crowd of people travelled to view the crash, and although a promise by several had been made to the Inspector of Airways, who had flown to the scene, that they would not cause further damage, the craft was completely stripped of instruments, doors, chairs, all accessories and controls and all fabric covering from the upholstery.

An extensive investigation was made by members of the force and as a result charges were laid under Section 510(e) of the Criminal Code against James David Isnor, Charles Morris Crathorne, and Douglas Bruce Purcell was charged under Section 386. Isnor and Crathorne pleaded "guilty" and were sentenced to a fine of \$25 and costs, in default thirty days in jail. Purcell also pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to three days in jail, in addition to a fine of \$50 and costs, and in default to serve three months in jail.

In addition to the three charges referred to above, instructions were received from the Department of the Attorney General to proceed with further charges against others responsible for the damage sustained by this plane. As a result, thirteen Informations, under Section 510(e) of the Criminal Code have been laid against various persons, and it is expected that these will be summarily disposed of in the near future.

John Thomas Munroe, Halifax, N.S., Conspiracy to Defraud.—During January, 1939, it was reported to the Department of the Attorney General that there was a shortage of weight of coke delivered to the Victoria General Hospital, a Provincial institution situated in Halifax. The Attorney General

called on this Force for an investigation. The result of inquiries showed that during September 1 and 2, 1938, the local firm of John T. Munroe had undertaken to deliver 25 tons of coke to the Victoria General Hospital. In checking the weight slips it was found that only 19 tons were delivered, showing a shortage of 6 tons on the one order.

John T. Munroe was charged under Section 444, C.C.C., and was convicted on February 13, and sentenced to serve one day in prison, and in addition to pay a fine of \$250 and costs of \$50; in default of payment to serve six months in prison. The fine and costs were paid.

NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Our work in the enforcement of the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act still continues to be a major portion of our duty in this Province. The following table is a comparison of the work performed under this Act during the past four calendar years:

	1936	1937	1938	1939
Convictions.. . . .	1452	1350	1479	1397
Dismissals.. . . .	150	104	124	76
Total cases.. . . .	6875	7404	7762	7045

Comparisons of penalties imposed and fines collected in the same periods are given hereunder:

	1936	1937	1938	1939
Fines imposed.. . . .	\$80,908.50	\$78,183.75	\$80,661.40	\$67,902.00
Fines paid.. . . .	35,940.81	30,509.80	37,686.48	24,045.17
Jail sentences.. . . .	1936	1937	1938	1939
(Optional)	105 years	91 years	104 years	96 years
	6 months	20 days	9 months	11 months
	15 days	.....	21 days	9 days
Jail sentences.. . . .	48 years	59 years	58 years	43 years
	6 months	8 months	30 days	10 months
	.....	.....	.....	4 days

It will be noted that 1,397 convictions were recorded and 76 dismissals. A total of \$24,045.17 in fines was paid and collected on behalf of the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission. In comparison with previous years there is a noticeable reduction in fines paid, with a corresponding decrease in jail sentences imposed and served. There was a considerable drop in the number of cases this year, which probably can be accounted for by the extensive investigation into the illegal importation of liquor, which unquestionably had the effect of seriously crippling the illicit liquor traffic in this Province.

Six padlock orders, under the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act, were granted this year. Application for a Padlock Order is made in every instance where three convictions are obtained within a twelve month period, the violations having been committed in or in respect to the same building or premises. This punishment may seem severe but it has been found to be particularly effective in closing notorious liquor dives.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT

Although there has been an increase in the number of Motor Vehicle Act cases handled this year as compared with previous periods, it will be noted that there has been a decided decrease in the number of dismissals recorded. The convictions totalled 1,510 and the dismissals 20.

The following is a statement of work performed under the Motor Vehicle Act during the past four calendar years:

	1936	1937	1938	1939
Convictions.. . . .	862	1493	1311	1510
Dismissals.. . . .	39	37	46	20
Total cases.. . . .	1233	2135	2027	2325

The practice of detailing motor cyclists for full time duty in enforcing the Act has resulted in such improved traffic control that the number of motor cycles in use was increased this year to seven. These were stationed at Sydney, New Glasgow, Truro, Yarmouth and three at Halifax.

As in the past, two periods were again set aside for inspection of motor vehicles on the highways. The periods allotted this year were May 19 to May 30, and November 15 to November 30.

A large number of commercial vehicles were checked for overweight by inspectors appointed by the Motor Vehicle Branch. These check-ups were carried on throughout the Province at different periods, and members of the Force from the various detachments accompanied and assisted the Motor Vehicle Inspectors in each area visited.

In addition to rendering assistance at the inspection points, members were also called upon to attend to prosecutions and to collect deposits whenever such action was warranted. A considerable portion of the amount shown as paid in fines under the Motor Vehicle Act is composed of fines or penalties collected under the regulations respecting weights and loads of motor vehicles.

Air raid precautions.—The R.C.M. Police in Halifax and Sydney, particularly in the former have been very active in organizing Air Raid Precautions Police and co-ordinating their work with the St. John Ambulance Association and other organizations interested in A. R. P. Work. This has entailed considerable extra work on the part of our office staff, but I feel it has all been worth while, because we now have an organization which would be effective if any emergency arises in the Province as a result of the War.

Use of police dogs.—I am pleased to report that police dogs "Perky" and "Egon III", who were transferred here during the past year, have on many occasions proved a valuable aid. Their activities have not been confined entirely to cases of lost hunters and missing persons, as they have also been used, with a high degree of success, in other branches of police work.

14. The Officer Commanding, "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—Superintendent W. V. McM. Bruce.

THE RUSSIAN FLIGHT—MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., TO NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., U.S.A.

In April, 1939, two Russian flyers, Brigadier General Vladimir Kokkaniaki and Navigator Mikhail Gordiensli, whilst attempting a non-stop flight from Moscow, U.S.S.R., to New York City, U.S.A., were compelled to make a forced landing at Miscou Island, N.B.

All possible assistance was rendered by our Shippegan Detachment, not only in helping the airmen reach their destination, but in guarding the damaged plane until its removal.

FEDERAL STATUTES

In New Brunswick, the Federal Acts requiring closest attention are the Customs Act, the Excise Act, the Migratory Birds Convention Act, the Fisheries Act and to a certain extent the Explosives Act.

INDIAN ACT

There are several Indian Reserves within the Province, but there is seldom any serious trouble with the Indians. The usual minor incidents of assault and offences in connection with liquor are easily handled, and, for the most part, the conduct of Indians in New Brunswick is very good.

CUSTOMS ACT

There has been a steady improvement in the past three years with respect to conditions under this Act. The traffic in contraband liquor is practically non-existent at the present time. Without doubt, this state of affairs is the direct result of the conviction of Joseph Leo LeBlanc et al, and the seizure of the *Admiral Beatty* with its cargo of alcohol in the Port of Saint John and the attendant prosecutions.

There can be no doubt but that the two cases instanced herein and possibly the fact that conspiracy prosecutions were later entered in Nova Scotia, in cases arising in that Province, has deterred persons disposed to engage in the illicit traffic from carrying out any such intentions.

Then too, the fact that all sea-borne cargoes would be subject to scrutiny and possible seizure by vessels of the Naval Patrol has perhaps been a minor factor which would discourage possible adventurers. The usual routine cases of petty smuggling along the International Border have occurred but in many cases convictions have been obtained and there have been no cases of more than routine importance during the past year.

The following cases may be of interest:—

Willard Colpitts, Customs Act, Saint John, N.B.—On January 19, 1940, the Saint John City Police reported to our Saint John Detachment that Willard Colpitts had brought a lot of scrap copper and brass to Saint John from Woodland, Maine, and was disposing of it to the Dominion Metal Company, Saint John, N.B. Investigation into the matter disclosed that this junk had been brought to Saint John by Colpitts in a 1932 Willis Overland sedan and that it had not been properly declared at the Customs at St. Stephen at the time of entering. The car and scrap metals were seized.

After it was ascertained that the goods were not stolen property, Departmental instructions were received to offer release of the car conditionally on exportation, on deposit of \$25 and payment of expenses; and release of the scrap pending decision on deposit of the duty paid value on proper appraisal. The terms of the release of the car were accepted by Colpitts and it was exported via St. Stephen on the 16th February, 1940. He did not take release of the scrap metal, however, and relinquished all claim to it. This is still held at Saint John awaiting instructions as to its disposal.

Ss. Lady Hawkins, Saint John, N.B., R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 9387.—On December 14, 1939, the Saint John Detachment received an anonymous letter post marked Halifax, advising that 36 cases of rum were arriving on the ss. *Lady Hawkins*, and that a man named Singleton was the owner.

When the ship docked at Saint John, members of the Saint John Detachment, assisted by a number of the Customs Staff at Saint John, boarded the boat and made a thorough search. In two of the vacant cabins a quantity of rum, 17 quarts in all, was found, but it was impossible to connect H. Singleton, who was the chief steward, with it.

The ss. *Lady Hawkins* and the contraband liquor were placed under seizure; the boat was released on payment of a voluntary penalty of \$400; the rum was held to be disposed of in the customary manner for seizures of this nature.

Albert Mercure, St. Basil, N.B., Customs Act, R.C.M.P. Customs Seizure No. 9233.—On August 22, 1939, information was received by Edmundston Detachment that the above named, a lad of 15 years of age, had been perceived crossing the Saint John River from the State of Maine to St. Basil, N.B., and that it was suspected he had smuggled goods in his possession.

A member of Edmundston Detachment proceeded to St. Basil and located the accused. It was found that he had 30 cartons (6,000) American cigarettes, which he was smuggling from the United States, as well as a parcel of wearing apparel.

On questioning the youth, he stated that he had smuggled the cigarettes for one Jean Cyr and the parcel of wearing apparel for Miss Jeanette Theriault, both of St. Basil, N.B. Cyr denied that he ever gave instructions to Mercure to smuggle cigarettes for him and denied ownership. Miss Theriault, however, paid the duty value on her parcel, amounting to \$11.85, but she also claimed she had not given Mercure instructions to smuggle goods for her.

As this lad and his parents had been previously warned for smuggling offences committed by him, and these warnings were not heeded, he was charged under Section 217 of the Customs Act and convicted at Edmundston on October 14, 1939, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and \$15.80 costs or serve one month in gaol. The fine and costs were not paid and he was committed to the Municipal Gaol at Edmundston, N.B. The cigarettes were destroyed.

EXCISE ACT

Confirming our sources of information to the effect that there have been no landings of contraband liquor, is the fact that there has recently been a very considerable number of illicit stills found in the Province. In addition, there have been many instances where "home brewed" beer has been found. As you are aware, many of these latter cases are prosecuted in this Province under the provisions of the Intoxicating Liquor Act. If the amount seized, however, is very large and there is evidence of commercializing to a considerable extent, dual prosecutions follow.

It is felt that a decrease in the price of liquors legally sold through the New Brunswick Liquor Commission would tend to gradually limit the number of illicit stills to a minimum.

The following cases may be of interest:—

Albert Chavari, Anthony Chavari and George Bastin, Section 164E, Excise Act, Rogersville, N.B.—Information having been received by members of Newcastle Detachment that a still was in operation near Rogersville, two members conducted a search in the woods in that district on December 30, 1939, with the result that a complete still and approximately 80 gallons of wash were seized.

Nearby one George Bastin was located, and, after some questioning, admitted that he as well as Albert Chavari and Anthony Chavari were the owners. Each was charged under Section 164E of the Excise Act and convicted at Newcastle, N.B., on January 3 last, a fine of \$200 and costs or three months in gaol being inflicted in each instance. All took the gaol sentences.

Clovis C. Boudreau, Section 164E, Excise Act, Upper Aboushagan, N.B.—On January 12, 1940, reliable information having been received that Clovis Boudreau was making and selling "moonshine" whiskey in the woods on his property, members of Moncton and Shediac Detachments made a search of the suspected area, locating a small camp, well covered with old brush and tree tops.

Search of the camp revealed two stoves, one wood and the other gasoline, and seven barrels containing approximately 200 gallons of wash. The still could not be found.

Clovis Boudreau, when confronted at his home with the facts, admitted ownership and accepted responsibility. He was charged under Section 164 (e) of the Excise Act and convicted at Shediac on February 2 last, being sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs or serve three months in gaol. The gaol sentence was taken.

Ernest Bastarache and Claude Girouard, Excise Act, Section 169, Hall's Creek Bridge, N.B.—At approximately 11.30 p.m. of February 23, 1940, Special Constables B. R. Dunn and W. S. Gunn, civil guards on the C.N.R.

Bridge, Hall's Creek, N.B., which was an "Underpass," noticed a sleigh coming along the highway at that point. The sleigh stopped and two men were seen to carry two sacks from it and deposit them near the "Underpass." They were called upon to halt, but refused to do so, one escaping with the horse and sleigh and the other on foot. Special Constable Dunn commandeered a passing car and overtook the horse and sleigh, detaining the driver. On the way back to the bridge, the second party was met and also detained.

Questioning of these persons identified them as Ernest Bastarache and Claude Girouard. Examination of the sacks disclosed six gallons of illicit distilled spirits.

Moncton Detachment was immediately notified of the detention of these men and two members of the Force proceeded to Hall's Creek bridge, placing the men under arrest and seizing the spirits and horse and sleigh.

The two accused were convicted at Moncton under Section 169 of the Excise Act, Girouard on February 24, 1940, and Bastarache on February 28, 1940, each being sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and \$6 costs or serve three months in gaol. The gaol sentence was taken in each case.

Investigation disclosed that Neill Girouard of St. Fabien, N.B., was the owner of the horse and sleigh and that they were taken without his permission. They have been turned over to him for safekeeping pending the decision of the Department regarding their disposal.

Richard LeBlanc—Excise Act, Section 164 (e), Cocagne Cove, Kent County, N.B.—On the evening of December 27, 1939, members of Buctouche and Shediac Detachments raided the premises of Richard LeBlanc at Cocagne Cove, N.B., and seized a complete still and five 40-gallon barrels containing approximately 40 gallons of wash, two boilers, one with a capacity of approximately 80 gallons and the other 34 gallons. One gallon of distilled spirits was also seized.

LeBlanc was convicted under Section 164 (e) of the Excise Act and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs amounting to \$8.55 or serve three months in gaol. The fine and costs were not paid and he was therefore conveyed to gaol.

It was discovered that this man was convicted in Nova Scotia on June 10, 1938, for an infraction of Section 169 of the Excise Act and sentenced to pay a fine of \$800 and costs or serve nine months' imprisonment; sentence began November 9, 1938. He was, however, released from prison on May 1, 1939, for medical treatment, to be returned when recovered, but this was never done.

The question of having him return to Nova Scotia to serve the unexpired part of his sentence was taken up with the Department of National Revenue which advised that as this man was released on temporary Ticket-of-Leave, which is chiefly given to inmates suffering from some physical disability and requiring medical attention which cannot very well be given in the gaol, he continues to be shown on the records of the institution. The time during which he is at large continues to count on his sentence. Prisoners so released do not necessarily have to report to the Sheriff or other authority, any arrangements in this regard being left entirely to the Sheriff. Since the time of imprisonment imposed on LeBlanc in Nova Scotia had elapsed, the question of his reincarceration could not be considered.

Richard Leblanc was also charged under the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act for having in his possession illicit spirits; he was charged under Section 56 (2) of the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act and sentenced to two months in gaol with a fine of \$200 and costs, and an alternative of two additional months in gaol. Fine and costs were not paid.

CRIMINAL CODE

There has been a decrease of ninety-four cases under the Criminal Code for the period under review compared with the corresponding period covered in my last report. There have been no outstanding cases under the Code, but the following cases may be of interest.

William McLaughlin, Sections 185, 460, 296A, 386 and 399 C.C. of C., Andover, N.B.—On September 17, 1938, the escape of the above noted from the gaol at Andover, N.B., was reported, and after thorough investigation it was learned that he had fled to the United States, where he was later incarcerated on outstanding charges.

On May 15, 1939, James Giberson of Arthurette, N.B. reported to Perth Detachment that his store had been broken and entered and a quantity of goods stolen. The offence had occurred during the previous night.

At 1.30 p.m. on May 15, 1939, Mr. H. Hansen of Salmonhurst, N.B. reported to Grand Falls Detachment that at 1.10 a.m. a car had stopped at his gas station and asked for gas and oil. Whilst he was putting gas in the car, one of the four occupants of the car had struck him in the face. Hansen's wife had then appeared on the scene and the car and occupants had fled. The car was a new Ford, but complainant did not know the number of the licence. Particular note was taken by Detachment of the tire impressions left at the scene of the offence.

Inquiry disclosed that a new Ford with a New York Licence had been in the district the previous day and the names of the suspected occupants were ascertained.

Grand Falls and Perth Detachments co-operating on these offences patrolled the district and a further breaking and entering was disclosed at Mrs. Gendall's, Currie Siding, N.B. The tire tracks were identical with those previously noted. The offenders had been disturbed by Mrs. Gendall and had stoned the house when fleeing.

The alleged occupants of the car previously mentioned, Arthur Clark, Merton Allaby and Gifford Rogers were then picked up for questioning. The fourth man was proven to have nothing to do with the matter. Further inquiry indicated that the Ford car which had picked up Clark the previous day had been driven by William McLaughlin.

A reliable source of information had been contacted at 8 a.m., and by 11 a.m. on May 15, indicated that a new Ford car was hidden in the Tilley district and that a man resembling McLaughlin had been seen near it. Patrolling to the area in old clothes, members of the Detachment were able to locate the car, near which were articles similar to those stolen from Giberson. Search of the vicinity revealed William McLaughlin lying in the bushes a few hundred yards from the car. He was arrested, and after unlocking the car, a further supply of stolen goods was recovered.

Questioning of this man disclosed that the car had been stolen by him from Utica, N.Y. on May 6 and that he had entered Canada without reporting it.

A full voluntary statement covering commission of the offences was obtained and McLaughlin implicated Clark, Allaby and Rogers as the accomplices. Despite questioning, however, these men made no statement.

The Clerk of the Peace was acquainted with full details and the following charges were preferred against McLaughlin,—

- (1) Breaking, entering and theft (460), Arthurette, N.B.
- (2) Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence (296-a), Salmonhurst, N.B.
- (3) Theft of gas and oil (386), Salmonhurst, N.B.
- (4) Breaking, entering and theft (460), Currie Siding, N.B.

- (5) Bringing stolen goods into Canada (399), Tinker, N.B.
- (6) Being at large whilst under sentence of imprisonment (185), Andover, N.B.

Following preliminary hearing, McLaughlin was committed for trial. On June 6, 1939 he appeared for speedy trial, and after pleading guilty to each charge, was sentenced to,—

Charge 1—3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Charge 2—2 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Charge 3—3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Charge 4—3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Charge 5—3 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Charge 6—2 years in Dorchester Penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently.

Charges were preferred against Rogers, Allaby and Clark, and at the preliminary hearing, McLaughlin gave evidence for the Crown, implicating these men as accomplices. Allaby appeared for trial on June 26, 1939, and pleaded not guilty. Upon McLaughlin appearing as witness for the Crown, he changed his testimony by stating these men were not parties to his offences and admitted perjury at the preliminary hearings.

Two cases against Allaby were therefore dismissed and the remaining indictments against Allaby, Clark and Rogers withdrawn.

On the advice of the Attorney General's Department no action for perjury was taken against McLaughlin.

The stolen car was returned to the owner upon proof of ownership being produced.

*Roderick LeBretton, George Shaw, Stanley Stevens and Douglas Cochrane—Breaking, entering and theft (460)—Fredericton Junction, N.B. Roderick LeBretton, Escape from custody (189-b).—*On April 21, 1939, Mrs. Harry (Elda) Toole of Fredericton Junction, N.B. telephoned that her store had been broken into and believed the parties concerned had boarded the early morning freight train to Fredericton, N.B. The train was checked on arrival at Fredericton, but no hobos were found thereon.

A patrol was then made to Fredericton Junction and Mrs. Toole interviewed, stating that at approximately 2 a.m. her dog, which she had left locked in the store, had aroused her by barking and she had seen it on the platform and knew the store had been broken into. Shortly after she heard a freight train come into the station and four men ran towards it. The train then pulled out. When it became lighter, she visited her store and found the lock smashed off the door. Whilst talking to Mrs. Toole, three hobos were noticed near the water tank and were questioned. The men were Andrew Francis (Indian), Roderick LeBretton (Breton), an ex-convict and Clarence Messer. According to their story, LeBretton had arrived at Fredericton Junction at 10 p.m. the previous evening; two other men were in the men's waiting room at the time. Francis and Messer arrived at 11.30 p.m. and three other men arrived at 1.30 a.m. One of the three men claimed to have been released from Dorchester Penitentiary on March 13, 1939. It was alleged that these three men had committed the break and jumped on a freight train to *Saint John* at 4 a.m. Checking train times it was found that the freight had gone to *Fredericton, N.B.* at 2.40 a.m. The next freight had not left until 5.40 a.m. In view of these variations, Messer and LeBretton were questioned separately and the former then indicated that LeBretton had suggested the break. LeBretton was placed under arrest and Messer held as a material witness. Checking through R.C.M.P. Gazettes, the release of George Shaw from Dorchester Penitentiary on March 13, 1939 was noted. Shaw was located in Saint John, N.B. and when questioned, gave a statement. Articles

taken by him from the store in question were recovered. He maintained, however, that he had been alone at Fredericton Junction. Later on the same day (April 21) Shaw made a further statement indicating that LeBretton was the instigator and that Douglas Cochrane, Stanley Stevens and himself participated in the break.

Stevens and Cochrane were arrested in Saint John and admitted their guilt, implicating LeBretton and Shaw in their statements. Cochrane disclosed where the balance of the stolen goods were cached and these were recovered. The Indian, Andrew Francis, was eliminated as a suspect, but was held as a material witness.

Charged with breaking, entering and theft (C.C. 460) Shaw, Cochrane, Stevens and LeBretton appeared on April 24 for preliminary hearing and on the 26th were committed for trial.

Whilst awaiting trial, LeBretton escaped from Burton Gaol on May 12, 1939. Following a thorough search, the district in which the accused had been seen was closely patrolled with the result that LeBretton surrendered himself to a member of the Force on May 17, stating he was tired of being chased around. Charged on the same date under Criminal Code, Section 189 (b) LeBretton was committed for trial.

On May 18, the accused parties having elected speedy trial and pleaded guilty, the following sentences were passed by His Honour Judge Slipp,—

Roderick LeBretton—C.C. 460 5 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Roderick LeBretton—C.C. 189 (b) 2 years in Dorchester Penitentiary to run concurrent with the 5 year sentence.

George Shaw—C.C. 460 2 years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Douglas Cochrane—C.C. 460 Imposition of sentence suspended for 2 years.

Stanley Stevens—C.C. 460 Imposition of sentence suspended for 2 years.

James Brown, C.C.C. 386, 377 and 458; Edward Mudgett, C.C.C. 399; John Thomas Mehan, C.C.C. 399; St. Andrews, Chamcook, Milltown and St. Stephen, N.B.—On August 18, 1939, the theft of a Chevrolet car, which had occurred the previous night in St. Andrews, was reported to St. Stephen Detachment. On inquiry it was established that the theft must have occurred between 11.30 p.m. and 2.30 a.m. The ignition keys had been left in the lock.

From confidential information received on August 19, it appeared that one Thomas (Toady) Mehan might have had some hand in this theft and his premises were therefore searched under search warrant and the car recovered. The garage in which the car had been hidden was situated behind Mehan's house and could not be seen from the front of the house. Cracks in the garage which might yield view of the contents had been covered with old clothing and sacks.

On questioning Mehan, he gave a statement in which he admitted that Edward Mudgett (a notorious ex-convict) and an unknown party had brought the car to his place about 3.30 a.m., August 18. Mudgett appeared to be in charge of the car and the other man simply accompanied him.

Mudgett was immediately arrested and one James Brown, who was with him at the time and resembled the party mentioned by Mehan, was asked to accompany Detachment members to Mehan's. Mehan denied, however, that Brown had accompanied Mudgett on the night in question and Brown denied any knowledge of the car theft.

A search of Mudgett's room was conducted and, though the keys of the car were not found, in his coat a .32 calibre revolver was found, on which it was decided to check ownership.

On August 20, it was decided to question Mudgett and Brown again. It was learned that Mudgett had been visited by Brown, but on the latter being picked up, he denied this. On being confronted by the gaoler, however, Brown finally admitted that he had visited Mudgett and went on to confess to the theft of the

car. Mudgett was named as receiver and Mehan was implicated. Information having been obtained that one Falls Norwood, a taxi driver, could give valuable information, he was interviewed and full details regarding the proposal to steal other cars were disclosed. Norwood refused to have anything to do with the parties concerned.

It was apparently the intention of Mudgett to have cars stolen in Canada and disposed of in the United States, the services of a notorious thief on the American side being enlisted for this purpose.

Inquiries regarding the revolver disclosed that same had been stolen by Brown and given to Mudgett to sell.

As a result of the information gathered, Brown was charged under Criminal Code Section 377 for the theft of the auto, Section 386 for articles in the car and Section 458 for breaking, entering and theft of the revolver, and on August 28, after pleading guilty to each charge, was sentenced to serve one year in gaol on each charge—sentence to run concurrently.

John Mehan was charged with receiving stolen property but, whilst Brown gave evidence for the Crown, it was held that the prosecution had failed to establish guilty knowledge, and the charge was dismissed.

Edward D. Mudgett, charged with receiving stolen property, pleaded guilty upon the advice of his counsel and was sentenced to serve five years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Matias LeBlanc (Matthew White), Manslaughter (268), Indian Point, N.B.—At 11.35 p.m. on August 24, 1939, Perth Detachment was advised by telephone that an Indian had been seriously hurt on the Indian Reserve at Indian Point, N.B.

Immediate patrol was made in company with the Indian Agent and a doctor, and at the house of Matthew White, one Vincent Saulis (Indian) was found in the kitchen. His head was resting in a pool of blood and he was breathing stertorously. After examination he was removed to the Reservation Hospital, where he died at 5 a.m. next morning from a fracture of the base of the skull.

Upon inquiry it was established that Matthew White had been in possession of a jug of wine on the evening of August 24 and that several Indians had been partaking of same. These Indians were ordered out of the store by Mrs. White (Indian) but Saulis, who resided with the Whites, remained.

Evidence that sounds of a struggle had been heard whilst White and Saulis were alone was uncovered and witnesses who had heard both men's voices in altercation were located. Further statements of White made in front of various Indians, when considered with evidence regarding the struggle, made it evident that White was responsible for the injuries which caused the death of Saulis.

The question of whether a charge of Murder or Manslaughter should be laid was thoroughly gone into by the Crown Counsel; owing to lack of evidence respecting a motive, a charge of Manslaughter was preferred.

Appearing before Judge Fairweather and Jury, White pleaded not guilty, but despite taking the stand in his own defence, was convicted on September 29, 1939 and sentenced to serve five years imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Clarence Chase, Arson (511), Lower Durham, N.B.—On the night of October 31, 1939, the barn of Theodore Burbar at Lower Durham, N.B., was destroyed by fire and a request for an investigation was received the following morning.

Of significance in this investigation was the fact that on the night of the fire the district was visited by a particularly heavy downpour of rain accompanied by a driving wind. This weather continued throughout the night.

The possibility of the fire being set to collect insurance was dispelled, as no insurance coverage was held.

On questioning the complainant it was found that a party of men had visited his home the previous evening. The visit had been occasioned by Roy Whitlock's car sliding into a ditch nearby. During this visit, attention was drawn to a light near the barn, and upon checking up, the complainant found that Roy Whitlock and his wife were sitting in the hay.

At this time one Pearley Chase appeared and asked the complainant to order them out of the barn. After some argument during which Pearley Chase said he would find some means of getting them out, the complainant ordered Chase, the Whitlocks and the rest of the men off the farm.

From investigation the following situation was disclosed. Roy Whitlock and his wife had been married for ten years. After five years they separated, Mrs. Whitlock finally going to live with Clarence and Pearley Chase. It was Whitlock's contention that Clarence Chase was responsible for the break up in the marriage. As a result Whitlock and the Chase boys were on unfriendly terms. On the night of the fire, Mrs. Whitlock had been out masquerading (it was Hallowe'en) and thus came to be in her husband's car through being picked up. When the party went into Burbar's, the husband and wife had gone into the barn to talk; both stated they had no matches with them.

Pearley Chase alleged that, owing to the child crying, he had gone out to find Mrs. Chase and send her home to look after her child.

After leaving the barn the Whitlocks obtained the services of Simon Chase to pull them out of the ditch; this was at 10 p.m. A short while later, however, the car again slipped into the ditch, where, owing to the rain, they stayed, sleeping until 4 a.m., when Whitlock went to obtain help to get the car out. It was at this time that he and the party he had aroused noticed the fire and proceeded to it, after hauling the car out of the ditch.

A party of neighbours (aroused through the fire), proceeding towards the fire, passed Clarence Chase walking away from the direction of the fire, and after greeting him, understood him to say that he had visited his brother all night. Owing to his crippled nature, Clarence had to walk with a cane (home-made). The men in passing the home of Clarence's brother took particular note that the cane marks did not enter the brother's premises, but that two sets of cane marks proceeded further up the road in the direction of the fire. These tracks were followed by the investigator to within a few hundred yards of the barn, after leaving the main road, passing up a side lane and going through a ditch to a pole fence which bore traces of mud and scratches where someone had clambered over the fence. Plaster casts were taken of these cane marks and photos taken of the locale.

After passing the men noted, Clarence Chase passed the car in which Roy Whitlock and his wife were seated, but did not talk to them, though they were awake.

Having established that he was not at his brother's that night, Clarence Chase was then questioned. He stated that he had got up about 5 a.m. to look for Mrs. Whitlock, as the baby was crying. On being advised that he was seen on the road at 4 a.m., he immediately altered his story and said it must have been 3 a.m. when he got up. When asked why he had gone in Burbar's direction he said that Pearley had told him that Mrs. Whitlock and her husband had been at Burbar's the previous evening. After admitting that he went to the fence previously noted, and being caught lying, he finally admitted sitting on the fence, though he said he did not go near the barn. He also denied even seeing the fire.

On the various statements and fragments of evidence obtained it was felt that a case could be made against Clarence Chase with the motive being jealousy. This conclusion was concurred in by the Clerk of the Peace with the result that Clarence Chase was charged with arson—Criminal Code, Section 511.

At the preliminary hearing some fifteen witness appeared for the Crown, and the cane, plaster casts of cane marks and photos were admitted in evidence. It was of note that all evidence adduced was of a circumstantial nature and the Magistrate found it sufficient to send the case up to higher court.

Election to speedy trial having been made, on January 29, 1940, the accused entered a plea of not guilty. Upon hearing the evidence previously given at the preliminary hearing, however, His Honour Judge A. R. Slipp found subject guilty and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in the County Gaol.

Ralph D. Evans, Attempt to Defraud Insurance Company (405), St. Stephen, N.B.—Assistance to St. Stephen Town Police.—On February 24, 1939, the home of Ralph D. Evans in St. Stephen, N.B., was damaged by fire as a result of which a claim for personal articles consisting mostly of army uniforms amounting to \$525.50 was submitted to the insurance company.

Owing to the inability of Evans to produce any buttons, pieces of leather or other articles not burnt by the fire, doubts were entertained as to the validity of the claim, and our assistance was requested.

In checking, fire department officials were interviewed and it was found that the fire had been quickly extinguished and there had been insufficient blaze to consume the articles alleged to have been destroyed. It was established that the first fireman on the scene saw no signs of clothing where the articles were alleged to have been stored. This fireman was admitted to the building by Evans who unlocked the door and was fully dressed at the time.

An examination of the scene of the fire was conducted in the presence of Evans, and though some repairs had been effected, at the point where the box of clothing was stated to have been, there were only slight signs of burning and smoke damage, but insufficient indication that heat had generated to the extent of destroying a box of clothing. The remains of the alleged box of clothing had been removed. Evans stated that it was his opinion that the fire had been caused by defective wiring, but on examination, it was established that the nearest electric wiring was five feet from the actual fire.

Certain metal articles produced by Evans showed slight signs of burning, but inquiry disclosed that similar items had been obtained by Evans from a party to whom he had sold the uniforms on which they were fixed. These articles were retained by the Force.

A truck driver who had been hired to clean up the debris of the fire was interviewed and stated that he thoroughly sorted the ashes when removing them, but found no buttons, badges or remains of brass fittings from Sam Browne equipment.

Following the collection of the evidence, the above charge was preferred and Evans appeared before the court, being released on his own recognizance to appear for hearing.

During the hearing the defence produced a number of buttons and badges which they alleged were the articles noted as returned to Evans. The idea was apparently to indicate that the buttons held by the prosecutor actually had been recovered from the ashes.

It being clear that Evans had obtained another supply of buttons and badges, inquiries were immediately conducted and resulted in locating a taxi driver who had driven Evans to Fredericton, N.B., the previous night. Following up this matter, the parties from whom Evans received the buttons and badges were located in Devon and Fredericton.

On resumption of the trial, a plea of not guilty was entered, but the evidence of ten Crown witnesses covered every angle Evans had planned to use in his defence and he was found guilty and sentenced to three months in the county gaol.

Arthur Joseph and John LeNoir, Breaking, Entering and Theft (460-386), Flatlands, N.B.—During the early hours of July 31, 1939, Campbellton Detachment received a telephone call indicating that a fishing camp at Flatlands, N.B., had been broken into and a quantity of silverware, canned goods and other articles taken. A supply of clothing had also been removed in two pillow cases.

A thorough search of the district resulted in the above two men being apprehended in a freight car, before 8 a.m. They were awaiting the passing of a fast freight.

On arriving at Campbellton a charge was preferred under Criminal Code Section 460 and the accused elected to be tried by the Magistrate, requesting that sentence be passed as soon as possible. The case was adjourned until 2 p.m. that afternoon, in order that the previous records of the men could be ascertained. In the *R.C.M. Police Gazette* No. 22 a photo resembling LeNoir was found and the description of John Brown compared with that of this man. Upon resumption of the trial, the accused admitted that he was the same party and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. Arthur Joseph received only five months in the county gaol.

Upon escorting LeNoir to the penitentiary, he was quite talkative and indicated that he had come to the district with Joseph to rob an old man for whom Joseph had previously worked. The proposed victim was believed to have kept a large amount of cash on hand and was eighty years of age. The failure to carry out this offence was due to the old man leaving the district after closing his store.

The finger print record of LeNoir is of interest, since it indicates that since receiving the first penitentiary sentence in 1920, a total of twenty-eight years in sentences has been imposed by the courts to be served in various penitentiaries.

Isadore Cohen and Victorine Babineau, Arson (511), Conspiracy to Defraud (444) and Conspiracy to Commit an Indictable Offence (573)—*Leo Edward Melanson, Arson (511)*—*Parish of Moncton, N.B.*—On October 2, 1939, a prisoner, Leo Edward Melanson, confined in Dorchester Gaol, having been advised that he would be charged with setting fire to a building owned by Mrs. Victorine Babineau, indicated his willingness to give a full statement respecting such matter.

Melanson claimed that he had rented the cottage from Mrs. Babineau about August 1 and was promised \$200 to set fire to it so that the owner could collect the insurance. This promise was made by Mrs. Babineau and one Izzy Cohen. On August 6, Izzy Cohen and Melanson proceeded to a service station and the former purchased one gallon of gasoline which they took to the cottage. Cohen then left, stating he would be back at 7 p.m. and hoped to see the place down by that time. Owing to the lack of a breeze, Melanson did not set the fire, but returned with Cohen to Moncton that night.

On August 8, the cottage was rented to another party for the evening, and Cohen told Melanson that it would be a good opportunity to set the fire after this party left the cottage. He therefore proceeded to the cottage in a taxi and later sprayed the gasoline around the wall where the stovepipe entered. This he set fire to and also to newspapers in the bedroom. The fire, however, did not burn up, so he left the cottage and started walking to town. On the way he stopped at one Breau's and told him that the cottage had accidentally caught fire. Breau drove him to Moncton where he reported this failure to burn the cottage to Cohen. At 7:15 a.m. a caller advised Cohen that the cottage had burned down, but that the furniture was saved. Amongst this was the gasoline bottle which was still three quarters full of gas. The furniture in the cottage was, incidentally, old furniture owned for the most part by Melanson.

When purchasing the cottage for \$575, insurance coverage of \$500 was transferred to Mrs. Babineau and she was under the wrong impression that \$200 insurance coverage on the furniture was also included.

Claims for insurance were entered by Mrs. Babineau and Cohen, and as a result, charges of arson were preferred against all three parties.

This statement was given by Melanson to a Fire Underwriters investigator, due to the former being tired of doing the "dirty work" for Cohen and Mrs. Babineau and receiving little or nothing in return. Evidence indicated the truth of the statement and many witnesses were found to substantiate every point requiring corroboration. The immediate need of money was due to Cohen, Mrs. Babineau and Melanson having counsel fees to pay in respect to charges of conspiracy previously preferred on other grounds by the Moncton City Police.

On the charge of arson Melanson pleaded guilty, and on speedy trial received a sentence of two years in Dorchester Penitentiary (sentence to run concurrent with a previous sentence of two years on the conspiracy charge preferred by the Moncton City Police).

Cohen and Mrs. Babineau were indicted and true bills returned by the Grand Jury on three counts,—

- (1) Arson
- (2) Conspiracy to defraud
- (3) Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence.

Both pleaded not guilty, but were found guilty on all three counts and sentenced as follows,—

Arson—3 years in the penitentiary, to commence at the expiration of any previous sentence the accused might have had

Conspiracy to defraud—2 years to start on expiration of arson sentence

Conspiracy to commit indictable offence—2 years to run concurrent with conspiracy to defraud sentence.

I append conclusion of cases brought forward from last year's annual report.

Robert Barbour, Murder (263), Dalhousie, N.B.—The new trial ordered by the New Brunswick Appellate Court, sustained on appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, opened on April 25, 1939.

Following the presentation of evidence, on April 28, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and Barbour was sentenced to be hanged on July 14, 1939. In returning this verdict a recommendation for mercy was included.

On June 26, 1939, His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to order that the sentence of death be commuted to life imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Virginia (Mrs. Otis) Niles, Murder (263), Long's Creek, N.B.—As previously noted in the 1938-1939 annual report, Mrs. Niles' condition shows little indication of recovery sufficient to stand trial.

Joseph Leo LeBlanc et al, Conspiracy (573-444), Tracadie, N.B.—On the occasion of the previous annual report, it was noted that the above named had succeeded in evading arrest following the decision of the Appeal Court.

Continued inquiries, both in Canada and the United States, resulted in LeBlanc being apprehended in Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., by Customs Patrol Inspectors and the City Police at that point on April 20, 1939. While under examination, LeBlanc who had denied his identity, endeavoured to escape, but was recaptured after shots were fired by the officers.

This prisoner was removed to East Boston where, to ensure his incarceration, he was charged under the Mann Act and held in \$10,000.00 bail. Deportation proceedings were immediately entered. The necessary arrangements having been concluded, on June 25, 1939, LeBlanc was deported from the United States and arrested by this Force, following which he was immediately escorted to Dorchester Penitentiary.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR ACT

The enforcement of this Act claims as much of our time as probably any other duty performed, with the possible exception of the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act of the Province.

Constant surveillance is maintained at all times on all suspects and known violators of the Act.

With the practical elimination of contraband liquor, it is found that most of the illicit vendors now re-sell liquor purchased from the New Brunswick Liquor Commission. This fact has necessitated the issuance of Restriction Orders by the Board to enable the existing situation to be adequately met. The sale of "home-brew" beer does not present the same difficulties, as prosecution is always entered when analysis shows a content of alcohol greater than two per cent. To combat the re-sale of Commission liquor, members of the Force have, on occasion, been detailed to make plain clothes investigations. All things considered, our efforts have met with success and the Commissioner of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board has been pleased to comment favourably on the results obtained. We have, at all times, had the absolute co-operation of the Commissioner of the Board.

Magloire Boucher, I.L.A. Sec. 56 (2), Acadieville Siding, Kent County, N.B.—This case is of interest because police dog "Cliffe," Reg. No. N. 155 instrumental in finding the cache of liquor.

On February 8, 1940, members of Richibucto and Moncton Detachments, accompanied by police dog "Cliffe" and his handler, Constable Ells, proceeded to the home of the above named and conducted a search for home brewed beer, without result.

At the time of the search, Boucher was in the woods cutting wood, and suspecting that he might have made beer in the vicinity where he was working, the searching party proceeded into the woods along an old trail from which several well beaten paths led.

Before getting far into the woods, the accused was met coming out; he was stopped and questioned regarding his activities and allowed to go, two of the searching party following him back out to the highway.

Constable Ells and dog, accompanied by another member of the party, followed Boucher's tracks further into the woods, but these showed that he had merely turned and retraced his footsteps to where he had been interrupted.

At the place where Boucher had turned, police dog "Cliffe" was given the command to search, but nothing was found.

On the way back to the car, the dog left the path, and two feet off it, dug a bottle of coal oil out of the snow. Convinced that this was to be used to supply heat in manufacturing beer, the party turned back and renewed the search.

After having travelled approximately a mile, the dog searching into newly fallen snow with a deep nose and into the wind with a high nose, started digging into a thirty-gallon barrel of home brew beer, which was being heated by two coal oil lamps.

A faint old trail was followed from the beer to the back gate of Boucher's yard.

When confronted with the facts, the accused admitted that the beer was his. He was charged under Section 56 (2) of the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act and convicted at Richibucto on February 16, being sentenced to serve two months in gaol and pay a fine of \$200 and costs or serve two additional months in gaol.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT

The same policy of enforcing the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act has been followed as in previous years.

All cars are checked periodically and when found to be in good order "stickers" are affixed to the windshield.

A minor infraction of the act is usually dealt with by giving a warning to the offender.

In certain instances where an offence is committed, the offender is given the opportunity of making a voluntary settlement; this does not require court action, and the privilege is one that is appreciated by the motoring public.

The year was marked by an alarming number of fatalities resulting from motor vehicle accidents, all of which are investigated by members of this Force and reports rendered for the information of the Departments concerned.

The press has co-operated in our campaign for greater highway safety by repeated warnings and several articles and editorials have appeared stressing the need for the utmost care in operating motor vehicles on the highway.

The situation in the Province is unique in many ways. For example, the traffic on the highways is far heavier than would normally be expected from the number of car registrations. All tourists travelling by car and destined for points in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and to a certain extent Quebec, traverse the highways of this Province, and each year sees an increasing number of such tourists.

Unquestionably, the presence of uniformed personnel, equipped with motorcycles, on the highways, particularly during the busier hours of the day and night, has an excellent effect in limiting the number of accidents on the highway occasioned by undue speed and reckless driving. We have but three motorcycles in the Division at this time, two owned by the Force and one by the Department of Public Works. It is regretted that more personnel cannot be assigned to this patrol duty, but with the whole number of members of the Force authorized to be employed in the Province restricted as it is, and other duties being so multifarious, it has not been possible to fully cope with all traffic problems.

Those portions of the paved highways which, in my opinion, present the most serious problems are the stretches between Moncton and Shediac and from Rothesay to Westfield Beach. Particular attention is paid to these danger zones by the detachments closest to hand. The usual patrols are augmented whenever possible, and at all times when very special attention is indicated.

We have also rendered considerable assistance to the officials administering the Dairy Products Act and the Motor Carriers Act.

IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS

Instructions are given at all classes held in "J" Division, respecting the taking of finger prints, and all detachments are equipped to take finger prints when same are required.

We receive co-operation from City Police Forces in the matter of photographs and previous records of men charged, etc.

Photographs of all discharged convicts are received direct from the Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary.

Instructions are also given, when possible, on the preparation and proper packing of exhibits for transmission to the Scientific Laboratory at Regina, or Headquarters.

A *Modus Operandi* Section is also maintained at Divisional Headquarters, the N.C.O. in charge of same having received special instruction.

The same N.C.O. is also available to take photographs when same are indicated, there being cameras and a dark room and equipment in the Divisional Laboratory.

C.I.B. LABORATORY

The work of the Laboratory at "J" Division Headquarters was maintained at a steady level during the year. The services of the laboratory have been

enlisted in connection with reproduction casts in criminal cases, as well as photographic reproduction of finger prints on divers articles, with very satisfactory results. The usefulness of having readily available, quick facilities for reproducing and circulating photographs and descriptions of urgently wanted criminals has been demonstrated on numerous occasions. The N.C.O. in charge of the laboratory, who has received Class instructions at Regina, is constantly experimenting as far as other duties permit, and it is expected that even more assistance will be rendered by this department in the future.

15. The Officer Commanding "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

A case worthy of mention as one of unusual character, and of some importance from the legal standpoint, is that of Mae Austin, an addict, resident of Edmonton. In August last evidence was discovered that she was boiling paregoric and utilizing the residuum hypodermically as a narcotic. Experimental analysis was conducted by boiling 4 oz. of paregoric. The residual substance was found to contain 7.7 grains opium and 1.5 grains morphine, the volume of opium being 15 per cent of the residue remaining when paregoric is subjected to boiling. The analyst estimated that one ounce of such substance would contain 54 grains of opium.

Charged under Section 4 (*d*), conviction resulted, followed by appeal by way of stated case, to the Appellate Division. The conviction was questioned on the ground the Magistrate should have held that since paregoric may be lawfully purchased, possession of a portion or ingredient thereof extracted by boiling or other process, must also be lawful. In a judgment written by the Chief Justice, who considered Sec. 8 of the Act, it was held that possession of a forbidden drug, secured by any process from a lawful preparation, is an illegal possession, as contemplated by the Act. The appeal was dismissed with costs, in which the Court of Appeal was unanimous in deciding.

The convictions registered in the majority of cases covered unlawful possession, by addicts, who were found to be engaged in the petty peddling common to most of those so afflicted. No evidence was discovered during the year of any major trafficking, and our activities were confined almost exclusively to the illegal operations usually associated with those addicted. Conditions, generally, were normal and satisfactory.

The growth of *Cannabis Sativa* has been reduced to a minimum, and only isolated instances of cultivation are now encountered. Production for an unlawful purpose is unknown.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT

Under this Act, 433 cases were entered, the number for the previous year being 460. In 287 cases, juveniles were convicted, in the great majority for offences which are common to youthful offenders. The commission of serious offences by juveniles was infrequent and remained at a satisfactory minimum throughout the year. In 41 cases, adults were convicted, the offence chiefly involved being contribution to delinquency, by indulgence in immorality.

A case of interest under this Act, due to the unusual and peculiar features which surrounded the matter, is that of the fatal shooting of a youth, James Wiley, by Thos. Breen, a boy of 14 years of age, whose home is in the Del Bonita District. On the night of September 4th, the four children of this family were alone in their home. During the night, Thomas was awakened by his sister, Hazel, who stated that someone was attempting to enter the house. This was confirmed a short time later, when Hazel observed the hands of a man at her

bedroom window. She again notified her brother who loaded a rifle kept on the premises. A further search by the boy and his sister revealed the presence of a man, who fled when disclosed by means of a flashlight. Pursued by the boy, it appeared evident he would escape, and in order to ensure that the marauder would not return, the boy fired the rifle in the general direction of the fleeing intruder who fell, evidently wounded.

The victim was found to be James Wiley, the son of friends and neighbours. Following a head injury, this unfortunate young man had exhibited symptoms of mental peculiarities, for which he later received treatment at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester. Afflicted with amnesia, he would occasionally wander involuntarily from home, and it is believed his attempted entry of the Breen residence, occurred during one of these attacks. It was found the bullet had entered the thigh, and the victim was removed to hospital, where the missile was extracted. Its shape and condition revealed it to have struck a hard object, probably a stone, causing it to ricochet, and enter the victim's leg. Due, it is believed, in part, to some debility, the wound proved fatal, death ensuing on September 21.

With generosity hardly to be expected, both the victim and his parents absolved from all blame the boy who had, even with justification, caused the regrettable tragedy. Of immature judgment, inevitable in a boy of his age, he, no doubt, resorted to the use of firearms on an impulse engendered by fear of an unknown assailant. The Coroner's Jury exonerated the boy from all responsibility and no further action was taken.

MURDER

In connection with the nine cases of murder which were reported, seven charges were laid which resulted as follows:—

Convictions.. . . .	3	(one for manslaughter
Dismissals.. . . .	1	two for Concealment of Birth)
Stay of Proceedings.. . . .	1	
Committed for trial.. . . .	1	
Committed to Mental Hospital.. . . .	1	

As regards the two remaining cases, one was concluded by the individual responsible committing suicide, while the other is still under investigation.

ATTEMPTED MURDER

Of the five complaints we received of Attempted Murder, only one came to trial and this was dismissed. Of the balance, one was closed out by the individual responsible committing suicide; one by the responsible party being committed to the Mental Hospital, while the remainder are still under investigation.

MANSLAUGHTER

Eighteen complaints coming under this heading were investigated, with the following results:—

Conviction.. . . .	6	(5 for reckless driving,
Dismissals.. . . .	4	1 for procuring an Abortion)
Stay of Proceedings.. . . .	4	
Committed for trial.. . . .	3	
Still under investigation.. . . .	1	

Practically all of the above cases were in connection with fatal automobile accidents, and owing to the circumstances incidental to such cases, it is usually extremely difficult to fix responsibility. In addition, most juries seem very reluctant to convict unless the evidence of culpability is overwhelming. Particulars of these cases will be found among the synopses of important cases.

SAFE BLOWINGS

During the year there was an increase in the number of offences committed in respect to safes. Hereunder is a tabulation of offences for the period under review:—

Safes blown..	23	
Safes punched..	13	
Safes broken by other methods..	3	
Attempted blowings..	6	
Attempted punchings..	2	
Attempted breakings by other methods..	9	
Left open by owner..	7	
Cash stolen..		\$14,595.39
Other stolen property such as stamps, jewelry, etc..		155.42

Although several safeblowers were convicted during the year, very little of the property stolen was recovered. There is no doubt, however, that the public loss would have been much greater had it not been for the activity of our detachments and special highway patrols. In addition, of course, law enforcement generally was aided considerably by the increased co-operation we have been receiving from merchants and others who are at last beginning to act on our advice in respect to precautionary measures against law breakers. The system laid down by the D.C.I. in his memorandum of November 2, 1939, proved of great material value and should, I believe, be followed up each year, particularly during harvesting operations. As mentioned in my memorandum to you of January 12, 1940, re "Safeblowings and Robberies General," two safeblowing squads were organized in this Province about the beginning of the year and they will, I believe, assist considerably in keeping this kind of offence in check.

CATTLE STEALING

During the year 1939, 364 complaints were received concerning thefts of domestic animals which came under the heading of cattle stealing. Of these, 156 convictions were obtained as compared with 313 complaints, 74 convictions, in 1938. It will be noted that the percentage of convictions has increased considerably.

The following is a statistical statement showing the number of cases handled during 1939 and how they have been disposed of. Also the number and kind of animals involved and how many have been located:—

Cases investigated..	364	
Convictions..	156	
Dismissals..	21	
Withdrawals..	9	
Further investigation unwarranted..	99	
Complaints unfounded..	30	
Warrants unexecuted..	1	
Stay of Proceedings..	1	
Handed over to department..	Nil	
Still under investigation..	42	
Awaiting trial..	3	
Complainant declines to prosecute..	3	
Involving..	129 Horses	
	278 Cattle	
	275 Sheep	
	138 Pigs	
Total..	820	
Locating..	59 Horses	
	124 Cattle	
	42 Sheep	
	58 Pigs	
Total..	283	

The following figures of domestic animals possessed by the people of the Province, have been supplied by the Department of Agriculture:—

Horses..	658,600
Cattle..	1,347,400
Swine..	193,200
Sheep..	138,300

From these, it will be noted that the percentage of animals stolen is an exceedingly small one.

The number of horses and cattle stolen during 1939 shows a marked decrease as compared with 1938. This, I believe, together with the great increase in the percentage of convictions, speaks well for our enforcement efforts and the better co-operation we have been receiving from victims and population generally. As an example of the latter, I might mention that the Western Stock Growers Association, which is doing much in assisting to stamp out cattle stealing, recently formed a fund for reward purposes and no doubt when this becomes more widely known it will have a beneficial effect on enforcement generally.

Complaints made, pertaining to cattle and horse stealing, in most instances involved only one or two animals, and as usual, many of these complaints were groundless as it was proved in several cases that the animals involved were found to have strayed or died. However, it is often difficult to determine whether or not complaints should be classified as thefts or merely stray or otherwise lost and therefore the complaint is naturally treated as though it were genuine.

It is regretted that the remarks applicable to cattle and horses cannot be applied to sheep and swine as a marked increase in the loss of these classes of domestic animals as compared with previous years has been noticed during 1939. The stealing of these animals is extremely difficult to deal with due to absence on them of permanent markings. The truck plays an exceptionally big part in these offences as it is possible to load several sheep on one load and travel an unlimited distance to dispose of animals of this kind. The most outstanding handicap experienced, however, has been lack of co-operation from owners of sheep and swine stolen. The following is a case in point.

On February 7, 1940, Cpl. Hester of our Lethbridge Detachment called on a rancher near Taber, Alberta, who operates a feed lot at that point and often has over 1,000 lambs. This rancher had no knowledge of having lost sheep or lambs, but when he was requested to make a check by Cpl. Hester, it was discovered he had lost, between October 15, 1939, and February 7, 1940, 82 feeder lambs which at the time of theft were ready for market. Under conditions of this kind it will readily be seen the situation is not an easy one to deal with. However, the importance of co-operation is now being impressed on sheep and hog breeders, and no doubt eventually the same results will be obtained as has been the case with cattle and horses.

GRAIN STEALING

During the year 1939 this Division handled 164 complaints of grain stealing and secured 75 convictions.

Complaints received this year were exactly 100 less than those received in 1938 and 245 less than the total received in 1937, a notable continued decrease from previous years. It is considered that this continued decrease can be attributed largely to efficient law enforcement coupled with the co-operation we have succeeded in securing from the public by continually impressing on them the importance of refraining from storing grain in granaries located great distances from their farm buildings, which has heretofore been the case in many instances. In support of this, it has particularly been noted that the bulk of the grain stolen this year was from granaries where the farmer had exercised carelessness in his choice of site for his granaries.

The total amount of grain stolen was about 8,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley. When it is considered that the total crop of these grains harvested in Alberta was in the neighbourhood of 250,000,000 bushels, it will be seen that the percentage stolen was a very small one indeed.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

During the past year, there were 4,765 cases entered under the Statutes of Alberta, as compared with the 4,168 last year, an increase of 597 cases.

Automobile Traffic Acts

There were 2,659 cases entered under the Traffic Acts, which includes 1,851 cases under the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act. 748 cases under the Public Services Vehicles Act, and 60 cases under the Public Highways Act. This shows an increase of 526 cases entered over the amount for last year.

This is a considerable increase and is due chiefly to the rigid enforcement of the Public Services Vehicles Act by our Highway Patrols and Detachments.

Game Act

The number of cases entered under this Act amounted to 275 as compared with the 243 of last year, an increase of 32 cases. During the year hunting conditions were favourable and constant patrols were maintained by our Game Guardians and patrols who kept a close check on hunters with respect to infractions of this Act.

Liquor Control Act

During the year there were 673 cases entered under the Liquor Act, as compared with the 682 cases shown for last year, a slight decrease of 9 cases.

Scientific Laboratory—Regina, Sask.

In connection with investigations on homicides, automobile accidents, forgery, false pretences and shop breakings, where such things as blood-stains, paint, firearms, handwriting and tool marks, etc., played a part, the assistance given this Division by the staff of the Scientific Laboratory at Regina, was invaluable and given without stint. There is no question but that the Laboratory will play an increasingly important part in crime detection when enforcement officials generally become fully aware of the possibilities which it offers them.

John Nackonechny, Musidora, Alta., Murder.—On the evening of Nov. 23, 1939, it was reported to our Two Hills Detachment that John Nackonechny, aged 26 years, had shot Mike Lasckowski near Musidora, and had escaped into the bush. Investigations disclosed that Nackonechny was responsible for the pregnancy of one, Mary Sorochnan, aged 15 years. Although he wished to marry her, the girl's father objected. On November 18, 1939, Nackonechny was intoxicated at a wedding celebration, and upon his resenting other men dancing with the Sorochnan girl, was put out by Mike Lasckowski and others. On the evening of the 23rd inst. the accused visited Lasckowski at his home, taking with him a small quantity of moonshine. He spent some time with Mike and the other Lasckowskis at his home, some distance from the living quarters. Later, the other boys left to do the chores, leaving Nackonechny and Mike Lasckowski alone. Shortly after this, one of the younger brothers of Mike ran into the house, telling them that Mike was lying on the ground. The father and others ran out and found the deceased, who had been shot in the back. The accused was just driving away from the gate. On the arrival of A/L/Cpl. Stanton and Const. Molyneaux of our Two Hills Detachment at the scene of the crime, they found that Lasckowski was dead, with a bullet wound in the centre of his back. They immediately made a search for Nackonechny, and eventually found him lying in the road with a bullet wound in his chest, also a .38 Hopkins revolver lying on the ground about four feet from the body. Examination of the revolver disclosed that there were three live rounds and two discharged shells in the chambers.

On February 20, 1940, upon his recovery from self-inflicted wounds, Nackonechny was brought up for trial at Vegreville on a charge of murder. After a deliberation of two hours the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter and the accused was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Martin Zelko, Ranfurly, Alberta, Murder (two charges).—During the years 1934 to 1938, the above named cohabited with his housekeeper, who, as a result, gave birth to three children, two of which it was alleged, Zelko killed at birth by drowning and burning.

On the instructions of the Attorney General's Department a charge of "Concealment of Birth" was laid against his housekeeper, Helen Todosechuk, and two charges of "Murder" against Zelko. As a result, the former was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, while Zelko was found not guilty of murder but guilty of concealment of birth. On June 26, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Round Nose, Blood Indian Reserve, Cardston, Alberta, Murder.—During a drunken fracas, Mrs. Round Nose was beaten up by her husband and afterwards died in hospital on September 17. Round Nose, who alleged that his wife stabbed him before he attacked her, came up for trial in Supreme Court held at McLeod, before Mr. Justice Tweedie, on March 11, 1940. The evidence of intoxication on the part of both the accused and his wife before the fatal encounter took place, together with the self-defence angle of the case, was stressed by counsel, with the result that the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Helen Strangling Wolf, Blood Indian Reserve, Alta., Murder.—On September 19, 1939, the above named gave birth to a child in the Indian Hospital, where she was employed. Later the child was found dead with an apron string around its neck.

The circumstances indicated that the mother was responsible and she was accordingly charged with murder. On March 14, 1940, she was tried at McLeod, before Mr. Justice Tweedie and was found not guilty of murder but guilty of concealment of birth and sentence was suspended for one year.

Ernest Brodin, Orion, Alberta, Murder and Suicide.—On the night of December 15, Ivan Ray Ridley, while driving his girl friend, Irene Bodin, to a party near Orion, was followed by Ernest Brodin who had been friendly with the girl during Ridley's absence in the East. Brodin stopped his own car suddenly in a coulee, with the result that the two cars collided slightly. An altercation arose, at the conclusion of which Brodin took a high-powered rifle from his car and, after fatally wounding Ridley and killing Miss Bodin, went off in his car. Ridley managed to reach a neighbouring farmer and our N.C.O. from Manyberries succeeded in securing a statement from him before he died. Police patrols were sent out from various detachments and police dog "Tuff" despatched from Calgary for the purpose of effecting Brodin's apprehension but, before the dog arrived, Brodin's body was discovered not far from the scene of the crime where he had shot himself through the heart. Ridley and Miss Bodin were 23 and 20 years old respectively, while Brodin was 34. As far as has been ascertained, the motive for the crime was jealousy.

William Allard, Patricia, Alberta, Attempted Murder.—On the night of October 19, 1939, the above named, a half-breed, whilst under the influence of liquor, went to the home of his former employer, Tom Wigemyr, a farmer in the Patricia District, and induced the latter to go to the barn with him under the pretext that one of the horses was sick. On arriving at the barn, Allard suddenly produced a .22 rifle and, pointing it at Wigemyr, remarked: "This is the end of you, Tom." The latter grappled with Allard, disarmed him and took him to a neighbour, where after some discussion, it was decided to release him

as he was unlikely to give further trouble. About 11.00 p.m. the same evening, after Wigemyr had retired to rest with his wife, Allard, who had secured another rifle, returned to the farm and fired a shot through the window, which penetrated Mrs. Wigemyr's arm. Wigemyr endeavoured to induce Allard to talk things over, but without success, and the latter continued to fire shots into the building, until 3.00 a.m. when he disappeared. An extensive search was made for him the same day, and he was eventually located and taken into custody.

No motive has been ascertained for Allard's actions but it is known that he was drinking rubbing alcohol prior to the shooting. This man is at present awaiting trial.

Complaint of Mary (Mrs. Metro) Pyrih, Suspected Attempted Murder, Norma District.—On October 20, complaint was made to our Vegreville Detachment by one, John Zacharuk, to the effect that some one had made an attempt to poison his wife, his mother-in-law, and his sister-in-law, that morning. He stated that each had partaken of a small quantity of porridge made from water drawn from their well that morning, and as a result had become ill.

An analysis of water taken from the well disclosed the presence of strychnine and the matter is still under investigation.

William J. Coxford, Edmonton, Alberta, Manslaughter (Sec. 268 C.C.C.).—At approximately midnight, December 28, 1939, two men, Joseph A. Williams and Victor Erickson, were walking on the highway on the outskirts of Wetaskiwin. A car travelling north driven by the above named overtook them and struck Williams, causing injuries from which he died an hour later. Investigation disclosed that the driver of the car, Wm. J. Coxford, was seen to stop his car, partly get out and look back, then get back into the car, put out his lights and drive off. On getting out of the car, however, Coxford lost a box containing a thermometer which was subsequently traced back to him and resulted in his being charged with manslaughter, and committed for trial.

Rose (Mrs. Ray) Miller, Blairmore, Alta., Manslaughter.—At about 9.00 p.m. on March 6, 1939, Dr. R. F. Stewart of Blairmore telephoned the Blairmore Detachment that he had been called to the home of Mrs. R. Miller to attend a woman who had fainted. Upon arrival he found Mrs. Isabella Eleanor Lawrence slumped over the bed with her knees on the floor and a cursory examination disclosed that she had been dead approximately an hour and in his opinion had died from either an abortion or an attempted abortion. Investigation was immediately made and there was ample evidence to justify Dr. Stewart's opinion regarding her death. Mrs. Miller, the owner of the premises, showed a guilty knowledge as efforts had been made prior to the arrival of the Doctor to clean up the evidence. Mrs. Miller's demeanor, her actions prior to and after the death of Mrs. Lawrence, resulted in the Department instructing that a charge of manslaughter be laid.

On October 23, 1939, Mrs. Miller was tried for manslaughter before Mr. Justice Howson, at Lethbridge and was found not guilty.

John Fred McDougall, Edmonton, Alberta, Manslaughter.—On the afternoon of October 9, 1939, a telephone call was received by our Olds Detachment to the effect that a serious car accident had taken place one mile south of Olds and that a man had been killed. A patrol was made to the scene where investigation disclosed that Donald Burns and his younger brother, William Burns, were on a bicycle enroute home. Donald was pedalling and William was riding the crossbar of the same bicycle, when they were overtaken and struck by a car driven by the above named, John Fred McDougall. The impact resulted in the death of Donald and serious injury to William Burns.

On February 1, 1940, when McDougal came up for trial before Mr. Justice Howson he was found guilty of driving to the public danger and in addition to being fined \$300.00, was forbidden to operate a motor vehicle in any part of Canada for one year.

George Brown, Calgary, Alta., Manslaughter; Alexander Sloan, Calgary, Alta., Manslaughter; Owen Emerson, Calgary, Alta., Manslaughter.—On the evening of April 18, an International truck carrying a load of crude oil and well casings which were fastened to the side and protruding in front of the cab of the truck, crashed into an automobile driven by Charles Wilkinson, who was killed almost instantly. The truck did not stop and it was not until the following day that George Brown, owner, and driver of the truck was apprehended and charged with manslaughter.

Later, on the advice of the Crown Prosecutor, Alex Sloan and Owen Emerson were also charged with manslaughter and all eventually committed for trial. A Stay of Proceedings was subsequently entered respecting the charge against Sloan while the charge against Brown, after being amended to one of reckless driving, was dismissed.

On October 20, however, before Mr. Justice Howson, Owen Emerson was found guilty and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.

Harvey Wilson, Evansburg, Alberta, Manslaughter.—At 8.45 a.m. on November 3, 1939, a telephone message was received by our Evansburg Detachment from the above named to the effect that one, William Edward Askin, was lying dead in his, Wilson's yard. Wilson claimed to have shot Askin in self-defence. At the scene of the offence, deceased was found lying on his back some five feet from Wilson's door step. Some eight inches from his reach was the handle of a double-bladed axe. Upon close examination of the body, it was found that there was a small wound at the base of the neck on the right side, obviously made by a small calibre rifle. There were blood stains from the door to the body, and footprints on the banking of the house, below a window. These footprints fitted perfectly the shoes worn by deceased. Investigation disclosed that deceased had at one time been a patient at Ponoka Mental Hospital and, whilst not considered dangerous, was reputed to be queer at times, and of late had been showing temper. George Wilson, father of Harvey Wilson, accused herein, had at one time been very friendly with deceased, but the latter had made advances towards Mr. Wilson's daughters and had been told to keep away from their home.

Since that incident, deceased had held a grudge against the Wilson family, and they were more or less afraid of him. The accused, a young man with a wife and a fifteen months old baby lived in a small house on his father's farm, apart from the remainder of his father's family. On the morning in question at about 6.00 a.m. he got up, lighted the fire, then returned to bed. About a half hour later his wife got up; then the dog began to bark. His wife opened the door to see what the dog was barking at, then closed it quickly and shouted to her husband: "Ed is here and he's got a gun. Come quick." Accused jumped out of bed, put his shoulder against the door, but deceased pushed it partly open. He shouted: "Beat it, Ed, go on home." Mrs. Wilson then handed her husband a .22 calibre rifle, which was always kept loaded. He held the rifle in one hand and tried to push the door closed with the other. In the meantime, Mrs. Wilson went to the window and shouted to her father-in-law who lives two hundred yards away. Accused told his wife to get away from the window and blow out the light as she might get shot. He was under the impression that deceased had a gun. Deceased finally succeeded in pushing the door open and grabbed the rifle held by accused. During the ensuing scuffle the rifle was discharged and the deceased fatally wounded. Harvey Wilson was charged with manslaughter and on October 4, 1939, was remanded for trial.

To date, however, the Department of the Attorney General has not yet decided whether a prosecution will be proceeded with, or a stay entered.

Cornelius Nugent, John Kosh and Lawrence Hammett, Breaking, Entering and Attempted Safebreaking at Sylvan Lake and Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Brody's Ltd. Departmental Store at Wetaskiwin was entered during the early hours of July 24, 1939, the safe broken into and the sum of approximately \$936.61 stolen.

On the early morning of August 1, 1939, the Imperial Bank of Canada at Sylvan Lake was broken into and an attempt made to break into the Bank vault. A passerby heard a hammering noise and notified the Constable stationed at Sylvan Lake who responded to the call, and saw three men run from the Bank. One, Cornelius Nugent, was arrested in the vicinity and was later convicted, and sentenced to fourteen months, I.H.L. at Fort Saskatchewan Gaol. Subsequent investigation having revealed that John Kosh and Lawrence Hammett were the other two men, they were later arrested and sentenced to 2 years and 2½ years imprisonment, respectively.

Frank "Brownie" Hoskins, Mayerthorpe, Alta., Breaking, Entering and Attempted Safeblowing.—On November 22, 1939, R. N. Sherwin, general merchant, Mayerthorpe, Alta, telephoned to the Rochfort Bridge Detachment reporting that his store had been broken into during the previous night, the safe soaped and apparently loaded with nitro-glycerine, but not blown. The cash register was robbed of about \$17.00 in silver, and a few packets of Sweet Caporal cigarettes stolen from the store. Investigation disclosed no trace of fingerprints, or any physical evidence of particular importance. In the course of later investigation at Edmonton by members of the Edmonton S/Div. C.I.B., a car was noticed in the city of Edmonton bearing certain licence numbers. This car was suspected of having been in the vicinity of Endiang, Alberta, about the time of a safe-breaking and theft at that point. The car was trailed and finally stopped and the occupants, Frank Hoskins (coloured), a known safe-blower, and his companion, Wealthy Lewis, a negress, were taken into custody on a blanket charge and later sent to the Fort Saskatchewan Gaol to await a hearing. Hoskins admitted nothing, but as the result of a statement given by the woman, Hoskins was charged as above, found guilty and sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment.

Robert Morgan and Nick Dereniuk, N. F. A., Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safeblowing).—In the early hours of July 1, 1939, the Post Office at Fort Saskatchewan was broken into, one safe blown, and postal funds, approximately \$32.43 in postage stamps, and a number of registered letters, one of which contained \$413.00 in currency notes, stolen. From investigations carried out by members of Edmonton S/Div. C.I.B., suspicion was directed towards one Robert Morgan and his associate, Charles Ryan. Morgan was arrested at Edmonton on October 26, 1939 charged with vagrancy and sentenced to six weeks in Fort Saskatchewan gaol.

During his incarceration he was interrogated on several occasions and finally admitted implication in the safeblowing with an associate whom he refused to name. Morgan also gave information regarding a quantity of nitro-glycerine which he had buried, and assisted in recovering it; also stated that the registered letters, etc., had been burned and that he had kept the cash and postage stamps.

He was charged before Magistrate Miller at Edmonton on December 20, 1939, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

During the investigation of the case, information was received that one Nick Dereniuk, well known criminal, was implicated—that he had "cased" the job for Morgan and Ryan, and had received as his share of the proceeds of the

robbery the sum of \$40.00 in cash and some postage stamps. Dereniuk's premises were searched and he was found in possession of a quantity of postage stamps, including four 20 cent issues (there were four 20 cent stamps stolen at the time of the break-in).

He was arrested and charged and, whilst in custody of the Edmonton guardroom, made an admission to two other prisoners as to his complicity in the Fort Saskatchewan safeblowing.

At the Supreme Court trial, held in Edmonton on January 17, 1940, evidence was given by the two prisoners, also by D. Collins, to whom accused had stated before the commission of the offence, that he had two men who were capable safeblowers, and that he had told them about the Fort Saskatchewan Post Office being a good place to rob, and that they were going to do it. After the commission of the offence Dereniuk had told Collins that his men had done it and that he had got a cut of \$40.00, etc. No evidence was offered by the defence.

In his oral judgment, delivered on January 18, 1940, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ewing stated that, in view of the uncontradicted evidence, it was impossible for him to reasonably escape the conclusion that the accused had counselled and procured the commission of the offence and was equally guilty. Accused was sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

There was no evidence to connect Ryan and thus far no action has been taken against him.

John Melnychuk, Calgary, Alta., Robbery with Violence, Sec. 446 CCC.—In the evening of November 21, 1939, at about 7.30 p.m. Mr. Joseph T. Armstrong, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Store at Delia, Alberta, his wife and two minor children were partaking of their evening meal when a roughly dressed masked man entered their home, and at the point of a revolver ordered the four members of the family to one side of the room and tied their hands behind their backs. After robbing the house of \$221.00 in cash, he ordered all four members of the family to walk upstairs and after tying them to their beds, made good his escape. Several hours later Mr. Armstrong eventually freed himself and reported the occurrence to the Drumheller Detachment.

From a very good description of the perpetrator of this crime given by Joan Armstrong, aged 13 years, John Melnychuk was arrested on the C.N.R. train at Barlow Junction by members of Calgary S/Div. C.I.B. The prisoner was taken to Calgary and after questioning made a full confession of the crime. The stolen money was still in his possession.

A charge of Armed Robbery was preferred against him, and on this charge he appeared at Calgary November 25, 1939, before Magistrate Sinclair, elected summary trial, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, and ten strokes of the lash.

During the investigation of the above case it was noted that the *Modus Operandi* was identical with the case of armed robbery of John D. McKay, farmer of the Delia District on or about October 24, 1938. The circumstances briefly are as follows:— Mr. McKay, a farmer residing in the Delia District complained to our Drumheller Detachment on October 24, 1938, that he had been held up, bound hand and foot, and the sum of \$125 in cash stolen from his person by a lone masked man, further, that this man had also stolen a .44 cal. S. & W. revolver with about 40 rounds of ammunition for same, 1 old Winchester lever action shotgun, and a .22 cal. rifle; these all being taken from McKay's house and placed in his car in which the culprit then made his escape.

Melnchuk admitted this crime also, and stated that he had hidden the revolver in an old shack at Michichi, and left it there until he picked it up to use in the hold-up at Delia on November 21, 1939, when he had again hidden it. The revolver was recovered from the place in which Melnychuk stated he had hidden it.

Charged under Sec. 446 (c) CCC., the accused appeared before Magistrate Sinclair at Calgary, November 25, 1939, elected summary trial, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment at the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, sentence to run concurrently with the term awarded in the Armstrong case; he was also sentenced to one year for theft of automobile, and six months for theft of revolver, terms to run concurrently.

Harry Bender, Taber, Alberta, Theft of Horses.—On November 15, 1938, T. W. Harris, a farmer of Taber, reported the theft of a team of horses valued at \$300.00. Suspicion fell on one Harry Bender, a Russian, who had at one time worked for the complainant. Description of this team of horses was circularized and, as a result, it was reported that the team had been seen in the Grassy Lake District. On investigation, it was learned that a person answering Bender's description had sold the team to a farmer, cashed the cheque, and left the district. Complete details were published in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette* and exhaustive enquiries made, without result. On December 4, 1939, however, (a year later) it was learned by the Constable I/C of Kindersley, Sask., Detachment that Bender was living in the Gled den, Sask. district. On arrival of the Police at the farm where he was living, Bender fled, but after a chase of many miles on foot and by car, was apprehended and later convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Lawrence Doherty, Ralph Byers and Tony Smith, Red Lodge, Alta., Cattle Stealing.—On November 26, 1939, one Gerald Bennett farmer of Bowden, Alta., complained that someone had stolen three calves from his pasture.

Investigation at the scene of the crime indicated that a truck equipped with Goodyear studded tread tires had been used. A tiny thread of green wool was found on the barn door, which might have been pulled from a green sweater or windbreaker. Impressions of the tire tracks were taken.

The circumstances indicated that the thief knew the district well, and a check was made of all trucks in the district. The truck of one Lawrence Doherty was missing from the district, and it was also learned that he and one Byers had spent considerable time in a local beer parlour and that they seemed to have a little money. All highway patrols were instructed to keep a lookout for Doherty's truck.

This truck was subsequently intercepted on the highway being driven by Doherty. On examination it was found that the tires on Doherty's truck were identical with the casts taken at the scene of the crime. Doherty was also wearing a sweater of the same colour as the thread found in the barn door.

On being confronted with the evidence, Doherty admitted everything and implicated his two companions, the above named, who also confessed.

All three men pleaded guilty to fifteen charges of cattle stealing, and were sentenced to two years I.H.L. on each count.

Peter McLellan and Donald McLellan, Namao, Alta., Theft of Turkeys.—On December 9, 1939, H. Clark, farmer of Namao complained that about 30 turkeys had been stolen from his farm.

Investigations at the scene of the theft revealed footprints made by a small high heeled boot or shoe. As these prints could not be cast, same were photographed as well as tire marks found on the road leading to the farm.

Examination of the tires of all local trucks and cars was commenced. Whilst checking the tires of Peter McClellan, farmer of Namao, it was found that the tires on his car corresponded with the tire marks found near the complainant's house. It was also noted that McClellan's brother was wearing a pair of high heeled riding boots, and on comparison with the photographs in our possession, were found to be identical.

On being confronted with the evidence, both McClellans admitted the crime and later pleaded Guilty to 10 charges of breaking, entering and theft, and received sentences of from four to twenty-one months I.H.L.

Henry William Mix and Theophil Mix, Castor, Alta., Theft of Grain.—During November 1939, Const. Beeching I/C Coronation Detachment, received confidential information to the effect that Bill Mix had sold a load of grain at an elevator at Castor. It was known that neither Bill Mix, nor his brother Theo Mix had threshed any grain of their own. Const. Beeching investigated discreetly amongst farmers, to ascertain if any grain had been stolen. These inquiries revealed that two farmers, John Just and Bert Covert, had had grain taken from their granaries. Inquiries were also made at farms adjacent to road on which the Mix's would travel en route to Castor, said inquiries revealing that on the morning of November 4, a farmer had been awakened by Bill Mix at about 4.30 a.m. who stated that he was hauling a load of grain to Castor, and had broken a doubletree. The farmer had loaned Mix a doubletree and shortly after went to assist Mix in pulling his wagon from a mud-hole in which it had become stuck. At this time the farmer noticed that the wagon was loaded with oats.

Examination made of granary of Bert Covert revealed tracks of wagon leading from granary to road allowance. Route of wagon was traced to the Mix farm by means of oats that had spilled on the road. The accused men live with their brother, Alex Mix, who stated that no grain of any kind was on the farm. Permission for search was given to Const. Beeching, who found a quantity of oats and barley. Alex Mix when confronted with this, stated that same must have been brought to the farm by his brothers Bill and Theo. These two latter were arrested, and when faced with evidence obtained, made admission of the theft of grain from Covert, as well as ten other thefts of oats and barley from Covert and Just, spread over a period of time, and intimidated their intention of pleading guilty to charges when laid. Eleven charges of theft of grain were laid against the brothers under Sec. 386 of the Code, pleas of guilty being entered. Sentences of one year on each charge were imposed, sentences to run concurrent.

Trofim Nitikiczuk and Mike Nikechuk, Theft by Trick.—On June 30, 1939, a complaint was received from one, Mike Soroachak, an aged farmer of Hilliard, Alta., to the effect that a stranger had robbed him of \$680 by means of a trick. Subsequent investigation revealed that this stranger had induced the complainant to give him his money on the pretence of being able to double it by placing each bill between sheets of paper and squeezing them together in a homemade press. Complainant had given the money to the stranger and watched him put same into the press, clamped with set screws and sealed. The outfit was then handed to the complainant with instructions not to touch it for at least twenty-four hours. After several days, the stranger not having shown up, the complainant became suspicious, and opened the press to find only some pieces of paper. Suspicion fell on one, Nitkiczuk, who was missing from the district. Nitkiczuk was traced to Saskatchewan where he was arrested and later sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

Steve Stelmachuk, Myrnam, Alberta, False Pretences and Theft (8 charges).—This case is of interest chiefly as an example of the value of tenacity, good records, and co-operation; for, from the date of the commission of the offence until the culprit was taken into custody an interval of over four years elapsed.

On April 3, 1935, Peter Yacy, a farmer of Myrnam, Alberta, complained that one Steve Stelmachuk, had bought three horses from him tendering a cheque for \$120 which was returned by the Bank, N.S.F.

Similar complaints were received from other farmers in the district but as Stelmachuk could not be located his description was placed on circular.

On June 2, 1939, the Ontario Provincial Police advised that an individual answering Stelmachuk's description was living at Beardmore, Ont. On this lead being followed up Stelmachuk was arrested, returned to Alberta, and after conviction on eight charges of horse stealing, theft of money and false pretences, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

In the cases of the horse stealing, the horses were recovered and returned to their rightful owners.

John Petrovitch, Edmonton, Alta., Counterfeiting Postage Stamps.—A prosecution of a very unusual type but one which gave great satisfaction to philatelists in Edmonton, was in connection with the above.

In the Fall of 1939, complaint was made by the Edmonton Stamp Collectors' Club through the Edmonton Post Office that a number of philatelists in Edmonton were being victimized by purchasing alleged unused or "Mint" copies of various stamps, which, upon examination, showed traces of having been "cleaned" in that cancellation marks had been removed.

This particularly applied to a series of stamps issued between 1912-16 of .50c. denomination and known generally as "Black fifty's." It is of interest to note that the Stamp Collectors' Catalogue price in 1939 for a used copy of this particular stamp was .45c. whereas an unused or "Mint" copy was worth \$8.

After some weeks of careful investigation it was found that one John Petrovitch of Edmonton had come into possession of a block of used .50c. Canadian stamps 1912-16 issue, about the year 1937 when he was a member of the Edmonton Stamp Collectors' Club from which he was later expelled for sharp practices.

His home was searched under authority of a Search Warrant and his stamp collection seized together with a quantity of cleaning apparatus which consisted of "Carter's Ink Erasure", camel hair brushes, glue, cement, etc., together with a water-mark detector, magnifying glass, palette knife, etc.

A complete examination of the seized collection showed approximately 198 stamps which had been "cleaned" to make them resemble unused or "Mint" copies, including a number of the said .50c. issue of 1912-16 also some stamps of English origin.

A charge was preferred against Petrovitch under Section 479 Sub-Sec. (h) of the Criminal Code to which he pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment at Fort Saskatchewan Gaol. The suspected stamps were ordered confiscated to the Philatelic Branch at Ottawa.

Garnet Clouston, Sunnybrook Dist. Alta. (Cruelty to Animals and Public Nuisance).—One of the most unusual cases we had to deal with during the year was in connection with the above named.

On the afternoon of June 8, 1939, our Breton Detachment received a complaint to the effect that a shack in the Sunnybrook district had burned down and that it was believed some person had perished in the fire. Investigation disclosed that a large log shack had been destroyed by fire. In the corner where the bed had been located, remains, which resembled human bones, were found burned to a powder. There was no sign of a skull but this, it was presumed, had been consumed by the intensely hot fire. The Coroner was called and pronounced the bones to be of human origin and, in view of other evidence, it was considered they were the remains of Garnet Clouston. The latter was known to have been a heavy smoker and would often get up to smoke during the night. It was considered he may have fallen asleep while smoking and that the fire had been started in this way.

As all the immediate evidence indicated that Clouston had died an accidental death, the Coroner decided an inquest was unnecessary. Further investi-

gation, however, on the part of members of this Force, elicited that Clouston was 29 years of age, married, had a wife teaching school, and two children aged 15 months and 3 weeks respectively. It was learned, however, that he had left his wife on one or two occasions and that he had recently shown signs of being depressed and discontented.

In the meantime, the remains, supposed to have been those of Clouston, were examined by Dr. Green of the University of Alberta, who stated the bones were positively those of some animal, and were not of human origin.

Taking all the facts into consideration, it appeared that Clouston, desiring to escape his family responsibilities, had staged a scene which would indicate he had perished in the fire. The first clue substantiating the theory that he was still alive, was located at Calgary, about 150 miles away, where it was ascertained that Clouston had cashed a cheque on June 8—after the fire. A charge was laid against this man, of cruelty to animals, and eventually he was arrested in British Columbia and brought back to Alberta. In addition, a further charge was laid against him for committing a public nuisance, contrary to the laws of Canada.

On September 8, 1939, Garnet Clouston appeared before Magistrate W. Baynes at Breton and, after entering pleas of guilty to both charges, was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

The Divisional *Modus Operandi* Section which was organized by L/Cpl. Timmerman of Headquarters, Ottawa, in March, 1939, is rendering more and more assistance to investigators as the latter come to understand its purposes, and as its records increase. As we have a large collection of finger print records here, which go back to 1919, the *Modus Operandi* Section works in conjunction with the Finger Print Section, and this is proving an extremely satisfactory and efficient arrangement.

A total of 787 cases has been reported to this Section by Detachments in Alberta. Four hundred and fifty-five of these reports have been forwarded to the Central *Modus Operandi* Section at Ottawa, and 271 cases have been filed in the "wanted" section of the Division *Modus Operandi* records.

A total of 313 criminals has been registered during the year, and 300 cases have not been carded due to the fact that the information supplied by the investigator did not contain sufficient particulars for recording purposes. In 20 cases reported to this section during the year, identification was offered to the Detachment conducting the case, and in all cases the identification proved successful. All the identifications were made on cases of forgery, uttering and false pretences.

During the year a number of "unexecuted warrants" were brought forward by this section and in all cases brought out it was disclosed that the person wanted had a previous police record. "Wanted" notices have been placed on the file of the individual concerned, and should the person for whom the unexecuted warrant is held ever come to the attention of any police force in Canada or the United States, the information will be communicated to this Section and the appropriate action taken. In cases where warrants are issued for persons with records, the F.P.S. at Ottawa is advised and a "wanted" notice placed on the individual file.

Particulars regarding several of the cases reported during the past year are listed hereunder:—

George Logan Campbell alias Taylor alias Scott alias Grant, etc, False Pretences.—During the course of bringing forward a number of old files for carding purposes it was noted that there were three files which appeared to be similar in *modus operandi*. The names used by the culprit in each case were

different, and the offences were spaced several months apart. Information from all three files was transferred to Form 55 and forwarded to the C.M.O. Section at Ottawa. A reply was received to the Form 55 from the C.M.O. Section stating that one George Logan Campbell had previously adopted a similar *modus operandi* in Saskatchewan and Manitoba during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937. The photograph enclosed was positively identified by all complainants. Campbell could not be located at the time. Several further cases reported disclosed an almost identical *modus operandi* and in each case the photo of Campbell held on file was positively identified. This man, although he changed his name each time, was easily identified by outstanding particulars of his method of operation. All cases reported disclosed that Campbell based his operations on a "raised" bank book which he obtained by depositing \$1 in a local bank and raising the amount to \$10,000. In addition, Campbell usually claimed he had a large estate in the old country and was having it transferred to the district (the actual cash) claiming he wished to buy a farm. He generally issued cheques in amounts of \$5,000 and \$7,000 as payment of the farm he stated he wished to buy. The victim was requested to hold this cheque pending the receipt of his money from the old country. In the meantime, Campbell had his victim cash a number of smaller cheques in amounts of \$20 and \$30 for his immediate expenses. When sufficient money was obtained, Campbell disappeared.

Campbell was arrested in Edmonton in November, 1939, and pleaded guilty to all offences. He was sentenced to a term of three years imprisonment at Prince Albert penitentiary. He also intimated he would plead guilty to offences against him in Saskatchewan where he had been identified by similar *modus operandi*. The disposition of cases in that province is not known at present.

Compl. of W. T. Lee, Penhold, Alberta. Breaking, Entering and Theft, Forgery and Uttering.—The above named reported in May, 1939, that his store had been broken into and among the articles stolen were six blank C.P.R. express money orders. During the last week in May, \$47 and \$37 orders were cashed in Calgary. At the Hudson's Bay store at Calgary the individual cashing the forged order bought a two-tone sweater.

The remaining four orders were forged and cashed at various grocery stores in Edmonton. Each of these four orders was made payable to "Douglas Sandroek" and all were for the same amount, \$33. Investigations were carried out by this Force, the C.P.R. Investigation Department and the Calgary and Edmonton City Police forces, but for a period of six months no evidence was obtained which would lead to the conclusion of the file.

In November, 1939, information was obtained by this section through a search of old files, to the effect that one Stanley Cullern Stewart had forged and uttered three stolen American Travellers cheques in Southern Alberta during the summer of 1938. These cheques had been stolen from one Douglas Sandroek, an American tourist. As there was a similarity in the name used in 1938 and that used by the person cashing the forged money orders, the photo of Stewart was handed to the investigator, and in several cases it was identified as the person who had cashed the forged C.P.R. money orders. Stewart was located in the army at Calgary and at the time of his arrest had in his possession the two-tone coat sweater which had been purchased at the Hudson's Bay Co. store with the first forged order. Stewart finally confessed to the crimes and implicated one Harold Thomas Foote of Edmonton as the person who did forging. Both men were sentenced to terms of 18 and 24 months imprisonment.

POLICE DOGS

One Police Dog was stationed in this Division during the year, this being Police Dog "Tuff." Stationed at Calgary during the greater part of the year, this dog performed excellent work and it was a very real loss when it was disabled by an automobile in the early part of January.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WELFARE

We assist the Bureau of Public Welfare in the administration of aid in local improvement districts. About two thirds of our detachments throughout the province perform this duty to a greater or less extent. Some detachments have to deal with only a small number of cases during the year, while others have from one hundred to three hundred cases or more.

An application is taken from each person requesting aid and forwarded to the Bureau of Public Welfare with a definite recommendation endorsed thereon, stating what amount of aid, if any, should be issued monthly. An emergent issue is given at once, if necessary, and thereafter monthly vouchers for amount recommended and approved by the Bureau.

All recipients of material aid also are registered on National Registration Forms, which are forwarded to the Bureau of Public Welfare for transmission to the Dominion Department of Labour. This registration is repeated each year, commencing September 1, the aid recipient being re-registered for the month in which he first received an aid issue after that date. Each detachment also keeps a record of registrants going off aid or returning to aid, and submits monthly returns thereon.

In addition to issuing vouchers for monthly food issues, the detachment may recommend, for the approval of the Bureau, the issue of vouchers for fuel, rent, or emergent clothing.

Most aid recipients, particularly those who require help continually, have to apply for clothing at the commencement of winter and often for another issue in the late spring. The constable taking such an application carefully checks the list of clothing asked for and submits a requisition to the Bureau of Public Welfare, who issue the needed clothing from their depot at Edmonton.

Nearly every aid recipient, sooner or later, requires medical aid in some form for himself or a dependant. The Hospitals act provides for hospitalization in sudden and urgent cases without the recommendation of a member of the Force or the approval of the Bureau of Public Welfare, but other cases appearing to require special attention are reported upon for the consideration of the Bureau. It often happens that, in cases of accident or sudden illness in remote areas, the police have to take prompt action to get the patient to the nearest hospital, necessitating long patrols, often under adverse weather conditions. During the course of the year, we also received from the Bureau of Public Welfare, hundreds as requests to pass upon the ability of hospital patients to pay their accounts. Usually, a special enquiry has to be made to determine indigency. If indigency is disclosed and the patient is not already on aid, an application is taken. In view of the nature of such enquiries, special patrols and expenses are avoided if possible.

The Canadian Red Cross Society passes on to us, a great many appeals for clothing and bedding. These are handled similarly to other appeals for aid and applications for clothing submitted to the Bureau of Public Welfare. As such aid does not include bedding, however, the Red Cross Society is asked to supply blankets, etc. where needed.

16. The Officer Commanding "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.— Inspector J. A. Wright.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE

Wireless radio station installed at "L" Division Headquarters during the year 1938 was operated until September 9, 1939, one (1) of the operators being transferred out of division on August 16, 1939, the other on September 9, 1939 and radio station closed. The radio station was used to good advantage to contact and keep in touch with other Police radio stations, aeroplanes and cruisers.

PATROL BOATS

The Patrol Boat *Islander* with crew of three (3) was based and operated out of Souris until September 12, 1939, when the boat and crew were transferred to "H" Division.

The Patrol Boat *D1* with crew of three (3) was based and operated out of North Rustico until September 12, 1939 when the boat and crew were transferred to "H" Division.

The Patrol Boat *D10* with crew of three (3) was based at and operated out of Morell until September 12, 1939, when the boat and crew were transferred to "H" Division.

The Patrol Boat *Alarm* and crew of two (2) was based at and operated out of Charlottetown until September 20, 1939, when the crew was transferred to "H" Division. The boat is still at Charlottetown. Tenders have been called for on instructions of Salvage Board, the boat being old and of no further use to us.

HEALTH

Supt. J. O. Scott passed away at Charlottetown on May 9, 1939.

Supt. E. C. P. Salt departed on three (3) months sick leave on February 8, 1940, and was transferred to "E" Division on March 1, 1940.

There were eight (8) other members who required hospitalization during the year, two (2) being transferred to Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, the others receiving treatment for more or less minor ailments in hospitals at Charlottetown and Summerside, P. E. I., and were for comparatively short periods only. With the exception of minor ailments the health of all members was otherwise good.

TRAINING

One (1) N. C. O. and three (3) Constables attended Instructional Class, "N" Division during the fiscal year. These members are still absent and will, as in the past Instructional Classes, without doubt derive great benefit therefrom

LAW ENFORCEMENT C.I.B.

Our duties as Provincial Police consist of maintaining law and order by enforcing, on behalf of the Province, under direction of the Honourable the Attorney General, the provisions of the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes. Of the latter the Prohibition Act and the Highway Traffic Act are the more important.

Some Provincial Acts deal with matters similar to those enacted by Federal Parliament, especially the Customs-Excise and Prohibition Acts, and it is therefore naturally advantageous to have all enforced by one Force, both in the interest of efficiency and economy.

There were in all twenty-six (26) sudden or accidental deaths investigated during the fiscal year. Three (3) of these were suicides, six (6) highway fatalities, two (2) death by accident, four (4) deaths by drowning and eleven (11)

sudden deaths from other causes. All were thoroughly investigated and Inquests held where and when considered advisable. In one case only did the circumstances warrant further action. In this case one Harold Currie and Reuben Higgins were, under direction of the Honourable the Attorney General, charged with manslaughter.

The number of Highway fatalities is the same as last year, the total number of sudden or accidental deaths an increase of eight (8) over the previous year.

Special attention was given to the enforcement of the Highway Traffic Act and regular day and night patrols made over the various highways throughout the Province during the summer and fall months.

There were three hundred and forty-three (343) Highway accidents reported during the fiscal year. This is twenty-three (23) over 1938, one hundred and twenty-eight (128) over the year 1937, and two hundred and sixty-eight (268) over the year 1936. The accidents during 1939 resulted in six (6) fatalities and seventy-five (75) additional persons injured. Serious consideration is being given to plans for improvement of highway traffic generally.

There were during the fiscal year thirty-five (35) cases investigated of driving while intoxicated; this resulted in twenty-seven (27) convictions and two (2) dismissals. A charge was not preferred against drivers involved in the other six (6) cases. The drivers' licences of the persons convicted were forthwith cancelled for the period provided by Statute.

The Department of the Provincial Secretary cancelled seventy (70) motor vehicle operators licences during the fiscal year. Included therein are those for the twenty-seven (27) persons convicted previously mentioned.

PROHIBITION

The Prohibition Act, which is an important Provincial Statute in so far as our work is concerned in this Division received special attention. There has been a decided gradual decrease in the amount of liquor seized from year to year, which is without doubt due to the constant efforts of the members of the Force who have been in charge and taken part in the enforcement of this Act. The present liquor situation, in so far as contraband liquor is concerned, is better in this province than it has been for many years.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Preventive Service work continues to be very important and to occupy a great deal of the personnel's time, especially during the open navigation season. While this province is only approximately one hundred and thirty-five (135) miles long, the shore-line has so many bays and inlets that we have approximately five hundred and fifty miles (550) miles to cover and the difficulty of proper patrolling is naturally correspondingly increased.

The smuggling of contraband liquor has since commencement of hostilities been and it is at present negligible.

The manufacture of illicit spirits is gradually increasing and this situation will, it appears, become more and more serious as time goes on as the lack of contraband will no doubt provide a market for home produce of illicit spirits.

The following are the only cases wherein a fairly large quantity of liquor was seized during the year.

EXCISE

In the early morning of May 17, 1939, information was received that contraband liquor was stored on the premises of one Ronald MacNeill, Wellington, P.E.I. A search conducted at 3.30 a.m. that date resulted in the seizure

of two hundred and seventy-seven (277) gallons alcohol, twenty-five (25) cases of gin, and twenty-two (22) cases of Scotch whiskey. The alcohol was found underneath the barn floor, the gin and whiskey were located in a hole in the ground behind one of the buildings situate within the curtilage of the dwelling house. MacNeill claimed ownership, pleaded guilty, and was fined \$200 and costs only. It is believed that this was part of a landing made from the rum-runner *Astrid* (ex-Tyee) but never verified.

CUSTOMS

As a result of information secured to the effect that one Harry Gallant, his brother Frank Gallant, one Arthur Perry, and perhaps others were to make a landing of contraband liquor during the night of July 24-25, 1939. Members of Summerside Detachment patrolled in the very early hours of the morning that date along what is known as the Western road, West Summerside, P.E.I. When this patrol reached what is known as "Geo. Veno's Speak-easy" near Miscouche a car was observed standing alongside of this speak-easy building and four men were in the act of changing a tire on the car. At the approach of the Police the four men ran for the woods and were never identified. This resulted in seizure of one hundred and twelve (112) gallons alcohol, ten (10) gallons rum, six thousand (6,000) Lucky Strike cigarettes, one (1) 1939 Mercury sedan car and a number of other minor articles. The car was registered in the name of Harry Gallant, who on being interrogated maintained the car had been stolen, and while this appeared obviously false we were not in possession of evidence to prove the contrary. The car has been since sold by tender for \$550 and the liquor destroyed. It is believed this also is part of a landing made from the rum-runner *Astrid* (ex-Tyee).

Efforts to secure information whereon to develop conspiracy cases were fruitless.

CRIMINAL CODE

There were practically no serious crimes during the period under review. There were the usual number of breaking, entering, and thefts, but very few or none which warrant comment. During the night of November 13-14, 1939, the store of Walter Bowness, Bedeque, P.E.I., was broken into, the cash register containing a small amount of cash and a few other articles stolen. During the night of November 18-19, 1939, the Arsenault & Gaudet store, Wellington, P.E.I., was broken into, a small amount of cash and a few other odds and ends stolen and an attempt made to break the safe open, as well as tampering with the cash register. During the same night the C.N.R. Section gang tool-house at Wellington was also broken into and a black leather coat stolen. Minute examination and close observation of the investigators showed the Modus Operandi almost identical, sufficiently so to convince them through their keen observation that the three offences were committed by the same person or the same group. From inquiries made it was ascertained that a Mr. Goodwin of Wellington had observed a stranger walking along the railway towards Wellington about eleven o'clock on the evening of November 18, this being the night two of the offences were committed. This clue, although very meagre, was closely followed and it was as a result thereof reliably established that one Maddey Cassey, who had been previously convicted for similar offences, had been in the district at the time when these offences were committed. The movements of this subject were therefore thoroughly checked, he was located at Tignish, P.E.I., questioned and as a result of his very evasive attitude held as a suspect.

After interrogating Cassey, the checking of his movements was continued and it was learned that when he left the home of one Eddie DesRoches in the forenoon of November 11, 1939, he carried a black leather coat similar to that stolen

from the C. N. R. tool shed, Wellington. When Cassey arrived at Portage, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile along the road he was minus the leather coat, and as the road along which he had walked is heavily wooded on both sides the investigators, after a tedious but thorough search, were rewarded by finding the leather coat cut in three pieces and the pieces separately hidden in the bush about sixty yards from the road; the pieces of the coat being later positively identified, Cassey was again interrogated, the result being one conviction for breaking, entering and theft (460) C. C., Bedeque, P.E.I., whereon he was sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary, one conviction for breaking, entering and theft (460) C. C., from the store of Arsenault & Gaudet, Wellington, P. E. I., whereon he was sentenced to two (2) years in Dorchester Penitentiary, and a further conviction for breaking, entering and theft from the C. N. R. tool shed, Wellington, P. E. I., whereon he was sentenced to three (3) years in Dorchester Penitentiary, all sentences to run concurrently. Thus, due to the keen observation and tireless efforts of the investigators, ended for the time being at least the career of an habitual petty criminal.

On December 22, 1939, one James Dunphy, a bachelor, was found dead in bed in his home, Johnston's River district, P.E.I. Investigation disclosed at a glance that he had met violent death. The head was severely battered, his clothes were saturated with blood and there was also a considerable amount of blood on the bed clothes. On the floor of a flat bottomed sleigh standing in his farm yard a further quantity of blood was found. In his barn there was one of his horses harnessed, indicating that the horse and sleigh had in all probability been used after the tragedy. From the outside to the bedroom wherein the deceased was found there are four doors. Minute examination did not disclose any sign of blood smear on any door, frame or other object deceased had to pass to the bedroom, this indicating he had in all probability been placed there by the party or parties responsible for what up to this stage appeared may have been a cold blooded murder. The physician who performed an immediate autopsy stated death had been instantaneous. This, together with other circumstances, proved unquestionably that the deceased had been placed in his bed after death. A thorough investigation disclosed that on December 20, 1939, deceased had been on his way to Charlottetown, with the horse and sleigh found in his farm yard containing the blood stain. At a point known as Mount Ryan deceased had met one Harold Currie who was on his way to Charlottetown by truck and the deceased arranged and left his horse at Trainor's store and accompanied Harold Currie to Charlottetown by truck. At Charlottetown they met amongst others one Reuben Higgins, also of the Johnston's River district and the three visited, amongst other places, the bootlegging establishment of one Peter Gallant where some drinking was done. Reuben Higgins and Harold Currie were finally located at the office of their solicitor, J. J. Johnston, K.C., who had instructed them to make no statement either verbal or written. Both of these men were called and gave evidence at the inquest, their story briefly being that on the afternoon and evening of December 20, 1939, they had been in company of the deceased in the City of Charlottetown, that they had all done some drinking but that none of them was actually drunk, that in the late evening they had started for their homes in Harold Currie's truck, Currie driving the truck, Higgins sitting in the centre and the deceased on the outside right of the seat, that as they were driving towards the wharf at a very slow speed the deceased had opened the door of the truck cabin and stepped out. Currie had immediately stopped the truck and they found deceased lying on the street behind the truck, in their opinion merely knocked out. They had placed him in the truck thinking he was only knocked out and not seriously injured, taken him to Trainor's store, hitched his horse to the sleigh, taken him from the truck, placed him on his own sleigh, and driven him home. They then carried him into his house, placed him on his bed and left him there thinking he would come to in a short while. They

had placed the horse in the barn leaving the harness on, and thinking (according to their evidence) that Dunphy would himself attend the horse when he woke up. Neither Currie nor Higgins had bothered to call on or enquire about the deceased the next day or at any time after they took him home and placed him on his bed to see how he was or whether there might be something he required, as (according to their evidence) they felt certain he would be quite alright, this notwithstanding the fact that they had actually driven the dead man about ten miles in the truck, removed him from the truck, placed him in a sleigh, driven him another approximate mile and a half in the sleigh, then removed him from the sleigh, carried him into the house and placed him on his bed and left him there in blood saturated clothes, their evidence being of course that they had not observed the blood on deceased on account of darkness, and while it seems incredible that all these acts could be performed without the true condition of the deceased becoming apparent to those performing the acts mentioned, this briefly is the gist of the evidence in this case. Under direction of the Honourable the Attorney General, Province of Prince Edward Island, Harold Currie and Reuben Higgins were charged with manslaughter, the charge against Currie being dismissed at the preliminary hearing and the charge against Higgins withdrawn.

The medical testimony being definite that death was instantaneous, the actions of Currie and Higgins after death, although unusually strange, could not have been contributory to cause of death, as the deceased stepping out of the truck while truck was in motion, evidently falling and having his head crushed by the truck wheel was accidental. What thus in the early stages of the investigation, through the most unusual and incredible actions of two men, had the appearance of a hideous crime proved in the end to be but a simple accident and most unfortunate tragedy.

POLICE DOG "DONNER"

This police dog transferred to "L" Division February 26, 1940 has, in spite of very adverse weather conditions, given a splendid account of himself. In two particular instances, the dog found liquor caches a considerable distance from the premises actually being searched, and it is quite definite these seizures could not and would not have been made without the use of the dog.

In another instance the dog was taken to the scene of breaking, entering and theft, approximately six (6) hours after the crime had been committed. In this case the dog led through lanes, across highways, fields and crossed several roads to a pile of saw-dust in an ice-house about three-quarters to a mile away, where some of the stolen goods were cached. From this point he took up trail again and led to another house where another portion of the stolen goods was found. As this appeared, according to the actions of the dog, to be the end of the trail in this direction the dog was taken back to the scene of the crime, from where he took up a further trail and led the searchers to a third place where another portion of the stolen goods was found. As the goods found at the places in question have been identified and two men have confessed to being knowingly in possession of the stolen goods there is in this case definite proof that the dog made no mistake.

The seventy-fifth Anniversary of the "Fathers of Confederation" was held at Charlottetown during the week of July 16, 1939. The activities commenced on Sunday with an open-air religious service for the military units in camp and for naval units, followed by a parade throughout the City. There was a full program for each day of the week up to and including Friday night. The historical parade on Monday afternoon was headed by four members of the R.C.M.P., mounted. The largest gathering of the week was on Wednesday afternoon and evening to participate in the firemen's tournament, the street carnival and the reception by the queen of the carnival. Members of the Force assisted the City Police and it is pleasing to note that no untoward incident occurred during the week.

17. The Officer Commanding "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont.—Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.

HORSES

There were 67 horses on the strength of the division on March 31, 1940, this being an increase of 29 over the strength shown at the close of the year ending March 31, 1939. This increase was brought about by the transfer of a number of horses from "Depot" division during the summer of 1939.

One horse was condemned and sold during the year under review, and one died.

As mentioned in last year's report 12 horses purchased by the Department of National Defence are still stabled at "N" Division and these, together with additional horses, have been used on several occasions by members of the P.L.D.G. for escorts, equitation, etc.

During the latter part of 1939 an epidemic of cellulitis broke out in the stables at "N" Division, all horses being affected and we were fortunate in being able to bring all through with the exception of one horse which died.

HORSES BOARDED OUT

In the early part of the winter of 1939, owing to the shortage of men and lack of adequate stable accommodation, you instructed that reputable persons living in the vicinity of Ottawa were to be given an opportunity of taking horses on loan at a monthly rental of \$1 each. In all 16 horses were loaned out under this arrangement. However, from time to time during the winter some of these were returned to our stables and at the end of the fiscal year we only had 7 still out on loan.

DOGS

The dogs now stationed at this division are all undergoing training in tracking, guarding, retrieving, etc., and excellent progress has been made in the operation of this school.

At the present time we have 7 dogs in training and it is expected that most of these will be ready to send out to various points for service, with the exception of the females which are being retained for breeding purposes.

BARRACKS

During the past year considerable building activities have to be reported. An additional story was erected on the main Barrack building, thus increasing the accommodation available from 100 to 200 beds. At the time of writing this new addition is occupied by members of the R.C.M. Police Band, members of Headquarters Sub-Division resident at "N" Division, and one room has been set aside as a lecture room.

At the same time the additional story was added to the Barrack building, an extension was made to the gymnasium, which made it double its original size, in this way additional space is provided for indoor drill, training and physical training.

The quarters occupied by the Officer Commanding, situated in the basement of the main Barrack block, have also been extended. The portion of the basement formerly occupied by the Quartermaster Stores has been made into a very comfortable lounge room.

That portion of the basement joining the old Quartermaster Stores and previously used as toilets, has been converted into a storage room, all toilet facilities having been removed and put to use in the new story added to the Barrack building.

Considerable changes have also been made in the Mess kitchen by the installation of an electric dish washing machine, extra ovens and a steam table, thus making an efficient and up to date kitchen. The walls were also tiled half way, which adds to the ease of cleaning up besides which the whole room is considerably brighter than before.

With the exception of that part used for offices the whole of the interior of the main Barrack block was kalsomined and painted.

The quarters occupied by former married Officers Commanding are now used as quarters for the Sergeant Major, the house occupied by this N.C.O. being utilized as Quartermaster Stores, providing much greater accommodation than before.

The laboratory, mentioned as under construction at the close of the last fiscal year, was duly completed and, until the completion of the new story on the Barrack building, was utilized to provide accommodation for members of the R.C.M. Police Band.

The laboratory is now in use as a Police College with a class of 17 members taking a course, and is almost completely furnished with the necessary scientific and other equipment necessary.

The kennels are in a good state of repair.

The blacksmith shop, forage shed and transport shed are all in very good condition.

The stables are in fair condition and provide accommodation for 60 horses. However, on November 4th, 1939, construction was begun on a combined riding school and stables which, when completed, will provide accommodation for 70 horses. This will be a fully modern brick and concrete building and, in addition to the horses, accommodation will be provided for a blacksmith shop, feed stores and saddlery.

The old carpenter shop is in fair condition, one part at present being utilized as a saddler's shop, whilst the balance of the building provides storage space for surplus kit and personal effects of members resident in "N" Division.

The hangar, reported as being under construction last year, was completed early in the beginning of this fiscal year and, in order to make the building sufficiently warm to permit the overhauling of our planes, was lined inside with cinder block and necessary stoves installed. At the conclusion of the summer flying season three of our planes were flown from the various points at which they had been conducting operations and are now stored away for the winter.

TRAINING

Regular training in equitation, foot drill and physical training has been carried out during the year.

Instructions have been received that training in First Aid is to be given more attention and, as we now have a competent instructor who will be available after the end of this fiscal year, the necessary classes will be formed and training proceeded with.

Whilst on the subject of First Aid I would like to point out that the "N" Division Team made an excellent showing in the recent St. John Ambulance Competition, winning the Shaughnessy Police Trophy (Eastern), the Sherwood Police Trophy and the R.C.M. Police Trophy. They placed 5th in the Ontario Provincial Trophy and 3rd in the Tyro Trophy, this latter competition being open to teams from the whole Dominion.

As part of their course of instruction those members attending Class No. 5 of the Canadian Police College took lectures in First Aid, and the following results were obtained at the conclusion of these lectures:—

Certificates.. . . .	1
Voucher.. . . .	6
Medallion.. . . .	8
Label.. . . .	12

Only one member failed to qualify for a Voucher, he being already in possession of a Certificate.

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE

On January 15th, 1940, 17 members from various Eastern Divisions commenced Canadian Police College Class No. 5, the first to be held in the new Police College at Rockcliffe. This course is to run for three months and reports of progress made by the members have been forwarded you from time to time, however, final results will not be available for this report.

In addition to the 17 members of this Force, a training Class commenced on the same date for 10 members of the C.P.R. Police and, in view of the lack of Instructors available in "N" Division, they have attended many of the lectures given members of the Police College. I would like to add that inspectors from the C.P.R. Police have visited this Class from time to time and have expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the progress shown by their men.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

On June 5, 1939, Staff Sergeant (now Sub-Inspector) J. T. Brown arrived from "Depot" Division with 37 members comprising the R.C.M. Police Band. Since that time 6 new members have been engaged for duty with this band and one member was returned to straight duty for cause.

The majority of the members of the band were detailed for clerical and other duties at Headquarters and regular hours for practice, drill and lectures set aside each morning prior to their leaving Rockcliffe Barracks for headquarters.

The following public appearances were made by the band during the year after their transfer from "Depot" Division:

- June 8, 1939—Canadian Pavilion, New York World's Fair, on the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to the United States;
- June 24, 1939—Ottawa Valley Hunt Club Horse Show at Rockcliffe Barracks, Ontario.
- June 29, to July 9, 1939—New York World's Fair, appearing with the "N" Division Musical Ride;
- August 4, 1939—Visit of members of Ontario Police Chiefs' Association to "N" Division Barracks;
- August 12 and 19, 1939—Connaught Park, Quebec, with the "N" Division Musical Ride;
- August 20, 1939—Attending a ceremony of welcome in Ottawa for the arrival of the United States Marine Band, which was engaged to appear at the Ottawa Exhibition;
- August 22, 1939—Visit to Rockcliffe Barracks of Admiral Waesche and party from the United States Coast Guard Service;
- August 25, 1939—Visit to Rockcliffe Barracks of the United States Marine Band;
- September 9, 13 and 15, 1939—Canadian Legion Carnival in Ottawa;
- September 17, 1939—Concert played on Parliament Hill;
- October 1, 1939—Concert played on Parliament Hill;
- October 7, 1939—Memorial service held on the occasion of the opening of the Canadian Rugby Football season at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa;
- October 15, 1939—Concert played in the Capitol Theatre, Ottawa;
- October 30, 1939—Kemptville, Ontario, for the Rotary Club Red Cross Carnival;
- November 11, 1939—Memorial service held in the a.m. on Parliament Hill and in the evening at Lansdowne Park attending a concert given on behalf of the members of the C.A.S.F.

November 22, 1939—Opening of the Civil Service Hockey League at the Auditorium, Ottawa;

January 17, 1940—Attending Ice Carnival at the Auditorium, Ottawa, staged by the Civil Service Hockey League.

A number of the members of the band have been formed into an orchestra and have played for dances on three occasions at "N" Division Barracks, once at the opening of the new Barracks in Toronto, once at the Little Theatre in Ottawa, and once for a Smoking Concert at the Canadian Legion, Ottawa, for the Old Comrades' Association of the P.P.C.L.I.

ROYAL VISIT

Duties.—When Their Majesties the King and Queen visited Canada in May, 1939, this Division was selected as the point of assembly for the members chosen as personal escorts for Their Majesties, guards for the Royal Train and motor cycle escorts. Drill, instruction in their duties, etc., fitting of clothing and kit was carried out and given special attention with a view of obtaining a high state of efficiency.

During the visit of the Royal Party to the City of Ottawa every available member of "N" Division was called upon to perform duty in connection with guards and patrols of the routes of the Royal procession.

In addition to this 4 horses and 6 other ranks acted as riders, coachmen, and horse holders for the state coach which was used by Their Majesties whilst in Ottawa and this party also proceeded to Toronto to perform similar duties at that point.

One N.C.O. and 5 Constables also accompanied a detail from "A" Division to Kingston, Ontario, to act as guards, etc. during the Royal visit to that point.

From December 12 to 17, 1939, a party, consisting of 2 N.C.O's and 8 Constables (dismounted), was detailed for special duty in connection with a strike at Lockeport, N.S.

MUSICAL RIDE

During the year under review the "N" Division Musical Ride appeared at the following points and were away from the division for the periods shown:

June 24, 1939—Ottawa Valley Hunt Club Horse Show at Rockliffe, Ontario;

June 29 to July 9, 1939—New York World's Fair, N.Y., U.S.A.

July 27 to August 3, 1939—Seventh World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

August 4, 1939—Visit of Ontario Police Chiefs' Association to "N" Division Barracks;

August 12 and 19, 1939—Connaught Park Races, Quebec.

August 22, 1939—Visit of Admiral Waesche and Party U.S. Coast Guard Service to "N" Division;

August 25, 1939—Visit of U.S. Marines Band to "N" Division;

September 2 to 10, 1939—Quebec Provincial Exhibition, Quebec, P.Q.

With the exception of the Musical Ride put on at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. and Quebec, P.Q., the Band accompanied the party.

It is gratifying to note that on every occasion the Rides were received with many glowing tributes, not only covering the display of horsemanship but also of the conduct and bearing of every member of the Ride.

OTHER DETAILS

In answer to many queries from visitors to Canada, particularly from the United States, two mounted men were detailed for duty on Parliament Hill on July 17, 1939, the members being withdrawn on October 29, 1939, when the tourist season had practically ended. Much information regarding points of interest in Ottawa, duties of the Force, etc. was given tourists visiting Parliament Hill during the time this duty was carried out.

On June 26, 1939, the gun carriage, with necessary equipment and personnel, together with an Officer's charger, was supplied from the Division for the funeral of Brigadier General Cruickshank, and on November 7, 1939, we also supplied the gun carriage for the funeral of a member of the R.C.A.S.C., C.A.S.F.

Two N.C.O.'s from this Division were selected to act as pall bearers at the funeral of His Excellency, the late Governor General of Canada.

NO. 1 PROVOST COMPANY, C.A.S.F.

On October 20, 1939, members who had been selected to form No. 1 Provost Company to accompany the First Division of the C.A.S.F. overseas, started to assemble at "N" Division Barracks. In all 115 All Ranks (1 Captain and 114 Other Ranks) were attested and underwent preliminary training in their duties, which included motor cycle riding, repairs, etc., traffic control, foot drill, first aid, etc. The Unit was completely fitted out with the new service "Battle Dress" whilst here and retained only the R.C.M. Police cap badge from their original police uniform. The company left Rockcliffe on December 8, 1939, and accompanied the First Division of the C.A.S.F. overseas to England.

18. The Officer Commanding, "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp.

I assumed command of "O" Division on September 1, 1939, taking over from Supt. W. Munday who was proceeding on leave of absence pending retirement to pension.

DETACHMENTS

During the year, five new detachments were established in the Division.

On September 1, 1939, Town Station Detachment was established at Toronto. The primary object of opening this detachment was to relieve the C.I.B. at Division Headquarters of numerous minor investigations of a local nature. All naturalization investigations are also handled through Town Station Detachment, and supervision of the Special Constable Guards at Radio Station C.B.L., Hornby, Ontario, is controlled from this point. The present personnel of the detachment comprises two N.C.O.'s and nine Constables, one of the latter being employed full time as motorecyclist. Transport includes two motorcars and one motoreycle.

On October 27, 1939, Thorold Detachment was established for the express purpose of supervising the Special Constable Guards on the Welland Ship Canal. This detachment comprises one Inspector and thirteen other ranks. The duties of the latter consist chiefly of Guard supervision and patrols along the canal. The authorized strength of the Special Constable Guards is 155.

A detachment was re-opened at Camp Borden, Ontario on October 4, 1939. It comprises one single Constable, and was established at the request of the Department of National Defence owing to the expansion of the R.C.A.F. at that point, petty thieving, bootlegging, etc. Quarters are provided by the R.C.A.F. and our member obtains his meals in the Sergeants' Mess. Office accommodation and transport are also supplied. The chief duties are protection of the camp area.

On December 1, 1939 a detachment was established at Guelph, Ontario. It was felt that the area covered by the Hamilton Detachment, which formerly patrolled to the vicinity of Guelph, was too large for efficient administration. Accordingly, your authority was secured to open a detachment at Guelph. The strength of this detachment is two Constables.

North Bay Detachment was established on February 1, 1940, following the closing of Lindsay Detachment on January 31. The latter detachment was abolished as the number of investigations, etc. conducted during the year did not justify its existence. North Bay is an active city with a population of 30,000, one-third of which is foreign, and is the junction of the main highways from Toronto to Timmins and from Montreal to Sudbury. The establishment of this detachment, with a complement of one N.C.O. and one Constable, enabled rearrangement of adjacent detachment areas to better advantage. The territory formerly supervised by Lindsay Detachment is now shared by Orillia, Cobourg and North Bay Detachments. The latter has also taken over that portion of Nipissing County formerly policed from "A" Division.

Apart from Lindsay Detachment, no other detachment was abolished in the Division during the year.

Several changes in detachment personnel were effected as required and the strength of a number of the detachments was increased following the outbreak of war in order to cope with the tremendous increase in work.

DRILL AND TRAINING

It has not been possible to conduct Weekly Drill Parades at Division Headquarters owing to pressure of duties. Detachment personnel are put through the Manual of Training by Officers at the time of detachment inspections. A First Aid Class is presently being conducted during the noon hour at Division Headquarters at which all available members attend but, as mentioned above, pressure of duties frequently makes inroads even on these endeavours. However, progress is being made and it is anticipated that a fairly good showing will be achieved when the examinations take place.

With the alteration in training as laid down in Military Training Pamphlet No. 18, there is a radical change in Foot Drill when compared with the Dismounted Cavalry Drill formerly in use. Detachments have been notified to instruct the personnel at those points in the new Manual, but at Division Headquarters the opportunity for putting this drill into effect has not yet presented itself. At Town Station Detachment, Toronto, two periods a week are being allotted to instruction in Drill, Foot and Revolver Drill receiving special attention.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS

A number of changes have been effected in office and barrack room accommodation during the past year. At Toronto, the Single Men's Quarters, 6 Charles Street East, were vacated on December 20, 1939, and new Quarters at Postal Station "G", Queen and Saulter Streets, Toronto, were occupied on the same date. The premises have proven excellent, there being ample room to house all personnel and take care of "transient" members of other Divisions who might be temporarily attached. Two floors are occupied in this building, the topmost being utilized for barrack rooms, showers and toilet accommodation, storage and office space. A large recreation room provides a much needed requisite and this is comfortably and neatly furnished, the billiard table having been installed in same. On the second floor is a large drill hall which is a vast improvement over the Quarters on Lombard Street previously used for training the Reservists. Drill movements can be executed without cramping and results in better training facilities. In the basement, a miniature revolver range has been completed, and

arrangements for the newly-formed "O" Division Revolver Club have been concluded. This will provide means for practice with .22 ammunition used in a .38 calibre framed firearm. Parking accommodation for a number of police cars is available at the side and rear of the building, and storage, etc. is available at a garage within a few blocks from the Quarters.

Upon the outbreak of war, the Quarters at 21 Lombard Street, used for Reserve training, were taken over as an office for the Registration of Enemy Aliens and has continued to be used for that purpose.

On October 4, 1939, a detachment was established at Camp Borden, Ontario, to police the area over which the Department of National Defence holds supervision. The Quarters in which the R.C.M.P. personnel is presently housed is a wooden structure, part of which is used as the Camp Post Office. The Camp Commandant is endeavouring to obtain more suitable Quarters as those presently in use leave much to be desired.

With the taking over of the Welland Ship Canal Guard, a detachment was established at Thorold, Ontario on October 27, 1939. The extra duties involved, necessitated the renting of a nine-roomed house at 38 Ormond Street, Thorold, at a rental of \$45.00 per month, for the billeting of the R.C.M. Police conducting the supervision of Special Guards on the canal. The Quarters include garage space for the police car stationed at that point. In connection with the supervision of Guards, office accommodation has been secured at three points on the canal, viz: Thorold, Welland and Port Colborne. The offices, which were provided by the Department of Public Works, are located in the Post Offices of each town mentioned. This arrangement provides for closer and effective supervision at all points.

In order to take care of the increased work in the industrial area covered by Hamilton Detachment, a division of territory was necessary, and a detachment at Guelph, Ontario was opened on December 1, 1939. To this end, rooms were provided in the Post Office Building at Guelph for an office and barrack room for a single man.

On January 31 of this year, our detachment office at Lindsay, Ontario was vacated on account of the transfer of the detachment to North Bay, Ontario.

At North Bay, a room in the McMurphy Building, 24 Fraser street, was rented February 1, 1940, at a rental of \$15 per month. This is used as an office only, and is not sufficiently large to house personnel, who have been placed on the general living allowance.

RECREATION

Recreational and social activities have received an impetus during the past year, due to the increased strength of the division and the occupation of more suitable quarters at Toronto.

The old single men's quarters afforded nothing in the way of recreational facilities apart from a billiard table which was not in a good state of repair. With the transfer to the new quarters at Postal Station "G," Toronto, more commodious accommodation was provided, the outstanding features being the spacious drill and recreation room, the comfortable reading room, and the splendid toilet and bathing facilities.

Little or nothing was undertaken in the way of social or recreational activity until December 23rd, when a most enjoyable and successful Christmas Tree was held in Columbus Hall, Toronto, for the children of members of the division. A splendid program of entertainment was arranged and appropriate gifts distributed among the children.

On January 4 a dance was held in the new single men's quarters. This was possibly the first of its kind in the division and the function was a complete success and thoroughly enjoyed by some two hundred and fifty members of the

division and their friends, also members of the Reserve. The dance was three-fold in purpose as it served as a house-warming for the new barracks, a send-off to some thirty members of the division who were being transferred elsewhere the following day, and thirdly, it was the first occasion on which members of the reserve and active strength met socially. An added feature was the presence of a nine-piece orchestra from the R.C.M. Police Band.

A smoker was held at the Winchester Hotel, Toronto, on March 15 and some one hundred members of the division and reserve were present. Guests for the evening included a number of members of the force presently attached to No. 1 Provost Company at the Rifle Training Centre, Toronto. A delightful program of entertainment was arranged by the committee in charge.

A Revolver Club was formed and activities in this regard are scheduled to commence on April 1, 1940.

Pressure of duties precluded reviving the Bowling League which had operated successfully in previous winters, but badminton found favour with members of the division. The drill room at the single men's quarters was utilized for this purpose and two suitable courts marked off. Owing to unavoidable lateness in commencement, it was not possible to arrange prize competitions, etc., but it is hoped to get off to an early start this fall with such excellent facilities available.

The spacious drill room has also filled a much needed want for a gymnasium. Splendid equipment has been purchased and installed, but again, owing to the lateness of the season and advent of mild weather, nothing strenuous was undertaken. It is felt, however, that gymnastics will be quite popular during the coming fall and winter seasons. The gymnasium equipment will be made available to members of the Reserve as well as members on the active strength.

It is expected that members of the division will again evince considerable interest in softball activities during the coming summer, and plans will be formulated to this end in due course.

RESERVE

The strength of the reserve has been reduced from 105 to 70 members, a loss of 35. These losses are made up as follows:—

Engaged on active strength.	26
Resigned—Ill-health.	2
Resigned to join C.A.S.F.	3
Discharged as "Unsuitable"	4
	<hr/>
	35

Owing to pressure of duties consequent to the outbreak of war, it was necessary to delay the opening of reserve training until January 15. A suitable syllabus of advanced training was drafted, in addition to which the men participated in the lectures on "Scientific Criminology," etc., given by S/Insp. R. M. Wood, and on one occasion by A/Sgt. Lett.

In order to maintain a high standard of efficiency, baton, revolver, and musketry drills were added to the curriculum. Refresher courses in First Aid have been given members of the reserve so that they might stand examination for their vouchers. It is expected that these examinations will be held shortly.

Attendance at the drill periods has been quite good:—

January.	73.2 %
February.	73.94 %
March.	72.8 %

The training will conclude about April 15.

Every endeavour has been made to stimulate interest among the reservists and at the conclusion of the current training season it is proposed to carefully check those members who have repeatedly missed training periods with the object of ultimately discharging them as unsuitable if their attendance does

not show a marked improvement. Reservists who repeatedly miss the drill periods fall behind in their training and, consequently, hamper the efforts of the instructors who are endeavouring to keep all members of the reserve on a par.

On the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Toronto, local members of the reserve were called upon for one day's duty in conjunction with regular members of the force. These men made a very creditable showing as they were smart in appearance and carried out their duties in a most satisfactory manner. This was the first time they had been required for active duty, and they accredited themselves very favourably.

Their smart appearance, etc., on parade bespeaks the benefits they have derived from the training given and the interest they have shown.

My predecessor, ex-Supt. Munday, expressed a desire to assume Command of the reserve at Toronto. This fine gesture was concurred in by you, and the appointment accepted on February 21.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Royal Tour.—During the months of April, May and part of June, one of the chief features of our work was that in connection with the visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to this district on their Canadian tour. The duties consequent to the grave responsibility assumed by this Force in that connection are too numerous to mention, but it will suffice to say that they were performed most satisfactorily. The excellent assistance afforded us by the Provincial, Municipal and Railway Police Forces, as well as by the Legion of Frontiersmen, Veteran and other bodies who co-operated, contributed greatly to the efficient safeguarding of the routes traversed.

On the westward trip, the first stop made in this district by the Royal Train was at Cobourg a tie-up for the night of May 21-22. The arrangements previously made for the comfort and safety of Their Majesties during this stop-over had been carried out, and no difficulty of any kind was experienced.

The Royal Party arrived at Toronto on the morning of May 22, and remained until 8.15 p.m. that date. The services of the reservists and regular members of the Division had been offered to, and gratefully accepted by, the Chief Constable of the Toronto City Police. Accordingly, 93 reservists and 55 regular members were detailed for duty in conjunction with the Toronto City Police on that occasion. This was the first opportunity afforded the reservists for active duty, and it was most gratifying to receive the commendatory reports which followed concerning their smart appearance and efficient performance of the duties assigned to them.

On the eastward trip, the Royal Party visited the following points in this Divisional area, distribution of personnel being as indicated:—

- June 5, Sudbury—1 Officer, 10 Other Ranks.
- June 5-6, South Parry (tie-up for night)—1 Officer, 2 Other Ranks.
- June 6, Guelph—1 N.C.O., 2 Constables.
- June 6, Kitchener—1 N.C.O., 2 Constables.
- June 6, Stratford—2 Constables.
- June 6, Windsor—3 N.C.O's, 7 Constables.
- June 7, London—3 N.C.O's, 9 Constables.
- June 7, Brantford—1 N.C.O., 2 Constables.
- June 7, Hamilton—1 Officer, 10 Other Ranks.
- June 7, Niagara-on-the-Lake—1 Officer, 14 Other Ranks.
- June 7, Brock's Monument (Queenston Heights)—2 N.C.O's, 8 Constables.
- June 7, Niagara Falls—1 Officer, 36 Other Ranks, 16 Motorcyclists.

Richard A. Madden, Hamilton, Ont.—Customs Act.—On May 5, 1939, Richard A. Madden was arrested by the Hamilton City Police on a charge of vagrancy, and it was disclosed that the car which he was driving was of American origin and had been smuggled into Canada. Madden subsequently made a statement to members of this Force as a result of which nineteen similar cars were traced in Ontario and placed under seizure. In each instance it was clear that the purchaser had acted in good faith and without any knowledge of the fact that the cars had been smuggled, and they were accordingly allowed to take release of the cars by payment of the proper duties.

The method used by Madden in his smuggling transactions, according to his statement, was to proceed to Detroit and purchase a used car. He then drove across the border at Windsor and reported to the Customs as a resident of the United States who wished to secure a permit to drive his car in Canada for a limited period. He was then directed by the Customs officers to proceed to a Customs Office in the near vicinity in order to secure a permit. Having selected a busy period when many cars would be parked at the Permit Office, he would enter the office and then leave without securing a permit, and immediately drive away. This ruse succeeded twenty times, as has been previously indicated, and resulted in Madden being charged as for twenty separate offences under Sec. 217 (3) of the Customs Act, for which he was sentenced to serve two years less one day in an Ontario Reformatory, all terms to run concurrently.

Anson S. Miller, Bridgeport, Mich.—Customs Act.—The above named resident of the United States operated an office in Toronto, Ontario, during the latter part of the year 1939 for the purpose of the sale of a device known as a "Tow-bar," which is an auto accessory for use in towing another car, trailers, etc.

During the month of November, 1939, Miller smuggled a quantity of these articles into Canada, by attaching them with wire to the bottom of the chassis of his car. On this trip he was accompanied by his salesman, one T. B. Hunt, who assisted him to detach the smuggled tow-bars and store them with a nearby farmer, when the car became involved in an accident and overturned. This did not discourage Miller in his smuggling activities, and he continued to introduce some shipments of tow-bars to Canada without payment of duty, while some shipments were cleared through Customs in the regular manner.

The Toronto office was moved to Sarnia and at that point, during March, 1940, Miller discovered that certain irregularities were occurring as to the return of moneys from the sale of the tow-bars in Canada, as a result of which he laid a charge of conversion against his salesman, who was arrested and brought to Sarnia for trial. This precipitated a disclosure as to the smuggling of the stock in trade by Miller, and subsequent investigation by this Force revealed that not only had a considerable quantity of tow-bars been smuggled, but that many of those which were declared for duty were falsely represented as to value.

The car which had been used in these smuggling operations was not returned to Canada, and in consequence could not be seized, but seizures of tow-bars were made at points in Ontario and Quebec. These were subsequently released upon deposit of the sum of \$996.85, being equal to the duty paid value and duty paid undervaluation of the goods concerned.

EXCISE ACT

Under the Excise Act, 144 seizures were made during the year. The total revenue collected amounted to \$11,331.03.

The efforts of our members in the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Acts during the past year were largely directed towards the preparation and prosecution of cases as for conspiracy under the provisions of the Criminal Code, and these cases are dealt with in that portion of this report relative to the Criminal Code.

A few cases of interest under the Excise Act follow:—

Antonio Potenzo, Stamford Township, Ont.—Excise Act.—Search by members of Niagara Falls Detachment of the premises of Potenzo on April 15, 1939, resulted in the seizure of fifty gallons of illicit spirits, two incomplete stills and 950 gallons of fortified wine. His arrest followed, and subsequent investigation disclosed that although employed as a labourer at 47½ cents per hour, his bank account carried a credit balance of \$2,399; also that he owned the premises which were searched, comprising his residence and ten acres of land, all of which were utilized for growing grapes. Considerable other evidence was found indicating that Potenzo had been carrying on bootlegging on a large scale in connection with illicit spirits distilled by him from wine made by himself.

As a result, Potenzo appeared in court at Niagara Falls, Ont., on April 25, 1939, charged as follows:—

- (a) Possession of illicit spirits—Sec. 169 Excise Act.
- (b) Possession of parts of a still—Sec. 164e Excise Act.
- (c) Possession of wash—Sec. 164e Excise Act.

He was convicted on all charges, being fined \$100 and costs or three months on (a) and (c) respectively, and \$1,036 and costs or twelve months on (b). All prison terms were to run consecutively in the event that fines and costs were not paid. The fines and costs, amounting to \$1,250, were paid forthwith.

Benedetto Zanella, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act.—Information was obtained by us that a certain private garage in Toronto had been previously used to store alcohol transported here from the border. The garage was examined under cover of darkness, and it was then disclosed that one hundred and fifty-six gallons of spirits, in cans, were at that time hidden in same.

Continuous observation was maintained and late on the night of July 13, 1939, one Benedetto Zanella of Toronto arrived in a car rented from the local "Drive-ur-self" agency, and proceeded to remove a quantity of the spirits. He was placed under arrest and, enquiries failing to disclose any evidence connecting him with the actual owners, he was charged as for a subsequent offence under Sec. 169 Excise Act, being convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$500.00 and six months, and a further six months in default of payment. The fine has not been paid.

Kenneth T. Ness, Toronto, Ont.—Excise Act.—This case is of interest in view of the recent increase in taxes on spirits.

On November 14, 1939, as a result of information to the effect that Ness was smuggling goods from the United States, a search of his premises was carried out, which resulted in the seizure of a quantity of assorted articles upon which the duty had not been paid, including approximately twenty-one quarts of liquor of United States origin. This liquor bore United States Inland Revenue seals and had been purchased by Ness obviously for resale in Canada, in the United States.

A charge was thereupon preferred against him under Sec. 169 Excise Act: Possession of spirits unlawfully imported. The Magistrate took a very serious view of the case when it came to trial on December 1, and imposed a fine of \$1,000 and costs or six months' imprisonment in default. The fine has not been paid.

OPIMUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

It had been noted for some time prior to May, 1939, that Toronto was becoming somewhat of a rendezvous for persons addicted to the use of narcotics. Known criminal addicts were observed dealing with drug peddlers in several parts of the city, but particularly with Orientals in the Chinese section. To ensure more efficient enforcement of the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug

Act, arrangements were made with the Toronto City Police whereby members of this Force and of the Toronto City Police pool information obtained and work together, and this procedure has met with success. Two members of our Force, attached to the Toronto C.I.B., operated very successfully in an undercover capacity. After the conviction of several individuals in the Chinese section, it was found that other peddlers took up the sale of narcotics in different parts of the City apparently in order to ensure a supply of heroin for themselves and to make a livelihood by commission received on each capsule sold. While it is felt much was accomplished during the past year, we were not successful in establishing cases against known principals in this illegal traffic, and our efforts to do so are continuing.

It was observed that very little opium, and practically no morphine or cocaine, is in possession of illegal traffickers here. Any which has come to our attention appears to have been stolen from doctors' bags, or from illegal entry to drug stores, etc.

A total of 239 cases were handled in this division during the year and 56 convictions obtained, as compared with 101 cases and 21 convictions the previous year.

Mrs. Clifford Atkins Johnson, Windsor, Ont.—Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act.—This woman was apprehended in the act of bringing thirty-two capsules of heroin into Canada from Detroit. She pleaded guilty to a charge preferred against her under Sec. 4 (d) Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, fined \$200 and costs, and in default of payment of fine and costs to serve an additional three months. The fine and costs have not been paid.

The United States Authorities rendered all possible assistance in this matter, and through the medium of our informant they were able to present a case under the U. S. Harrison Act against Loretta Jolivet, a negress friend of the above named, residing in Detroit, as a result of which a conviction was obtained and a three-year penitentiary term imposed.

Joseph Earl O'Brien, Windsor, Ont.—Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act.—Information was received to the effect that the above named was an addict and a peddler and carried capsules containing drugs in his right hand in order to dispose of same by swallowing them should he be in danger of being apprehended. As a result of our investigation, he was arrested on a street corner in Windsor. He managed to swallow some of the capsules, but while struggling one was removed from between his lips, and another was recovered from the ground. He pleaded guilty to a charge preferred against him under Sec. 4 (d) Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, fined \$200 and costs, and in default of payment of fine and costs to serve an additional three months. The fine and costs have not been paid.

CRIMINAL CODE

In Ontario enforcement of the Criminal Code is primarily the responsibility of the Provincial and Municipal Police Forces. However, a total of 270 cases were investigated by this Division and 104 convictions obtained, as compared with a total of 177 cases and 81 convictions last year.

Some of the more outstanding cases follow:

Mariano Milito et al, Toronto, Ont.—Conspiracy.—In this case it was learned that a local tinsmith was making repairs to a part of a still, and continuous observation was maintained until it was observed that Mariano Milito, accompanied by one Paul Ferace, removed the still part. Their car was followed to store premises (apparently unoccupied) located at 350 King St. W., Toronto.

Arrangements were made for our members to occupy a room in a factory opposite the suspected premises, and observation was then continued. A camera was set up in such a position that it was focused on the entrance of 350 King St. W., and during the period which followed photographs were taken each time any of the co-conspirators arrived or left, and a suitable notation entered in the members' notebooks. When the day arrived that all persons known to be concerned were in the premises, a search was carried out which disclosed a still of commercial capacity partially set up, but not in operation. The following persons were arrested and charged with Conspiracy, being sentenced as indicated:

Mariano Milito—3 charges under Sec. 573 C.C.—one year's imprisonment on each. Sections 164 (a), (d) and (e) Excise Act—6 months, \$500 or 6 months, on each count. All prison terms to run concurrently.

John Ferace, Paul Ferace—Same charges and punishment as Milito.
Pasquale Giardina—Dismissed.

The series of photographs taken, as referred to, provided a most excellent pictorial story of the meetings, etc. of those charged, and undoubtedly contributed largely towards the convictions obtained.

Vincenzo Priolo et al, North Bay, Ont.—Conspiracy.—A series of simultaneous searches were carried out at North Bay, Ontario, on April 15, 1939, resulting in the following seizures:

- (a) Illicit still of commercial capacity, 200 gallons of alcohol, 2,000 gallons of wash, 8½ tons of sugar.
- (b) One Terraplane Coupe and 16 gallons of alcohol.
- (c) Small quantity of alcohol.
- (d) Chrysler Sedan and 128 gallons of alcohol.

The following were arrested at that time and charged with Conspiracy under Sections 444 and 573 C.C., in addition to substantive charges under the Excise Act:

Vincenzo Priolo, North Bay, Ont.
Patsy Adduono, North Bay, Ont.
Joseph Adduono, North Bay, Ont.
Frank Schiavone, North Bay, Ont.
Mike Sylvestro, North Bay, Ont.

The still, sugar and wash were found in a dwelling house which had previously been partly burned, and which had the appearance of being unoccupied. One of the accused was found in this house and the others were arrested in an adjacent garage in the process of loading a car with tins of alcohol.

The investigation which followed under Sec. 67 of the Excise Act took the inquiry to Hamilton and Montreal, it being disclosed that the sugar and other distilling material had been purchased in the latter city by one Carmelo Ippolito of Hamilton, Ont. Evidence was also secured implicating one Charles Quino, North Bay, in whose garage the other accused had been arrested. Both men were, therefore, arrested, bringing the total involved to seven.

All concerned were committed for trial at the Preliminary Hearing, and subsequently elected speedy trial, which occurred at North Bay on October 30, 1939, all accused being convicted except Charles Quino. Sentences were imposed as follows:

Carmelo Ippolito.....	2 years
Mike Sylvestro	2 years
Patsy Adduono	18 months
Joseph Adduono.....	6 months
Vincenzo Priolo.....	6 months
Frank Schiavone	1 month

Appeals were entered by Mike Sylvestro, Patsy Adduono, and Joseph Adduono was successful and his conviction quashed, but both other appeals failed.

It is of interest to note that one of the strongest pieces of evidence against Mike Sylvestro was a single finger print found on an alarm clock which was located in the cellar of the premises concerned, on a ledge adjacent to the still.

On the appeal of Sylvestro, it was suggested that this finger print may have been caused by Sylvestro handling the clock after his arrest, when he was taken to the cellar in custody. This explanation was, however, not acceptable, as the evidence showed that he was handcuffed at that time and, therefore, could not have handled the clock in question.

Nicholas Larso et al, Brantford, Ont.—Conspiracy.—Information having been received to the effect that an illicit still was about to go into operation at Brantford, Ontario, members of the Toronto P.S. Squad were detailed to keep observation at that point on a rooming house where it was believed the still operators were staying. The identity of these men was not known, but by process of elimination it was decided that those concerned were:

Paul Micallef and Paul Mikoff and Black Paul, Windsor, Ont.

Nicholas Larco, Detroit, Mich.

Carl Jirkovsky, Detroit, Mich.

These men were observed to frequent a local hotel and also to meet the driver of a car bearing a Michigan licence. The trail ultimately led to the warehouse of one Frank Benson, a dealer in hides at Brantford, and on April 25, 1939, these premises were searched and a still of commercial proportions placed under seizure. The still was not in operation and nobody was found in the building. However, during the night Carl Jirkovsky approached and attempted to enter, and was accordingly arrested. The other accused, Paul Micallef and Nicholas Larco, were found in a local hotel, registered under assumed names, and were also arrested.

Subsequent investigation developed good evidence to connect those arrested in a conspiracy to illicitly distill spirits, also Peter Solitro and Meyer Cohen, both of Detroit, and out of our jurisdiction. The three men in custody appeared at Brantford charged under Sections 444 and 573 C.C., also with substantive charges under the Excise Act.

Frank Benson, owner of the premises in which the still was found, was similarly charged, but this charge was dismissed.

The other accused were found guilty and sentenced as follows:—

Nicholas Larco.—Sec. 573 C.C.—12 months. Sec. 164(b) Excise Act, 6 months to run consecutively to sentence under C.C. in default of payment of fine of \$200.

Paul Micallef.—Sec. 573 C.C.—18 months. Sec. 164 (b) Excise Act, 6 months to run consecutively to sentence under C.C. in default of payment of fine of \$200.

Carl Jirkovsky.—Sec. 573 C.C.—12 months. Sec. 164(a) Excise Act, 6 months to run consecutively to sentence under C.C. in default of payment of fine of \$200.

Sam Miller et al, Chatham, Ont.—Conspiracy.—This case originated on November 18, 1938, with the seizure of parts of a large still, also a quantity of alcohol, on the farm premises of Edgar Bechard at Paincourt, Ont., this having been previously reported in last year's annual report.

The investigation was continued with a view to securing necessary evidence to support conspiracy charges against the instigators, and actual offenders, in these operations, and good results were obtained. The balance of the still, which had been dismantled and removed from the Bechard farm prior to our

search, was located and placed under seizure in Toronto. The vats and some small parts were located in a private garage, and the boiler found in a repair shop where it had been left for overhaul. Positive identification was secured of the various co-conspirators as having assisted at the still and elsewhere, and certain meetings and communications were established as having occurred, hotel records, etc., being available for subsequent production in this regard. As a result, the following were charged as indicated below, the trials taking place at Chatham, Ontario, on August 11, 1939, and sentences imposed as follows:—

Sam Miller.—Sec. 444 C.C.—1 year determinate and 1 year indeterminate. Sec. 573 C.C.—1 year determinate and 1 year indeterminate. (2 charges.) Sec. 164 Excise Act—1 year determinate and 1 year indeterminate. Sec. 169 Excise Act—1 year determinate and 1 year indeterminate.

Sentences to run concurrently.

Paul Micallef.—Sec. 444 C.C.—1 year determinate and 6 months indeterminate. Sec. 573 C.C.—1 year determinate and 6 months indeterminate. (2 charges.) Sec. 164 Excise Act—1 year determinate and 6 months indeterminate. Sec. 169 Excise Act—1 year determinate and 6 months indeterminate.

Sentences to run concurrently with sentence imposed in Nicholas Larco case Brantford.

Leo Lucier.—Sec. 444 C.C.—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. Sec. 573 C.C.—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. (2 charges.) Sec. 164 Excise Act—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. Sec. 169 Excise Act—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate.

Sentences to run concurrently.

Gerald Parent.—Sec. 444 C.C.—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. Sec. 573 C.C.—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. (2 charges.) Sec. 164 Excise Act—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate. Sec. 169 Excise Act—6 months determinate and 3 months indeterminate.

Sentences to run concurrently.

It was not possible to apprehend three others involved in this conspiracy, they being residents of the United States and, therefore, out of our jurisdiction.

Edward Workman and Mrs. Katherine Dendy, Toronto, Ont.—Counterfeiting.—Information came to hand in July, 1939 that Edward Workman was believed to be manufacturing and distributing counterfeit coins at Toronto. An investigation was commenced by members of the Toronto C.I.B. and it was later ascertained that Plaster of Paris Moulds for making spurious Canadian 10c and 25c coins were hidden in rooms occupied by Mrs. Katherine Dendy whom, it was strongly suspected, was being visited by Workman during the absence of her husband, who had joined the army, Workman making the coins at her abode.

Two members were detailed to shadow the premises, and on September 20, 1939, Workman and Mrs. Dendy were detained on the street after leaving the house. The former had thirteen counterfeit 25c coins in his possession, and the latter seventeen similar coins in her purse. Three joint charges were subsequently laid against both these persons on instructions from the local Crown Attorney. These were as follows:

- (1) Possession counterfeit coins—Sec. 561 (a) C.C.
- (2) Possession of equipment—Sec. 556 (a) C.C.
- (3) Manufacturing counterfeit coins—Sec. 552 (a) C.C.

Workman pleaded guilty to all three charges and was sentenced to serve two years in Kingston Penitentiary. Mrs. Dendy pleaded guilty to Charge (1) and not guilty to the other two, which the Crown later withdrew. As she is the mother of two small children, sentence was suspended in her case for a year.

John Manoogian, Niagara Falls, N.Y.—Counterfeiting.—During May, 1939, information was passed to our Niagara Falls Detachment by the local municipal police regarding a report received by them from a resident of Niagara Falls, N.Y. to the effect that he had been approached by two men in that city to handle counterfeit money for them in Canada, which he had refused to do. These men were also alleged to be engaged in smuggling American cigarettes into Canada entering usually at the Lower Arch Bridge, Niagara Falls. A thorough investigation was immediately commenced and the co-operation of the Customs, Immigration and City Police forces secured, as well as that of the United States Secret Service.

On June 16, 1939, while a member of Niagara Falls Detachment was calling on the St. Catharines City Police, a telephone call was received by them from a local drug store complaining that a man had been in the store to purchase a box of Aspirin Tablets in payment for which he tendered a \$5.00 American Note. Examination of the note aroused the clerk's suspicion that it was counterfeit and upon expressing this opinion to the would-be customer the bill was retrieved by him and he hurriedly departed. The clerk furnished a good description of the suspect. A search of the city was thereupon undertaken by the St. Catharines City Police with the assistance of our member, and a man answering the description of the suspect (except for the colour of his hair) was observed by the latter and shadowed. The subject contacted a woman on the street and then entered a store, ordered a bottle of olives and presented a \$5.00 American Note in payment. This was accepted by the saleslady and as she was about to hand the customer his change, our member made known his identity and requested to see the bill in question. It bore all the earmarks of a counterfeit, and the subject was placed under arrest. While being escorted from the store, the prisoner struck his escort on the left temple with the bottle of olives and, at the same time, kicked him on the right ankle. A struggle ensued in which the prisoner was overpowered. Upon arrival at the Police Station, he was identified by his own statement and by papers found in his possession as John Manoogian, 224, 14th Street, Niagara Falls, N.Y. Search of his person revealed another \$5.00 American counterfeit bill identical with the first one. He also had \$33.54 in Canadian currency, \$5.70 in American currency, as well as several apparently recent purchases from local stores.

Stores likely to have been visited by the accused while passing bogus notes were contacted, and three additional \$5.00 American counterfeit bills thereby located. It was also ascertained that one passed had been tendered by a woman, but her description was not obtainable. An identification parade was subsequently held and Manoogian was selected by the individuals concerned as the man who had handed them the counterfeit notes.

Manoogian made a statement in which he alleged that he had crossed the International Bridge at Niagara Falls that afternoon (June 16th) and hitch-hiked to St. Catharines. He admitted passing five or six \$5.00 bills at that point, but claimed ignorance of any knowledge that they were counterfeit, he having found them on the side of the road, in some grass, at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The United States Secret Service conducted a search of Manoogian's home and LaSalle Sedan in Niagara Falls, N.Y. with nil results. They advised, however, that Manoogian was definitely known to them as a counterfeiter for some three years, but they had been unable to secure any direct evidence against him.

On June 19 two additional bills were recovered in St. Catharines, and in one instance Manoogian was identified as the man who had tendered the note.

The following is the disposition of the charges preferred by us against Manoogian:

Possession of counterfeit note—Sec. 550 C.C. Three years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Uttering forged document—Sec. 467 (1) C.C. Three years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Obstructing police officer—Sec. 168 (a) C.C. Six months in Kingston Penitentiary.

Sentences to run concurrently.

Mrs. Nancy Hill et al, Rouyn, P.Q.—Counterfeiting.—On February 4, 1940, one T. J. McAughey, conductor for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway running between Noranda, P.Q. and Swastika, Ontario, noticed several suspicious looking notes of currency fall from the bottom of a large suitcase in possession of the above woman. The woman acted peculiarly and, although she was travelling from Kirkland Lake to Toronto, she got off the train at Swastika and boarded a bus for Kirkland Lake. She was accordingly detained and the Ontario Provincial Police Detachment at Kirkland Lake notified.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that the suitcase contained counterfeit Canadian \$50 and \$10 notes, and United States \$20 bills; also forged plates apparently used to produce this spurious currency. The total face value of the forged money amounted to \$138,610. In addition to this, she also had in her possession two numbering machines, used for reproducing serial numbers on the counterfeit notes; paints and inks of various colours, inking rollers and other articles of value to a counterfeiter. Mrs. Hill explained her possession of the counterfeit bills and the articles by stating she had been given the locked suitcase by a man who was walking between Rouyn and Noranda. She had seen him once or twice before at a soda fountain at the latter point, but did not know his name. His instructions to her were to take the suitcase to Toronto and upon arrival there to telephone one named "Nick." Upon contacting "Nick" she was to leave the suitcase by the door of the women's waiting room at the Union Station and someone would get it there. She denied any knowledge of the contents of the suitcase.

Members of this division co-operated with the Ontario Provincial Police, Quebec Provincial Police, Toronto City Police, Noranda Town Police, Rouyn Town Police, as well as our detachment at Noranda, and a lengthy investigation was conducted covering all leads at Toronto, Swastika, Kirkland Lake, Ontario, and at Rouyn, Noranda and Bourlamaque, P.Q. As a result, evidence was obtained which culminated in the arrest of the following persons and the seizure of other forged plates at Noranda and Bourlamaque, two printing presses at Hamilton, and the sum of \$53,200 in counterfeit notes at Toronto, as well as confessions by Mrs. Hill, M. Dusiak and Paul Marton:—

Stephen Demitrak (photo engraver), Toronto, Ont.

Paul Marton (photographer), Bourlamaque, P.Q.

Mike Sowchuk (boarding-house keeper), Toronto, Ont.

Mathew Dusiak (carpenter), Rouyn, P.Q.

John Woloshyn (Miner), Uchie Lake, Ont.

John Stoinoff (apartment house proprietor), Noranda, P.Q.

Representatives of the Crown from the two Provinces concerned held a consultation and reviewed the evidence secured, reaching the decision that the charges should more properly be laid by the Quebec Provincial Police in that Province against all the above named with the exception of John Stoinoff

who was held on a Vagrancy charge) as well as Mrs. Hill. Accordingly, charges were laid under Sec. 573 C.C. (Conspiracy.) The accused pleaded guilty before the Court at Rouyn, P.Q. on March 5, and the following sentences were inflicted:—

Stephen Demitrak, 3 years penitentiary.
Mike Sowchuk, 2 years penitentiary.
Mathew Dusiak, 2 years penitentiary.
John Woloshyn, 2 years penitentiary.
Nancy Hill, 1 year reformatory.

Sentence has not yet been passed in the case of Paul Marton.

INTELLIGENCE AND CIVIL SECURITY

Following the outbreak of hostilities, it was necessary to extend the intelligence Section so as to cope with the resultant greatly increased volume of work in relation to enemy aliens and subversive activities generally. The presence in this district of a large number of aliens of enemy origin, together with the densely populated nature of this portion of Ontario and the fact that there are many industrial centres, were the main factors in the increase of our duties consequent upon the declaration of war.

During the first month of hostilities, literally hundreds of complaints were brought to our attention. These were, in many instances, without foundation, but were registered by public-spirited citizens who, actuated by patriotic impulse, felt it their duty to report their suspicions. Each investigation had to be given careful attention. To the end that these inquiries be dealt with promptly, the entire personnel of the Preventive Service and C.I.B., together with several of the re-engaged members of the Force, were assigned to this work exclusively for a period of one month, following which the members of the two other branches named were returned to perform their own duties and an establishment was fixed in the Intelligence Section to carry on this class of work.

Apprehension of enemy aliens whose activities were such as to justify recommendations for internment was carried out with the co-operation of the Toronto City Police and, as this involved the seizure of much literature and documents, an efficient staff of translators was temporarily employed assisting in this particular type of work.

While the extreme pressure which was noted during September and October in this regard has abated, the steady flow of incoming cases requiring investigation has necessitated the selection of men particularly gifted at this type of work. Notwithstanding the large number of cases shown in the summary below, the bulk of which originated in the last seven months of the year under review, I feel that this class of work is in excellent shape. Investigation into the activities not only of those of enemy origin but also of those who may be British Subjects but who seek to undermine our system of Government, is of the highest importance, and I am personally quite encouraged by the results achieved by the Intelligence Section of this Division.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED

War Measures Act—

Investigations.....	1096
Registration of Enemy Aliens.....	2544
Internment of Enemy Aliens.....	80

Foreign Exchange Control Order and Regulations—

Convictions.....	5
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Subversive Activities—General

Investigations.....	2244
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Dealing with Civil Security, which is closely allied to Intelligence work, it was found advisable to create a separate Section. This has been put into effect recently. Insp. W. Mortimer has charge of this Section which is charged with the responsibility of carrying out protective measures where responsibility is placed on this Force, and also in regard to the surveys in respect to anti-sabotage at industrial plants and other vulnerable points. The surveys which have been undertaken have been carried out in close liaison with the Ontario Provincial Police and local Police Forces concerned. Surveys were carried out covering the following:

Points of National Importance..	6
Armouries and R.C.A.F. Stations..	83
Wireless and Radio Stations..	11
Industrial Plants..	120

In addition, Public Utilities, all important stations of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission and the Toronto Hydro Electric System, as well as privately-owned power companies, were surveyed.

This Force assumed responsibility for protection of points of national importance as indicated hereunder:

Welland Ship Canal—Taken over from the Department of National Defence, November 1, 1939.

Strength: 1 Officer—I/C.
1 Sergeant
1 L/Corporal
9 Constables (Uniformed).
4 Special Constable Supervisors.
151 Special Constable Guards.

Total 167

Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal—Taken over from the Department of National Defence, November 1, 1939.

Strength: 1 Uniformed Constable—I/C.
3 Special Constable Supervisors.
12 Special Constable Guards.

Total 16

Supervised by the N.C.O. I/C. Hamilton Detachment.

Burlington Canal—Double Lift Road Bridge, and Canadian National Railways Bascule Bridge, Burlington.—Taken over from the Department of National Defence November 1 1939.

Strength: 1 Special Constable Supervisor.
6 Special Constable Guards.

Total 7

Supervised by the N.C.O. I/C. Toronto Town Station.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—Radio Station CBL, Hornby.—Taken over September 22, 1939.

Strength: 1 Special Constable Supervisor.
3 Special Constable Guards.

Total 4

Supervised by the N.C.O. I/C. Sarnia Detachment.

Blue Water International Highway Bridge, Point Edward.—Taken over September 22, 1939.

Strength: 2 Special Constable Guards.

Supervised by the Officer I/C. Welland Ship Canal.

Dominion Government National Harbour Board, Port Colborne Grain Elevators.—
Taken over September 8, 1939.

Strength: 1 Special Constable Supervisor.
2 Special Constable Guards.

Total	<u>3</u>
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Reference may also be made to the fact that on November 1, 1939, this Force took over the protective measures at the plants of the Hydro Electric Power Commission situated in boundaries waters in the Niagara Falls area. On the 20th of the same month instructions were received to return this control to the Ontario Provincial Police, which was accordingly done.

All Special Constable Guards employed in this division are War Veterans. Their services were secured through the co-operation of the National Veterans Security Committee. I have personally visited many of these guards and no serious complaints have been recorded. The men appear to be quite satisfied with the conditions under which they serve. Discipline is of a high standard. Occasional lapses of a serious nature, which have been recorded, have been dealt with, as a result of which the guards under our charge appear to be thorough in carrying out their duties. At particularly vulnerable spots, Special Constable Guards are armed and, as far as possible, instruction in Arms Drill has been afforded them.

I am glad to report that to date no attempts at sabotage have occurred, nor have any untoward incidents in connection with our control.

As indicated above, our main responsibility is on the Welland Canal, and the duties carried out by Insp. J. Howe and the N.C.O.'s and Constables under him have been very well organized, the guards themselves being given frequent visits, with the result that satisfaction has been expressed by canal authorities at the system we employ. The presence in the vicinity of this canal of our uniformed supervisors, whether on foot, on motorcycles or in automobiles, has a strong deterrent value.

The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask.—Assistant Commissioner T. H. Irvine.

The work begun in 1938 has been continued most successfully and it can now be stated that the "Depot" is a training centre which will compare favourably with that of any police force in the world.

Apart from routine matters, the most outstanding event of the year was undoubtedly that of the visit of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, to the Barracks on May 25, 1939. This was a most auspicious occasion and is dealt with at length in the accompanying report.

Last year the R.C.M. Police Band was in training—it was brought to a high degree of efficiency and then transferred to "N" Division early in June, 1939.

The motion picture industry was very interested during the year in the work and history of the Force, and several firms were around the Barracks—this is also dealt with in my report.

The buildings and grounds are in exceptionally good condition, with the exception of the road from the North Gate to Dewdney Avenue, and some repairs have been found necessary in the Officers Mess. The new Lecture Hall was taken into use and the extension and completion of the gymnasium was taken in hand and is well under way.

RECRUITS

The whole system of training has been analyzed with a view to drafting a timetable which might serve as a guide and basis for a systematic and efficient training. It has been tested during the past winter months and has been found to be very suitable for the purpose for which it was compiled. It is, however, realized that any such timetable can only be provisional, and must be elastic enough to meet the varying intellectual requirements of the various squads. With a squad of a good standard of education, the full course of recruit training might well be completed in the allotted time of six months, while with a lower grade squad, the period might be extended for a further month or six weeks. We have been very fortunate since probably 1937 in obtaining a very high grade of recruits, but it is not anticipated particularly under the present world conditions, that this will continue and that many of the recruits who will be taken on in the Force from now on may need considerably more time to bring them to that point of efficiency that has been obtained in the past two or three years. There is another point to be kept in view during the period of training if it is anticipated that recruits in training will not be immediately transferred to the active field of operation and that is, that the training administration be so informed in order that advantage may be taken of the time to extend the curriculum so keeping the recruits' minds fertile so that the benefit of his training will not be lost, pending the time when they will be absorbed in a police division. I might state that in the past twelve months you have furnished me with such information, which I can assure you has been appreciated and made great use of in the organizing of the present classes in training.

It might not be out of place in a resume of this kind to make note of certain features which it is thought have a tendency to lower the effectiveness of training. It has been found by most instructors on the present staff that the best working unit for instruction is a class of twenty men, with an absolute maximum of twenty-five. This applies particularly where it is desired to give special consideration to practical training, since a larger unit makes individual attention practically impossible, and frequently causes a certain part of the squad to be unable to receive the proper kind of training.

It is still felt that if it is at all possible, recruiting should be done in such a manner as to provide one squad every three months, so that a steady flow of recruit squads could be obtained; a steady output of training and trained men would be available at almost any time during the year, but it is realized that the exigencies of the Service prevent such a system being put into effect.

A system of records is being developed to keep accurate data on the training of each recruit individually, with the result that a reasonably true estimate may be made of each man's suitability for police duties. This record is written up day by day.

If a high standard of training is to be maintained, the instructional staff should be most carefully selected. Each instructor should be acquainted with the practical situations to be met with in the field, and should also have progressive ideas which can be adapted to new situations as they arise. It is therefore suggested that adequate provision should be made for replacements of the instructional staff as need may arise, so that a new instructor may gradually be broken in to fit with the rest of the staff, and take his part in the general plan of training, so that the regular system may be maintained.

Further recruits, who have volunteered for service with the No. 1 Provost Company, C.A.S.F. have been posted to "Depot" Division recently. They will be formed into squads and take their training as regular members, as soon as Instructors are available, in the meantime being given a modified form of training.

At March 31 the squads in training were composed as follows:—

- "AB" Squad—29 members: Part Two Training.
- "C" Squad—25 members: Part Two Training.
- "D" Squad—25 members: Part Two Training.
- "E" Squad—25 members: Part One Training.
- "F" Squad—25 members: Preliminary Training (Modified Part One).

TRAINING CLASSES

The only senior class held during the year was the No. 4 Police College Class, which assembled in January and broke up on March 30. The experience gained last year has been used to good advantage and this class has run smoothly, whilst invaluable assistance has been rendered by outside lecturers.

The No. 4 Police College Class was attended by:—

Officers, R.C.M. Police..	9
N.C.O's and Constables, R.C.M. Police..	15
Detective, B.C. Prov. Police..	1
Detective, Edmonton City Police..	1
Detective, Winnipeg City Police..	1
Constable, St. Boniface City Police..	1

During the month of February, a class of 13 junior non-commissioned officers of "F" Division attended a course, that they might qualify for confirmation in their ranks. This course was very short but every advantage possible was taken of the facilities of the laboratory, and the members will undoubtedly profit by it, covering as it did an abridged syllabus as drawn up for instructional classes. The results were very satisfactory.

SPECIAL COURSES

New York University.—In December, 1939, Surgeon M. Powers took a short refresher course along medico-legal lines.

PHYSICAL TRAINING, R.C.M. POLICE COLLEGE

Since January 15, 1940, the 4th Police College Class, now training in Regina, has been attending physical training parades. Owing to the varying ages of the men in the class however, it is not possible to administer a complete course. Their training, therefore, consists chiefly of light setting up exercises and games.

Equitation.—Training in equitation continued throughout the year. A total of 107 members received instruction in Mounted Arms and Truncheon Drill, Troop and Ceremonial Instructions, in addition to the usual equitation drills. A Musical Ride detail was trained and attained a very high state of proficiency. For this purpose, several recruits who had not completed Part Two of their training had to be selected.

All horses received training in Traffic and Gunfire, School work and jumping. From the 2nd day of July to the 8th of August, eight horses were loaned to M.D. No. 12 for the annual training of their units at Dundurn Camp.

Practical Work.—A system is gradually being evolved in which all personnel in training are given an opportunity to put into practice the knowledge dealt with in lectures. Typical everyday situations are submitted to the classes, and they are then required to interview possible witnesses, collect any evidence available, take the necessary court action, make arrests, execute processes of various sorts and finally cover the whole of their investigations by proper crime reports. All phases of this training is supervised, the work of each member graded for record purposes, and their faults and errors pointed out.

Practical tests are conducted in powers of observation, and it has been found that a noticeable increase in such powers can be developed by repeated practice. All subjects, such as Footprints, Moulage, Finger Prints, etc., are utilized as much as possible to ensure that each member may acquire skill and facility in the handling of the various materials.

Scientific Laboratory.—Due, no doubt, to the outbreak of hostilities, and other circumstances over which we have no control, only one advanced Police College Class has been held during the past fiscal year. This class was graduated on March 30 with a very suitable graduation exercise. The diplomas were presented to the twenty-seven graduating members by the Rt. Rev. E. H. Knowles, LL.B., D.D., F.R.G.S., Bishop of Qu'Appelle and Chaplain of the R.C.M. Police. Among those present at the exercises were noted, the Hon. Mr. Justice P. E. MacKenzie of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, and G. N. Griffin, M.A., B.Ed., Principal of the Regina Normal School. In addition to members of our own Force, in this class were members of outside forces, namely, the British Columbia Provincial Police, the Edmonton City Police, the Winnipeg City Police and the St. Boniface City Police.

Instruction in scientific aids to crime investigation has been given to a large number of recruit classes and to an "F" Division Promotional Class. Very favourable remarks have been received from members of all classes commenting on the practical value as well as the presentation of these lectures.

In addition to the lectures delivered by the members of the "Depot" Division, "F" Division and Laboratory Staffs, we have been fortunate in receiving a considerable amount of invaluable assistance in the form of lectures delivered by the following outside honorary lecturers: Hon. Mr. Justice P. E. MacKenzie of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal; G. N. Griffin, M.A., B.Ed., Principal of the Regina Normal School; Thomas P. Hayes, Warden of the Regina Gaol; Insp. W. Capelle of the Traffic Division of the Winnipeg City Police; W. C. Lackey, Insp. of the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau; S. T. R. Taylor, a former member of an Indian Police Force and at present engaged in insurance investigations in the city of Regina; R. W. Brownbridge, Director of the Safety and Traffic Division of the Saskatchewan Provincial Government; A. E. Fisher, Superintendent of Insurance and Administration of Security Frauds Prevention Acts in the Saskatchewan Provincial Government; Rev. Harry Atkinson, B.A., Superintendent of the Manitoba Home for Boys, and Dr. J. W. MacNeill, M.D., C.M., Commissioner of Mental Services for the Province of Saskatchewan and Superintendent of the Battleford Mental Hospital.

In addition to the above, lectures were delivered by Laurence E. Albert, Executive Aid to the Chief, U.S. Treasury Department Secret Service, and George F. Boos, Supervising Agent of the Eighth District, U.S. Treasury Department Secret Service. The lectures delivered by these gentlemen were so well received that they were prevailed upon to deliver lectures to the "F" Division Promotional Class and the more advanced recruit classes.

Members of the Laboratory Staff have delivered a total of 1,059 hours of lectures to the listed members of the following classes held here in Regina as well as to a similar Police School which has recently been inaugurated at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario:—

No. 4 Police College Class.. . . .	27 Members
"F" Division Confirmation Class.. . . .	13 "
Recruit Classes.. . . .	223 "

DUTIES

Scientific Laboratory.—The Laboratory has now been in operation for two years. A very sharp increase in the number of cases handled and exhibits

examined has been noted during the past twelve months. The increase in the number of cases received from outside forces is almost triple to that received during the previous year, while the number of cases received from the different divisions of this Force is just about double. This increase in laboratory work is no doubt due to the unrelenting efforts of our lecturers who have made the men in the field conscious of the assistance that may be expected from scientific technique now applied in all cases in which the aid of the expert is sought.

During the past year members of this staff have been absent a total of 133 days testifying before the various courts. This total also includes the giving of evidence at inquests but does not include several inquests attended in the city at night. The testimony of these staff members has invariably been well received by all the learned jurists presiding in the courts.

During the summer and early autumn of 1939, one of the units of our Aviation Section was stationed at Regina, in charge of S/Sergt. Fraser and Corpl. Swaney. This was found to be of the greatest assistance to members of the Laboratory in attending courts in various parts of the western provinces as well as enabling Surgeon Powers to travel quickly to distant points for the purpose of performing autopsies. In compiling the total number of days absent from the Laboratory by members of the staff, due to compulsory attendance in courts, it was noted that in numerous instances trips which would have required three days by train were completed in a half-day by this more modern means of travel.

During the fiscal year a total of 511 cases have been handled in this Laboratory, the summary of which follows:

"F" Division.. . . .	228
"D" Division.. . . .	63
"K" Division.. . . .	61
"A" Division.. . . .	2
"E" Division.. . . .	4
"G" Division.. . . .	5
"H" Division.. . . .	9
"J" Division.. . . .	7
"I" Division.. . . .	1
"O" Division.. . . .	6
D. C. I.	38
Regina City Police.. . . .	7
Moose Jaw City Police.. . . .	10
Saskatoon City Police.. . . .	7
Coroner.. . . .	21
Post Office Department.. . . .	6
C. P. R.	8
Fort William City Police.. . . .	1
Kenora City Police.. . . .	2
Medicine Hat City Police.. . . .	3
Swift Current City Police.. . . .	5
C. N. R.	3
Provincial Museum.. . . .	1
Niagara Falls Park Police.. . . .	1
Transcona Town Police.. . . .	1
North Battleford City Police . . .	1
Attorney General, Humboldt. . .	2
Attorney General, Regina.. . .	1
Weyburn City Police.. . . .	4
B.C. Provincial Police.. . . .	1
Prov. Minister of Health.. . . .	1

511

In addition to the above examinations were also conducted in 21 cases which had been received in previous years. The above list does not include examinations made for other police forces which were received through our own divisions. The complete list of such examinations we are not certain of but it is known that

examinations have been made for the police forces of Halifax, Fredericton, St. John, Sussex, Moncton, Woodstock, Chatham, Huntsville, Winnipeg, Yorkton, Saskatoon, B.C.P.P. and C.N.R.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of hostilities there was a sharp increase in the work of the Laboratory, particularly that part connected with document examination. Numerous exhibits were received requiring examination for invisible writing. For some short time we were unable to comply with a result that was completely satisfactory to ourselves although all tests known at that time were applied. At present, however, largely due to the hearty co-operation that this office has received from British Authorities engaged in this special branch of work, we are better posted to cope with all such requests. This is but one instance of many where some such kind assistance has been received from outside sources.

During the year the Museum was moved to larger quarters and the space formerly occupied by this branch has been converted into a work room where practical demonstrations are performed to supplement the lectures. Although this room is not quite completed it has already proved its value in instructional work.

During the past year the laboratory was signally honoured by a visit from Their Majesties, King George VI, and Queen Elizabeth. This visit was part of an inspection tour which included numerous points of interest about the barracks. Their attention was aroused by the excellent demonstration of exhibits within the confines of the display room.

Numerous other high ranking personages have, on different occasions, visited the laboratory and they invariably have expressed themselves as being most pleasantly surprised at the advancement of the scientific branch, but recently attached to this Force. No record has been kept of the number of visitors to the laboratory but it would be no exaggeration to state that there have been several hundred of these. Visitors have come from near and far, one being R. K. Samarsinji of Jamnagar, Kathiawad, India, who had visited numerous police headquarters both on this and the European Continent. This gentleman had only the highest of praise for the laboratory and training courses as demonstrated to him at "Depot" Division.

When the equipment already on order is received and put in operation I believe that this Laboratory will be second to none on this or other continents. A large Hilger Spectrograph has been purchased and is expected daily. When installed and ready for operation we will be prepared to deal thoroughly with the problems presented by modern criminality. This apparatus will be a distinct addition to our equipment and comment along these lines has already been received from Agents of the Attorney General.

Visit of Their Majesties.—On the 25th May, 1939, Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, arrived in Regina. In addition to making a tour of the city, visiting and attending appropriate services at the City Hall and the Provincial Legislative Building, etc., they honoured this Force by visiting the Barracks and partaking of tea in the Officers' Mess whilst resting; at which time the R.C.M. Police Band played appropriate musical selections.

A mounted escort was provided by the division, under the command of the Officer Commanding, and being composed of one other officer, Insp. W. C. Grennan, and thirty-two other ranks. The escort accompanied Their Majesties from the railway station to the City Hall, and again from the Exhibition Grounds to the Barracks.

The public was not permitted entry to the Barrack grounds as the period spent there was a period of rest, but accommodation was provided for relatives of members stationed at Regina. The Royal Party was accompanied by the Prime Minister and others, and was received by Commissioner S. T. Wood.

The Officers Commanding "F" and "Depot" Divisions, Asst/Commissioners C. D. LaNauze and T. H. Irvine, were presented to Their Majesties, as were their wives, also all Officers of the two divisions and their wives.

After resting, Their Majesties walked around the Square with the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Officers Commanding "F" and "Depot" Divisions, visiting the Scientific Laboratory and Chapel, and viewing the Memorial to those members killed on duty.

His Majesty later expressed to the Commissioner his pleasure at being able to visit the Regina Barracks, and he spoke very kindly of the work performed by this Force, of which he is Honorary Commissioner.

The grounds and buildings at Regina were in an excellent condition at this time, and great care had been taken in the turnout of all members. One member of this division, Constable J. C. Coughlin, was selected as one of the four personal orderlies to Their Majesties for their whole tour, and two others, Corporal H. H. Radcliffe and Constable W. H. G. Nevin, were members of the Royal Train Guard detail.

No. 13—Chapel.—A new tower was erected on the north end of this building, and the length of the chapel extended to allow for vestries; the seating capacity was also increased. This addition was stuccoed on the exterior to correspond with the remainder of the building which now has a very fine appearance, and lends dignity to the Barrack Square.

During the year four Memorial Tablets were placed in the Chapel—these are dealt with later in this report—and also a Jack and Ensign which flags were presented to the Force, having originally been flown at Fort Walsh and other posts of the Force.

Roadways and Sidewalks.—One hundred and fifty (150) yards of gravel were purchased for use on driveways around the Barracks.

Cement sidewalks were constructed by Post labour as follows:—Along south side of "B" Block to roadway, balance of sidewalk from roadway to stables will be cemented as soon as weather conditions permit. From north-east corner of "B" block to garage, then to Lecture Hall, and also west to "D" block (Building No. 24).

Five new cement pillars, fitted with an electric light, were erected around the Barrack Square—three on the north side, one near the entrance to the Chapel, and one on the south-east corner of the Square. Two cement light pillars had already been erected on either side of the south gate. This extra lighting has added much to the convenience of personnel residing on the Barrack Square and vastly improves the appearance.

Museum.—In February, 1940, the Museum was transferred to the East end of the basement in "C" Block, which measures 45' x 38', giving additional floor and wall space to display the large collection of exhibits that have been loaned or donated to the police Museum, the more recent of which include the following:—

Original North-West Mounted Police Buckboard.

Original North-West Mounted Police Saddle.

A Jack and Ensign that were flown at Fort Walsh whilst under the command of Supt. Walsh, 1874, but these have now been placed in the Chancel of the Chapel.

Uniform worn by the late Superintendent Walsh.

Uniform worn by the late Inspector Fitzgerald.

Assortment of Firearms from the Attorney-General of Manitoba.

Assortment of Old Indian Relics, including articles from Indian Chief

Sitting Bull, presented to Supt. Walsh.

Assortment of Police Photographs.

During the past year a total of 2,500 visitors signed the Visitors' Book kept in the Museum, a large number of these coming from distant parts of the Empire and the United States, also a number of students escorted by their teachers from Schools in Regina, and three groups of twenty each from the Boys' Industrial School, Regina, visited the Museum, being lectured to on the life and work of the Force.

In every case, all exhibits received have been suitably labelled, showing the description of the article as furnished by the contributors and the name of the donor.

The museum has been a source of interest amongst the recruits in training, and periods have been given to the instructional classes held at "Depot" to visit it and study the many articles on view. It is expected that additional articles will be received from members of these classes on their return to the many divisions represented.

20. The Officer in charge of the Finger Print Section—Superintendent W. W. Watson.

The outbreak of war has added to the usefulness of the Finger Print Bureau in many directions. In addition to the services rendered to various organizations, Police, Civil Service, etc., applicants for various services have been finger printed and checked in the Bureau. Aircraft companies and similar industrial organizations have used the services of the Finger Print Section.

Of course, all Enemy Aliens arrested were finger printed.

SINGLE FINGER PRINT SUB-SECTION

This department completed a very useful year's work in direct charge of Sergeant J. H. Barnett, with the assistance of Cpl. W. Mathews; L/Cpl. R. W. Wonnacott; L/Cpl. M. E. Seaman (assigned July, 1939) and Cst. E. A. M. Brown. The value of searching for finger print clues at scenes of crime cannot be over-estimated judging from the increasing satisfactory results as hereunder detailed:

Nineteen thousand single prints were classified and filed during the year and the total collection is now 83,000. This represents a special group of 8,300 criminals known as the "Breaking and Entering" class, and includes perpetrators of automobile thefts, robbery with violence and kidnappers from each Province of the Dominion.

Five hundred and twenty-one contributors forwarded exhibits from scenes of crime during the period under review—an increase of 41. The R.C.M. Police, by divisions, forwarded 98, viz: "A"-16; "C"-nil; "D"-10; "E"-nil; "F"-13; "Depot"-5; "G"-2; "H"-26; "J"-6; "K"-nil; "L"-13; "O"-7. It will be observed that no exhibits or photographic reproductions of impressions found at scenes of crime were submitted from "K", "E" or "C" Divisions.

IDENTIFICATIONS

Identifications effected from finger prints found on exhibits and from photographic prints are as follows:—

By search in Single Print Collection.....	14
Suspects identified by comparison.....	45
Non-criminal (owners, etc.).....	58
Total	117

41 of an increase over previous year.

Interesting cases from the Single Finger Print Identification Branch may be cited as under:

F.P.S. No. 308058—James Smith alias Percy O'Reilly, Chicken Thief.—Assistance by finger print evidence in court materially assisted in the conviction of the above named. During the summer months of 1939 an epidemic of chicken thieving occurred in the Ottawa District, and investigation by the Ontario Provincial Police caused the apprehension of one Simon St. Jean who pleaded guilty to several charges of breaking, entering and theft. He implicated one, James Smith alias Percy O'Reilly, as an accomplice. Smith, however, denied this but was convicted when his prints were found on the car used in the depredations, and was sentenced to 35 months in the Penitentiary. It seems that Smith and St. Jean had stolen over four hundred poultry. A letter of appreciation received from the Ottawa Command of the Ontario Provincial Police reads in part as follows: "Finger prints played a very conspicuous part in linking O'Reilly with St. Jean in the commission of these offences, and the hearty co-operation and assistance of your department has been greatly appreciated by all concerned."

F.P.S. No. 385165—Arthur Michie, Breaking, Entering and Thefts, Fort Erie, Ont.—An epidemic of house-breaking at Fort Erie, Ontario, was successfully stopped by the finding of a thumb print on a piece of glass left by a man who used gloves on fifteen break-ins but forgot this preventive on the sixteenth job. The Chief of Police wrote us: "Thank you for your wire of February 5. I arrested Michie and he pleaded guilty to sixteen charges. This once again demonstrates the value of your Finger Print Section and the fine co-operation given by your Department. Michie informed me that in all the break-ins he committed, the Fort Erie Dock Company's office was the only one in which he did not wear gloves."

F.P.S. No. 438982—William H. Kirk alias Gordon Harper, Shopbreaking.—"*Scenes of Crime*" Sub-Collection.—Classifiable single prints received at the Bureau here which are not identified at the time are placed in a "*Scenes of Crime*" Sub-Collection and regularly checked against new prints of breaking and entering charges. Substantial results are often evident.

On July 3, 1939, the Toronto City Police forwarded photographic copies of finger prints found at a burglarized oil station. Search in the Single Print Collection was unsuccessful, and this exhibit was placed in the aforementioned collection for future reference.

On July 6, 1939, the Chief Constable of Fort Erie, Ontario, forwarded four pieces of glass from a break-in. Prints were found but were not at the time identified, and the photographic copies were again placed in the Sub-collection.

The value of this collection was amply demonstrated upon receipt of the prints of one Gordon Harper, arrested in this city for shopbreaking, as they were promptly identified as those of the perpetrator of the Toronto and Fort Erie offences. He was convicted in Ottawa and then escorted to Toronto where he pleaded guilty to five charges of shopbreaking and theft in that City and one charge of theft; also to three charges of shopbreaking and theft and one charge of shopbreaking committed at Fort Erie.

F.P.S. No. 265978—Mike Sylvestro, Excise Act.—The previous citations concerned contraventions of the Criminal Code, and the following is an instance of the value of also searching for finger print clues at scenes of breaches of the Federal Statute—Excise Act.

On May 11, 1939, a clock was forwarded by the R.C.M. Police, North Bay, from the scene of an important Excise seizure when seven men were apprehended. An impression on the clock glass face was discovered and identified as the left thumb print of Sylvestro. Expert evidence of this identification was given at the trial by Corporal W. Mathews, and was not broken down by eminent Defence Counsel.

It is suggested to officers engaged in enforcement of this Act that search for finger print clues may possibly identify the offender when other information is lacking.

Expert evidence as to finger print identification was given in Court during the year upon seven occasions—for the R.C.M. Police, 2; and others, 5.

R. C. M. Police Gazette

Service to the *Gazette* from the records of this Section has been maintained efficiently. Several forms have been devised to lighten the amount of typing and have proven satisfactory. Some Municipal departments appear to be making much use of the *Gazette* judging from the many enquiries received for further information, photographs, etc.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS

Department of Justice (Remission Service).—The regular service of furnishing records and photographs of all Penitentiary newcomers or recidivists was maintained. I should like to express our appreciation of receipts of additional criminal histories furnished by the Remission Service for our files. Three thousand four hundred and nine, a decrease of 51, special reports upon applicants for clemency confined in reformatories, industrial farms, etc. were furnished upon request by form letters.

Immigration Branch—Department of Mines and Resources.—Increased co-operation with this department was found necessary during the past year due partly to particulars required respecting criminal deportees in and out of Canada for publication in our *Gazette*. This department has been very courteous and helpful.

Many recommendations have in the past been made for the inclusion of fingerprinting in Immigration rules, and it seems to me that more especially now does it seem advisable for this department to take advantage of this means of identification with new arrivals in Canada. The American Immigration authorities are making extensive use of it with gratifying results.

Assistance to Municipal and Other Police Departments.—The regular service of providing criminal histories and photographs upon request of proper official sources has been continued within Canada and to Police and Penal Institutions elsewhere, especially in the United States. Special assistance and instruction in Finger Print Identification was given by authority of the Commissioner on a two-months' tour by Inspector H. R. Butchers (Technical Officer) through Western Ontario in the spring of 1939. This officer visited sixty-five Municipal Police Departments; Headquarters of "O" Division, R.C.M. Police; as many R.C.M. Police detachments as could conveniently be reached. The Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters at Toronto and all the subdivisions of that Force were visited, as well as a number of gaols. Lectures and practical demonstrations in criminal identification were given at each point, and assistance to some departments in a better set-up of their local bureaux. The need for such instruction to men in the field has been demonstrated, beyond question, by the splendid subsequent co-operation received as a result of this personal contact.

Fifth Instructional Class—R.C.M. Police College, Rockcliffe, Ont.—During this class, Inspector Butchers gave a series of twenty-four lectures covering all phases of finger print identification work which might be encountered in the field. I feel confident that this instruction will result in much benefit both to the Divisions concerned and this Section.

International Exchange.—The usual exchange of criminal data with foreign Identification Bureaux has been carried on, more especially with the United States, as being our largest as well as nearest contributor, and again I wish to record our appreciation of the prompt and efficient attention given to our numerous requests for information. It may not be generally known that the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington (Identification Division) does not follow up remanded cases for dispositions. Therefore, when a criminal record is being made up here which contains arrests in the United States for serious or indictable offences and no dispositions are shown, we communicate direct with the Police Department concerned by form letter, and it is very seldom that such queries remain unanswered. We have had occasion to write in this manner to quite small Police or Sheriff's departments, and responses have been most gratifying.

Amendments to The Criminals' Identification Act.—It is hoped that this urgent matter will receive consideration at the first opportune time. There are strong reasons for amending this Act to provide for the finger printing of *all* persons in lawful custody for an offence which would assist in identifying vagrants, railway, Immigration Act and other offenders. There is need, in any case, for a definition of the words "in lawful custody."

General Remarks.—During the year 1936 a complete re-organization of the fingerprint chart filing system was commenced with the view of expediting the searching and handling of criminal prints. This was necessitated by the growth of the Bureau and the inadequacy of the Henry Classification and Filing System. The new extensions devised and adopted dealt with core formations and pattern types not utilized by Sir Edward Henry. Our collection of criminal prints is contained in 1,265 books, and I wish to commend the splendid efforts of all the bureau personnel in practically completing this tremendous task. It should be completed within the next few weeks. The results of this revision have surpassed expectations, and have provided a filing system which will stand for many years to come.

It is our constant endeavour to devise ways and means of eliminating deadwood from the records, more especially from the books of criminal prints. As you are aware, a start has been made by extracting cards of aged persons as well as numerous ones of deceased upon co-operative advice of Police Departments. A survey of penitentiary convict files indicated many to be transferred to Mental Institutions. The Penitentiary authorities keep track of these individuals until such time as Warrants of Commitment are satisfied, when they are struck off the Penitentiary records. It was thought that some of these criminal insane might have died, although our records were kept open. Accordingly, communication was entered into with the Superintendents of several Mental Institutions throughout the Dominion, and already we have been assured of co-operation by some in Quebec and the Maritimes so that our files may be dealt with accordingly. Bordeaux Asylum authorities supplied names of several ex-St. Vincent de Paul inmates who had died. We hope to extend this arrangement to include all such institutions in Canada.

APPENDIX "B"
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1940

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
Prince Edward Island— "L" Division— Charlottetown..... Alberton..... Borden..... Montague..... Souris..... Summerside..... On Command..... On Leave.....					1				1	2	1		9			3		17					1				7	
													3					3									1	
													1					1									1	
													1					1									1	
													1					2									1	
													1					2									1	
													1					2									2	
													1					4										
														3				2										
Totals.....					1				1	2	1	3	21			3		32					1		13			
Nova Scotia— "H" Division— Halifax..... Amherst..... Antigonish..... Baddeck..... Barrington Passage..... Bridgetown..... Bridgewater..... Chester..... Cheticamp..... Dartmouth..... Digby..... Glace Bay..... Guysboro..... Inverness..... Kentville..... Liverpool.....			1	1	1				4	7	7	4	53	1			78	157					1		16	1	7	
												1	1					2							1			1
													2					2							1			1
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																		1							1			1
												1						2							1			1
														1				1							1			1
																		2							1			1
																			2						1			1
																			5						2			1
																		2							1			1
																		2							1			1
																		2							1			1

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1940—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>New Brunswick—Continued</i>																											
<i>"J" Division—Continued</i>																											
Sackville...											1	1	1					2							1		
Shediac...												1	1					2							1		
Shippegan...													1					2							1		
St. George...										1	1		11					14							4		1
St. John...													1					1							1		
St. Leonard...													1					1							1		
St. Quentin...												1	1					1							1		
St. Stephen...											1	1	1					2							1		
Sussex...											1		1					2							1		
Tracadie...													1					1							1		
Woodstock...					1							1	1					2							1		
On Command...												1	1					3									
Totals...				1	4		1		4	8	17	10	76	2		4	104	231					1		49	1	3
<i>Quebec—"C" Division—</i>																											
Montreal...				1	1		1		1	7	3	5	59			4	403	485							1	2	
Amos...										1			1					2							1		
Bedford...													2					2							1		
Bersimis...																		2							1		
Chandler...											1							1							1		
Chicoutimi...													1					1							1		
Clarenceville...												1						2							1		
Coaticook...													2					2							1		
Gaspe...													2					2							1		
Hemmingford...													2					2							1		
Huntingdon...												1						2							2		
Lacolle...													1					2							1		
Matane...													2					2							2		
New Carlisle...											1							1							2		

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1940—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Ontario—Continued																											
"O" Division—Continued																											
Guelph.....													3					3							1		
Hamilton.....										1			3					3									
Kirkland Lake.....													3					3									
London.....												1	3					3									
Moose Factory.....													1			1		2							1		
Muncey.....													1					2									
Niagara Falls.....												1	5			1		2									
North Bay.....													1					2									
Oshweken.....												1	2			1		4									
Orillia.....													1					1									
Owen Sound.....													1					1									
Port Lambton.....											1							1									
Sarnia.....													1					1									
Sault Ste. Marie.....													1					2									
Sudbury.....													3					4									
Thorold.....													1					2									
Timmins.....										1			11					2									
Windsor.....													6					7									2
On Command.....										1								3									
On Leave.....										1			1					2									
Totals.....				1	1	1	1	2	9	10	12	100	100	1		4	186	328					5		33		3
Manitoba—																											
"D" Division—																											
Winnipeg.....																		133							19	2	
Arborg.....		1	2		2		1		4	7	11	7	51	1		5	41	2							1		
Ashern.....													2					2							1		
Beausejour.....													2					3							1		
Berens River.....										1		1	2			1		2							1		
Bissett.....													1					1					5				

[illegible]

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1940—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Saskatchewan—Continued</i>																											
<i>"F" Division—Continued</i>																											
Naicam.....										3	1		1	1					1						1		
Nipawin.....														11					17						1		
North Battleford.....				1								1															
North Portal.....														1					1								
Onion Lake.....														1					1								
Pelly.....														1					2								
Ponteix.....														1					1								
Porcupine Plain.....														1					1								
Prince Albert.....					1					3				11					15								
Punnichy.....											1			1					2								
Radisson.....											1								1								
Radville.....																			1								
Regina Town Station.....										1			15						17							1	
Rosetown.....														1					1								
Rose Valley.....														1					1								
Rosthern.....										2	1		14						19						4		
Saskatoon.....				1					1				2						2						2		
Shamavon.....												1							1						1		
Shellbrook.....																			1								
Smeaton.....													1						1								
Spiritwood.....													1						1								
Strasbourg.....																			2								
Sturgis.....													3						3								
St. Walburg.....									1				4						8						2		
Swift Current.....					1					2	1								1								
Tisdale.....																			1								
Torquay.....																			1								
Val Marie.....																			1								
Vonda.....												1							2								
Wadena.....														2					2								
Wakaw.....											1		2						4								

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1940—Concluded

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
British Columbia—Concluded																											
"E." Division—Concluded																											
Williams Lake.....											1		2					1	2						1		
On Command.....													2					3									
On Leave.....																											
Totals.....				1	2		1		2	7	8	9	63				5 215	313							17	2	
North West Territories—																											
"G." Division—																											
Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont....			1		1					2	1	1	3					6	6								
Aklavik, N.W.T.																1		6	6								
Arctic Red River.....													2					2	2				13				
Baker Lake.....										1			1					2	2				7				
Cambridge Bay.....													2					3	3				10				
Chesterfield Inlet.....																1		3	3				19				
Coppermine.....												1	2					3	3				6				
Craig Harbour.....																		3	3				11				
Eskimo Point.....											1		1					4	4				10				
Fort Smith.....													2					3	3				12				
Good Hope.....			1		1					1			3					6	6				12				
Lake Harbour.....																		1	1				7				
Norman.....													2			1		3	3				19				
Pangnirtung.....													2					3	3				12				
Pond Inlet.....											1		1					3	3				9				
Port Radium.....													2					3	3				14				
Providence.....												1	2					2	2				9				
Rae.....																		2	2				11				
Reliance.....												1	2					3	3				12				
Resolution.....												1	1					3	3				15				
Simpson.....											1		1					3	3				12				
Yellowknife River.....												1	2					2	2				12				
Totals.....			1		3					4	2	9	32			19		70					232				

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

<i>Yukon Territory—</i> "G" Division— Dawson..... Granville..... Mayo..... Old Crow..... Selkirk..... Teslin..... Whitehorse..... Totals.....	1										1	1	1	3			4	11								1	1	
RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS																												
Division	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
"L" Division, P.E.I.....					1				1	2	1	3	21			3		32						1		13		7
"H" Division, N.S.....			1	1	3				4	15	17	13	123					78					2		71	1	1	
"J" Division, N.B.....				1	1				4	8	17	10	76	2				4	104				1		49	1	3	
"C" Division, P.Q.....				1	2				1	9	8	12	105					5	403						1	1	2	
"A" Division, Ont.....	1	1	2	5	11	1	4		18	31	46	43	233	1				16	115						11	1	7	
"N" Division, Ont.....				1	1				2	9	7	4	77	11	3			6	116						1	1		
"O" Division, Ont.....				1	1				2	9	10	12	100	1				4	186						33		3	
"D" Division, Man.....			1	2	4				4	15	21	19	135	1				11	41						75	2		
"F" Division, Sask.....			1	1	2				4	23	29	25	184					12	19						113	1		
"Depot" Division, Sask.....			1	1	3				2	1	5	10	13	6	3			17	257						4	2		
"K" Division, Alta.....			1	1	2				6	25	29	30	200					20	375						94	3	2	
"E" Division, B.C.....				1	2				2	7	8	9	63					5	215						17	2		
"G" Division— N.W. Territories..... Yukon Territory..... On Leave— Provost Co. C.A.S.F..... R.C.A.F.....			1		3					4	2	9	32					19	70						1			
				1						1	2	3	8					5	20								1	
			1	1						1	7	4	111						125									
					1				1	2	4							8										
Totals.....	1	1	9	19	48	2	13	1	55	166	221	202	1,658	23	6	127	1215	3,767	143	4	3	150	310	4	531	18	22	

DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MARCH 31, 1940

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	5	9	1	4	13	15	22	25	82	12	2	11	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	18	.....	.....	3	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	4	15	16	11	123	1	.....	.....	78	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	71	1	7
New Brunswick.....	1	.....	.....	4	8	17	9	76	2	.....	.....	4	104	230	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	49	1	3
Quebec.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	11	11	108	.....	.....	.....	5	403	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	49	2
Ontario.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	10	33	41	40	335	1	1	17	301	787	65	2	.....	.....	67	12	.....	47	2	10
Manitoba.....	2	.....	.....	4	14	20	18	129	1	.....	9	41	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	72	2
Saskatchewan.....	2	2	12	.....	.....	1	9	33	44	32	373	6	3	29	19	567	76	2	.....	78	28	.....	117	3	3
Alberta.....	1	2	5	.....	.....	6	25	27	29	139	.....	.....	.....	20	54	369	2	.....	3	5	6	.....	94	3	2
British Columbia.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	7	8	9	64	.....	.....	.....	5	215	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....
North West Territories.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	8	32	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territory.....
High Commissioner's Office, London, England.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	8	.....	.....	5	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
On Leave— Provost Co., C.A.S.F. R.C.A.F.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	4	111	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	1	9	19	48	2	13	1	55	166	221	202	1,658	23	6	127	1,215	3,767	143	4	3	150	310	4	531	18	22

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC., FOR THE
12 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

1. RECAPITULATION of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>											
British Columbia.....		303	9	144	1	6	402	27		64	956
Alberta.....	6	317	19	65	2	22	985	63	3	38	1,520
Saskatchewan.....	92	926	53	209	5	24	527	19	2	58	1,915
Manitoba.....	24	204	15	110		84	715	28		52	1,232
Ontario.....	5	551	58	349	1	76	852	54	28	67	2,041
Quebec.....		750	2	408	3	8	389	33	61	115	1,769
New Brunswick.....	1	8	1	149	2	3	147	3	1	27	342
Nova Scotia.....	5	59	4	224	1	6	324	25			648
Prince Edward Island.....		58		161		4	85	9		3	320
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....		4	3	54		1	171	3		49	285
	133	3,180	164	1,873	15	234	4,597	264	95	473	11,028
<i>Criminal Code—</i>											
British Columbia.....			5	4			27	1		7	44
Alberta.....	56	133	1,240	395	57	414	3,090	576	77	432	6,470
Saskatchewan.....	458	575	1,277	714	22	457	2,614	344	35	430	6,926
Manitoba.....	131	230	543	349	23	211	1,414	172	116	277	3,466
Ontario.....	2	17	44	58		26	113	68	28	22	378
Quebec.....		18	3	112		9	60	11	27	24	264
New Brunswick.....	287	122	341	325	30	159	960	162	19	118	2,523
Nova Scotia.....	43	17	177	340	11	63	823	265			1,739
Prince Edward Island.....	41	47	90	68	1	30	196	21	1	31	526
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	7	18	8	94	1	1	59	2		53	243
	1,025	1,177	3,728	2,459	145	1,370	9,356	1,622	303	1,394	22,579
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>											
Alberta.....		4	6	84	3	163	4,176	263		67	4,766
Saskatchewan.....	49	213	102	671	4	80	2,406	94	10	105	3,734
Manitoba.....	14	82	10	1,104	17	105	2,002	63	6	82	3,485
Ontario.....							6				6
New Brunswick.....	7	567	27	1,428	3	42	1,386	33	12	33	3,538
Nova Scotia.....		1,395	2	1,073	23	37	3,137	118	38	63	5,886
Prince Edward Island.....	1	2	6	200		12	322	24		6	573
	71	2,263	153	4,560	50	439	13,435	595	66	356	21,988

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of All Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes and the Criminal Code, in all Provinces from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.

Federal Statutes—	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces								Total		
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon
Aeronautics Act.....				3			2		1	1	7			1	3	1	2					7
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....				2			13				15			1	6	8						15
Canada Grain Act.....			1								2			2								2
Canada Shipping Act.....				11			6				17				1	4	2					17
Combines Investigation Act.....				1							1				1							1
Copyrights Act.....				1							1				1							1
Currency Act.....				1							1				1							1
Customs Act.....	318		23	647	1	16	332	15	2	80	1,434	244	27	91	73	300	305	165	218	8	3	1,434
Dominion Elections Act.....				1							1					1						1
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....																						1
Excise Act.....		3		4		1	136	7		2	153		53	4	96		45	157	273			153
Explosives Act.....		2,704	61	442	4	77	1,078	93	66	165	4,690	317	482	1,247	343	728	1,096	45	157	273	2	4,690
Federal District Commission Act.....		2	4	30			17				54			6	1	15	14	7	11			54
Fisheries Act.....		1		2		1	100				101				8	101		8	9			101
Immigration Act.....			1	9			80	5			88		62								1	88
Income War Tax Act.....				1						1	11	3		1		1	1	6				11
Indian Act.....	3	74	11	45	5	15	1,325	51	1	36	1,566	220	213	165	146	536	88	60	55	1	82	1,566
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....		127	13	28		44	803	54	4	59	1,238		433	286	426	2			91			1,238
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....											1				1							1
Livestock Pedigree Act.....				1						1	2					1						2
Lord's Day Act.....				78		34	65	5		2	210		55	58	77		19				1	210
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....		12	11	2							2		1									2
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		7		72		1	103	1		14	198	15	1	3	2	14	77	9	38			198
Naturalization Act.....											1					1						1
Northwest Game Act.....		2	1	17			34	2		29	85											85
Northwest Territories Act.....				15			42	1		5	63											63
Official Secrets Act.....		1		1													2					2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		42	21	262	1	42	173	29	21	64	655	144	46	28	24	283	107	11	12			655
Penitentiaries Act.....							5				5						5					5
Post Office Act.....						1	2				3			1	1	1						3
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.....																						
Act.....				1							1					1						1
Radiotelegraph Act.....				1			22				23				22							23
Railway Act.....				7		2	218				227		146	17	10	2	1	1	50		1	227
Special War Revenue Act.....				1						1	2					1						2

Statistics Act.....	2	87	4	3	1	9	100	1	2	0	1	36	57	2	5	100							
Ticket of Leave Act.....																4							
Tobacco Restraint Act.....																							
Transport, Dept. of, Act (Canal Regis.).....				2							2												
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property Act.....				4			4					4				4							
War Charities Act.....	1					2	3				1			2		3							
Weights and Measures Act.....				2			2				2					2							
Yukon Act.....	2	15	1	26		1	45								45	45							
Yukon Placer Mining Act.....	1						1				1				1	1							
Total.....	133	3,180	164	1,873	15	234	4,597	264	95	473	11,028	956	1,520	1,915	1,232	2,041	1,769	342	648	320	285	11,028	
War Measures Acts.....											4,436	458	453	712	258	1,452	778	89	208	10	18	4,436	
Total.....	133	3,180	164	1,873	15	234	4,597	264	95	473	15,464	1,414	1,973	2,627	1,490	3,492	2,547	431	856	330	303	15,464	
<i>Criminal Code—</i>																							
Offences against public order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2.....	1	33	9	151	1	22	254	43	3	33	550	1	148	143	78	10	94	33	31	6	6	550	
Offences against the administration of law and justice (155-196), Part 4.....	3	8	14	28	2	40	221	29	9	11	365		65	104	58	9	18	51	47	10	3	365	
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience (197-239), Part 5.....	53	60	31	51	1	109	1,333	96	8	38	1,780	6	635	503	170	13		231	108	78	36	1,780	
Offences against the person and reputation, (240-334), Part 6.....	66	67	49	1,417	14	128	771	126	26	111	2,775	1	764	759	366	4	1	427	279	101	73	2,775	
Murder.....	2		2	6	14	3	2	5	2	8	36		9	12	1			7	1	1	5		
Attempted Murder.....						1	1	1		4	17		5	4	2			3	3			17	
Manslaughter.....				3		8	11	20	7	2	51		20	42	2			5	15	2		51	
Driving while intoxicated.....				6		9	269	29	2	325	9		40	42	43	8		60	96	35	1	325	
Assaults.....	82	40	20	20	6	347	1,710	441	17	22	2,705		795	896	382	16		299	268	33	16	2,705	
Offences against rights of Property (335-508), Part 7.....	121	124	246	193	61	274	1,494	152	67	99	2,831	9	933	1,274	392	80	31	105			7	2,831	
Cattle Stealing.....	23	96	160	6	4	28	318	42	9	88	774		364	209	140	1		43	7	10		774	
Robbery with violence.....	1	8	26	6	1	6	25	12	40	10	99		45	19	23			4	8			99	
Theft.....	407	477	1,745	262	37	235	1,653	316	91	509	5,734	6	1,686	1,666	975	102	11	694	396	127	71	5,734	
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	71	43	841	72	14	23	568	36	17	263	1,948		531	537	330			277	197	59	17	1,948	
Safe Blowing.....				99	1	2	40	19	2	62	225		79	85	61							225	
Willful and forbidden Acts (509-545), Part 8.....	183	137	300	98	4	80	380	102	3	55	1,342	2	243	483	183	2	26	228	111	58	6	1,342	
Arson.....	4	63	140	25		7	26	23	1	38	327		53	129	51			40	51	2	1	327	
Offences relating to bank notes, coin and counterfeit money (546-569), Part 9.....	3	6	26	90		3	36	1	1	20	186	19	22	17	7	63	28	6	23	1		186	
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories (570-575), Part 10.....	4	10	14	7		42	211	120	34	21	463		1	37	202	70	55	4	92	2		463	
Summary convictions, (705-770), Part 15.....	1			2		3	29	9			44		30					6	6	1	1	44	
Punishments, fines, costs, etc. (1026-1085), Part 20.....											2		2									2	
Total.....	1,025	1,177	3,728	2,459	145	1,370	9,356	1,622	303	1,394	22,579	44	6,470	6,926	3,466	378	264	2,523	1,739	526		243	22,579

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Agricultural Act.....							1				1
Agricultural Relief Advances Act.....							2				2
Alberta Surveys Act.....							1				1
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act.....						1	3				4
Amusements Tax Act.....							2				2
Auctioneers and Peddlers Act.....				1			5				6
Billiard Room Act.....				3			3	6			9
Boilers Act.....				1			7				7
Brand Act.....				1		1	1				2
Child Welfare Act.....						6	106	9		1	122
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....							6	2			8
Chiropractic Act.....							4				4
Coal Miners Act.....							2				2
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....						1	1	1			3
Debt Adjustment Act.....				1		1					2
Domestic Animals Act.....				2		7	38	8		2	57
Domestic Relations Act.....				3		2	5	4			14
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....				1			1				2
Fishery Act.....							6				6
Forest Reserves Act.....							1	2			3
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....				1			2				3
Game Act.....			1	10		8	212	30		14	275
Hours of Work Act.....						2	2				4
Insurance Act.....				1			7				8
Laying of Poison Act.....							1	1			2
Legal Profession Act.....				1							1
Liquor Act.....			2	9	2	15	594	47		10	679
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				3		1	10	2			16
Masters and Servants Act.....				2		55	172	37		4	270
Medical Profession Act.....					1					1	2
Mental Diseases Act.....				9		7	170	22		1	209
Mines Act.....						2	13	2			17
Minimum Wage Act.....						1	1				2
Municipal Districts Act.....							1				1
Noxious Weeds Act.....						1	27	2			30
Prairie Fires Act.....			2	5		15	118	21			161
Public Health Act.....				1			6				7
Public Vehicles Act.....		3	1	17		6	696	18		7	748
Public Highways Act.....				2		2	55	3		2	64
Public Works Act.....							5	1		1	7
Relief and Public Welfare Act.....						2		5			7
School Act.....							3				3
School Attendance Act.....							8	1			9
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....							6	1		2	9
Small Debts Act.....							2				2
Stallion Enrolment Act.....				3		1	31	2			37
Stock Inspection Act.....						4	26	2		1	33
Tax Recovery Act.....								1			1
Theatres Act.....				1		2	7	1			11
Threshers Lien Act.....							1				1
Trades and Business Act.....				1		1	18				20
Tradesmen's Qualification Act.....							9				9
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....		1		10		19	1,769	31		21	1,851

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.—*Continued.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Alberta—Continued</i>											
Veterinary Act.....							5	1			6
Municipal Laws.....							4				4
Total.....		4	6	84	3	163	4,176	263		67	4,766
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animals Protection Act.....	1			1		2	3	1			8
Auctioneers Act.....				4			4			2	10
Book Agents Act.....				1			1				2
Child Welfare Act.....	5	2		20	2	9	29	7	6	22	102
Crop Payments Act.....	1						1				1
Coal Mining Industry Act.....											1
Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act.....				2							2
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....				1		5	4	3		1	14
Education Tax Act.....				6		1	1			4	12
Electrical Licensing Act.....				1			2				3
Embalmers Act.....	1			1			1				2
Fire Prevention Act.....							1				1
Fisheries Act.....		1	3	1			15	1			21
Forest Act.....				1							1
Fur Act.....		11	4	35		2	45	3		10	110
Fuel Petroleum Act.....		3		13		1	19	1			37
Game Act.....		20	7	38		2	50	3		1	121
Gasoline Tax Act.....				2							2
Hawkers and Peddlers Act..	2	18	7	79			70	1		13	190
Highways Act.....				10			28				38
Horse Breeders Act.....		1					1				2
Injured Animals.....	1	1	9	19			1			2	32
Legal Profession Act.....				1							1
Liquor Act.....	3	88	27	198	1	12	414	20	2	26	791
Marriage Act.....				2		1	1				3
Master and Servants Act...				7		19	15	9		1	51
Medical Profession Act.....	1			4		2	3				10
Mental Hygiene Act.....	4	12	5	36		6	155	15		2	235
Minor's Tobacco Act.....				1							1
Municipal Seed Grain Supply Act.....		1									1
Open Wells Act.....	3	1	1			1	1	1		1	9
Optometry Act.....							2				2
Parents' Maintenance Act...						1		1			2
Pharmacy Act.....		1		1							2
Pollution of Streams Act...	2										2
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.	8	1	17	8	1	2	20	2			59
Public Health Act.....	1	1	1	9			4				16
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act...										1	1
Public Service Act.....	2	4	2	20		2	24				54
Reclamation Act.....				1							1
Rural Municipality Act.....	1			3		1	4	1		1	11
Rural Telephone Act.....				1		1		1			3
Saskatchewan Insurance Act.				1							1
School Act.....	1			4		2	2				9
School Attendance Act.....							5			1	6
Slot Machine Act.....				1							1
Steam Boilers Act.....				2							2
Stock Inspectors Act.....				1							1
Stray Animals Act.....	2	2	1	6		2	19	10			42
Theatre and Cinematographs Act.....		4		14		2	5				25

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.—*Continued.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>											
Vehicles Act.....	10	39	17	109		4	1,432	14	2	14	1,641
Veneral Diseases Act.....		2		2			1				5
Veterinary Association Act.....			1	1							2
Vital Statistics Act.....				2			1			3	6
Water Rights Act.....				1							1
Wells Drillers Act.....							3				3
Municipal Laws.....							22				22
Total.....	49	213	102	671	4	80	2,406	94	10	105	3,734
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Tax Act.....		2		8		1	2				13
Animal Husbandry Act.....	2	6	1	10		8	22	2			51
Billiard and Poolrooms Act.....				26		1	1				1
Child Welfare Act.....						1	4			2	33
Dental Association Act.....	1										1
Fires Prevention Act.....	2	1	7	10		1	15	5			41
Forest Act.....				1		1	1				3
Game and Fisheries Act.....		7	1	20		3	67	2		9	109
Gasoline Tax Act.....				1							1
Government Liquor Control Act.....		37	1	62	3	5	235	4	4	24	375
Highway Traffic Act.....	6	23		904		57	1,377	22		42	2,431
Insurance Act.....				1	1						2
Law Society Act.....							1				1
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				1			6				7
Medical Act.....				1							1
Mental Diseases Act.....		4		16		1	120	3			144
Minimum Wage Act.....				1		1	1	1			4
Municipal Act.....				1							1
Newspaper Act.....							1				1
Parents' Maintenance Act.....				1							1
Pollution of Waters Prevention Act.....				1		1					2
Public Health Act.....				13		2	9	1		3	28
Public Schools Act.....				2	1		4				7
School Attendance Act.....				4			21				25
Securities Act.....							1				1
Small Debts Recovery Act.....						3	2				5
Taxicab Act.....							1				1
Thresher's Lien Act.....						1					1
Transient Traders Act.....				1			3				4
Trespasses Act.....	1			3			2	5	2		13
Veterinary Association Act.....				3			1	1			5
Vital Statistics Act.....		1									1
Wages Recovery Act.....		1		9		11	59	9			89
Water Rights Act.....				1							1
Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....	1			1	12	8	21	8		2	53
Municipal Law.....	1			2			25				28
Total.....	14	82	10	1,104	17	105	2,002	63	6	82	3,485
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Female Refugees Act.....							1				1
Highway Traffic Act.....							2				2
Master and Servant Act.....							1				1
Mental Hospitals Act.....							2				2
Total.....							6				6

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.—*Continued.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....				1			2	1			4
Boy's Industrial Home Act..				1							1
Children's Protection Act...			1			2	2				5
Corporations Tax Act.....				1							1
Dairy Products Act.....				33			1				34
Deserted Wives and Childrens Act.....							1				1
Elections Act.....				1							1
Fences, Trespasses and Pounds Act.....	1	1		1							3
Fisheries Act.....		1									1
Forest Fires Act.....		1	1	9			8	1			20
Game Act.....		7	1	21		6	22			5	62
Gasoline Tax Act.....		1									1
Highway Act.....	2			17		3	2				24
Illegitimate Children's Act..	1			4	2	6	28	3	3		47
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		547	13	1,250	1	20	575	16	9	24	2,455
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				1							1
Motor Carrier Act.....		2	1	5			1			2	11
Motor Vehicle Act.....	2	7	8	46		2	737	11			815
Provincial Hospitals Act...							2	1			3
Public Health Act.....				2							2
Schools Act.....				2		1					3
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....	1		1	9			1				12
Slot Machine Act.....							3				3
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....				15							15
Transient Photographers Act			1	3							4
Workmen's Compensation Act.....				2							2
Municipal Authorities Act...				2		2					4
Common Law.....							1				1
Private Acts.....				2							2
Total.....	7	567	27	1,428	3	42	1,386	33	12	33	3,538
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				2							2
Children's Protection Act...						3		2			5
Collection Act.....				1			1				2
Lands and Forests Act.....		1		35		1	169	16	13	19	254
Mines Act.....				1			41				42
Motor Carriers Act.....				6	1		3	1		2	13
Motor Vehicles Act.....			1	731	3	9	1,506	25	4	9	2,288
Natural Products Act.....								1			1
Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act.....		1,394		290	18	24	1,377	70	21	33	3,227
Public Highway Act.....				3			21				24
Slot Machine Act.....			1	4			19	1			25
Summary Conviction Act...								1			1
Transient Photographers Act					1			1			2
Total.....		1,395	2	1,073	23	37	3,137	118	38	63	5,886

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.—*Concluded.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Dog Act.....			1	63						2	66
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....				17			3				20
Game Act.....				5			4				9
Highway Traffic Act.....	1					2	126	1			130
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....			1	33			1				35
Prohibition Act.....		2	4	81		10	187	23		4	311
Public Vehicles Act.....				1							1
Slot Machine Act.....							1				1
Total.....	1	2	6	200		12	322	24		6	573
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							15				15

4. SEIZURES under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.

Drugs	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Pills	Decks	Tablets	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....	3	5	14		971		166	Opium pipes..... 12
Opium Dross.....		373				18		Opium Pipe Bowls.. 5
Opium Tincture.....		18½						Opium Lamps..... 12
Opium Water.....		238						Opium Needles..... 24
Opium Poppy Heads.....	1,548	4						Opium Scrapers..... 11
Opium Poppy Tea.....		104						Opium Scales..... 3
Morphine.....			226	10	2	11	2,708	Hypodermic Syringes..... 12
Heroin.....		3	69	35			87	Hypodermic Needles..... 78
Cocaine.....			361				4	Improvised Syringes 56
Cocaine Solution.....		8						Automobiles (used in transporting)... 6
Marihuana.....	5		360					
Marihuana seed.....		6						
Codeine.....			100				101	
Substance held out to be narcotic.....		2		2				

5. SUMMARY of Fines Imposed in Group 1 Cases from April 1, 1939, to
March 31, 1940

British Columbia	\$ 24,810 00
Alberta	87,440 00
Saskatchewan	91,604 35
Manitoba	54,967 84
Ontario	49,781 20
Quebec	43,579 00
New Brunswick	71,112 81
Nova Scotia	121,336 08
Prince Edward Island.....	19,608 00
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	4,138 00
Total	\$ 568,377 28





DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER
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1941

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C.,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Governor General and Commander-
in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31st, 1941.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,

*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

July 26th, 1941.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, April 15, 1941.

To the Rt. Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice,
(Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police),
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1941.

Broadly speaking, the form of the report is the same as that submitted for several years past, but, in view of the need for economy, the appendix to the report has been confined to the usual statistics and only a few extracts from reports of Officers on the Headquarters Staff. The detailed annual reports of the officers commanding the various divisions are available at this headquarters if they should be required. These Officers have all had an extremely busy year, and their reports are of necessity longer than usual, and it would be unsatisfactory to the reader to print short extracts only from these reports.

SECTION 1

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

On August 7, 1940, Chapter 39 received assent, and this statute amended the Police Act in certain minor respects. These amendments had become desirable as a result of experience, or due to the demands of war service, and amongst them was one prohibiting the use of the name of the Force or any pictorial simulation or representation of a member of the Force in trade marks, business advertisements, or for similar purposes without permission. Another amendment also provided for an increased pension for any "Constable" who, being on pension, rejoins the Force for duty during the present war.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

During the year under review a new agreement was entered into with the Province of Manitoba for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in that province for a period of ten years from April 2, 1940. This was a most satisfactory decision on the part of the Province, as it enables this Force to give a much more efficient and economical service than is possible with short term agreements.

For example, one of the results of the long term agreement with the Province of Manitoba was the installation of a wireless system for police cars and calls within the province which is considered to be second to none on this continent from the standpoint of results obtained. It is obvious that such an expenditure could not be undertaken on a short term agreement.

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the Attorneys-General of the respective Provinces in which this Force serves, during the period under review.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

Arising out of our agreements with the six Provinces above mentioned have come several tripartite agreements for this Force to police certain towns and municipalities.

Our policy is to refuse to undertake this work where the Attorney-General is unable or unwilling to have the Province become a party to the agreement.

We have had requests for police services from towns and municipalities located in Provinces other than those in which we act for the Provinces in the rural districts, but so far our policy has been to refuse to undertake such responsibilities in these particular cases. Even in those where the request comes from a town situated in a Province with which we have an agreement, it is the policy of this Force, as already explained, to insist upon the Province being a party to any agreement with such town. The number of applications for this service is on the increase.

At the present time, we have only two such agreements, one for the policing of the municipal district of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and the other for the policing of the town of Melville, Saskatchewan, but several other points are considering the question. For example, the town of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, has asked us to take over there from May 1, 1941, and it is very likely we shall do so, as the preliminary details have already been settled.

The situation at Flin Flon and Melville is as follows:—

Flin Flon, Manitoba.—The first agreement for policing this point covered the period from April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1940. On April 1, 1940, the agreement was renewed for a period of five years, and will terminate on March 31, 1945.

Melville, Saskatchewan.—The existing agreement for policing this town covers the period from August 16, 1937, to July 31, 1942.

3. The Force at Large

War Work.—Since the outbreak of war, the Force has had to undertake a tremendous amount of additional work and responsibility. Some of it was fortunately anticipated, but much of it was not, and we have now reached a point where we are unable to assume any more responsibilities without seriously affecting the efficiency of the Force. Our trained personnel are being worked to the limit, and it is no longer possible even to have trained men to supervise extra Guard duties which we are continually being asked to perform.

As mentioned in my last report, we were well prepared in advance for the protection of vulnerable points and for the arrest of certain alien enemies. For example, with the entry of Italy into the war on June 10, 1940, while much extra work was thrust upon us, we were in a position to act swiftly and the most dangerous of the Italians in Canada were safely interned within twenty-four hours.

Such duties as assisting the Foreign Exchange Control Board, certain departments in the control of censorship, checking and reporting upon personnel of all kinds and classes for numerous and varied purposes could not very well be anticipated. In addition, the intensification of the usual work of the Intelligence Branch had to be provided for and maintained at a high pitch. In addition, the registration of all firearms and the re-registration of all pistols and revolvers entailed a tremendous amount of extra work.

Usual Duties.—The usual work of the Force throughout the country had also to be maintained, and, as already intimated, it has been difficult to secure extra trained assistance. This has meant extremely heavy demands upon all trained and untrained personnel who have arisen to the occasion in a most praiseworthy manner.

Increase in Strength.—We experienced some difficulty in securing the desired increase in uniformed strength, as we did not wish to be in competition with the Canadian Active Service Forces, but the pressure is now much less than it was six months ago, and we are securing some desirable recruits. I shall touch upon this again in Section 3.

A further glimpse of the extra work now being undertaken by this Force will be given in this Section under the heading of "New Duties".

A large number of Special Constable Guards were engaged to assist in the guarding of important Government-owned utilities, and we have extended our efforts to maintain our "Reserve" at Toronto, Winnipeg, etc. We have also broken new ground in that direction in several other cities with gratifying results.

Only a comparatively small number of former members of the Force returned to duty upon the outbreak of war, but those who did return were most welcome, and were kept exceedingly busy.

A most gratifying aspect of the trying times was the excellent manner in which junior members of the Force re-acted when added responsibility and long hours were obligatory.

Female Clerks, Stenographers and Typists.—We have been obliged to a very large extent to release all uniformed personnel from clerical and similar duties and to replace them by female clerks, stenographers and typists furnished through the Civil Service Commission, etc., in order that as many uniformed and trained men might be available for police duties outside.

In such ways as these we have been able to manage to keep from being deluged and now that the pressure has let up a little we are securing more recruits for training.

Headquarters.—It has been necessary to increase existing branches and to create several new ones at Headquarters in order to adequately cope with the work, and our staff here, especially in female stenographers, etc., has grown very considerably. It is most gratifying that we have been able to maintain our services to other police forces throughout the country.

Canadian Police Colleges.—In my last report, mention was made of the opening of a Police College at Rockcliffe, Ontario, similar to that at Regina, Saskatchewan—the principal training centre of the Force—and the results achieved have been very substantial. The Rockcliffe institution bids well of being a great boon to the police forces in the East as well as an asset to the Force at large.

Officials of government and public institutions, as well as prominent men in professional and legal circles have responded splendidly to our requests upon their time and experience. The outlook for the future is most fortunate and bright.

In spite of heavy duties, this part of the training has not been omitted.

Further glimpses of the Force at large will be derived from the following sections of this report.

4. New Duties

There is not an Officer Commanding a Division in the Force who has not had to undertake many new duties during the past twelve months. In addition, some of his former duties and responsibilities have been greatly enlarged. This is mostly the result of the war, and the additional duties vary greatly, as the following notes indicate.

First and foremost have come many new governmental regulations such as the Defence of Canada Regulations, which have to be enforced, and even where we are not called upon to deal with many of the regulations directly, we have usually to assist in one way or another.

The Enemy Aliens Registration Section has now 82,500 registrations recorded and 61,325 persons are required to report on a monthly basis. Further details will be found in Appendix "A".

The Intelligence Section was called upon to perform many duties and accept responsibilities which were not anticipated before war broke out.

In addition to carrying out important investigations and services for the well established departments, it was of course asked to undertake large duties for such departments as the National War Services, Foreign Exchange Control Board and other new departments.

Duties, far too numerous to mention in detail, devolve upon this section, but it may be of interest to state that upon this section rests the responsibility of seeing that every Insurance Inspector's report covering Canadian industrial plants engaged in war activities, which had to be sent outside Canada, for the information of the Head Office of the companies writing the insurance, contains no information which might be of value to the enemy. In addition, every insurance inspector engaged in this type of work has to be checked and registered before being issued with a special pass to permit him to enter the factories in question.

Duties similar to these were required to be taken over at very short notice, and the staff had to be continually increased.

It is also natural that all departments, new and old, and also private industries, should look to this section in checking and investigating personnel applying for positions associated with war work.

Investigations as a result of the Postal Censorship.—The Intelligence Section is responsible for these investigations which entail a very large volume of correspondence. The information received not only relates to Canada, but requires an extensive correspondence with other parts of the British Empire.

Intelligence Bulletin.—The Intelligence Section prepares a bulletin of secret information which entails a good deal of research for the information of the Government.

There is no set period for this publication. It all depends upon what new information may be available. At times the bulletin has been issued weekly. At other times, every two weeks, but its compilation is of considerable importance.

The Firearms Registration Section.—This section has changed its entire scope since my last report. The members of this section are now almost wholly employed on work arising out of the enforcement of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

In the year 1940, legislation was enacted requiring the registration of rifles and shot-guns. Prior to this, we were engaged in completing the re-registration of all revolvers, pistols, etc., throughout the Dominion.

In 1940, the legislation previously mentioned prohibited the possession by any alien residing in Canada of all firearms and explosives. This made it necessary for all such firearms to be surrendered for safe custody, and this has been rigidly enforced. By subsequent legislation, certain exemptions were allowed to prevent hardship.

Furthermore, the original legislation prohibited the importation of firearms into Canada with the result that bona fide tourists from the United States could not bring their firearms into Canada for hunting purposes. As this meant the loss of large sums of foreign exchange, it was necessary later to give wide publicity to the fact that permits could be granted for the importation of such firearms. As a result, many hundreds of letters were received from the United States asking for definite information on this point and applying for

permits. This phase of the legislation and the issue of permits, as well as the general registration of firearms, caused an enormous amount of work. Approximately one and one-half million firearms have been registered to date, and the registration is not yet complete in all provinces.

The Finger Print Section has had a very large increase in their normal amount of work, and an all-time record in the number of finger prints received has been established, despite the fact that there was a considerable decrease in the number of criminal prints received.

The increase referred to is largely accounted for by:—

Fingerprinting alien enemies,

Checking fingerprints of persons employed in essential war industries,

Checking fingerprints of prospective entrants for the Royal Canadian Air Force,

Fingerprinting all Civilian Prisoners of War brought into Canada,

Checking fingerprints of personnel for large increases in other Police forces, and similar work.

Civil Security.—In my last report I referred to the large undertakings of this Force under this heading, the guarding of vulnerable points, bridges, canals and dockyards and the advice given to large corporations furnishing public utilities for the protection of their plants.

The work performed under this category has been heavy, but it has borne excellent results and the work has been continued and extended throughout the past twelve months.

Anti-Sabotage Section.—This is a new section within the Intelligence Branch, and was formed to prevent any sabotage of our war effort, industrial or otherwise, and for the dissemination of up-to-date information.

The amount of checking required in this section is enormous, especially with respect to persons of foreign extraction.

Close liaison is maintained by this section with the Security Officers employed in war industry, and also with the branches of the armed forces and foreign police forces.

We have rendered assistance to various government departments in setting up security systems in their respective organizations throughout the country.

Air Raid Precautions.—In "H" Division, with Headquarters at Halifax, Air Raid Precautions Police have been organized for more than a year and this work has been continued. There is now a reasonably efficient organization in that area, and the Officer Commanding reports that during the last two practice blackouts, they received one hundred per cent co-operation from the citizens.

Instructions regarding air raid precautions have now been sent to all Divisions, and printed information and assistance has been obtained from the Chief Federal Air Raid Warden, Dr. W. O. Gliddon, of the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa.

We have at last been able to give this matter more attention, and we hope soon to be in a position to give it the full consideration, study and practical application it deserves.

5. Health

Medical and Dental Services.—The system whereby we receive the services of the Department of Pensions and National Health under this heading has worked out most satisfactorily to all concerned, and most economically and efficiently from the standpoint of the public treasury.

It is gratifying to be able to again report that during the year under review, the health of the Force on the whole has been good, apart from the occasional epidemic of influenza and measles.

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, no less than 3,234 days were lost on account of influenza. This is higher than usual. The next item of importance from the point of view of loss of time is fractures with 958 days lost. Then comes LaGrippe with 884 and tonsillitis with 738. Bronchitis and colds accounted for 668 and 656 days respectively. Apart from influenza, this is not unusual.

Recreation.—I am glad to be able to report that Officers Commanding are doing everything possible to provide recreation for the members of the Force under their commands.

Of course, since the outbreak of war, there has been very little time for much recreation, but Officers Commanding have used good judgment in attempting to fit in such forms of recreation as may best suit local conditions. Broadly speaking, we are better off now than we have been for many years, if we had the time to take advantage of existing facilities.

6. Industrial and Other Disturbances

Industrial disturbances in the period under review were not particularly numerous and with the exception of the Canadian Seamen's strike in April, and the strike in the Drummondville, Quebec, plant of the Canadian Celanese, Limited, in May, none involved any large number of employees.

Alien Labour Problem in the Maritimes.—On Italy's entrance into the war, difficulties developed in the Maritime coal fields, especially those in and around Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. The native-born miners refused to work underground with those of Italian and German origin. However, after numerous small strikes of short duration, a plan was worked out whereby those naturalized aliens of enemy origin would be allowed to work in the mines in question if, for each one re-employed, a native-born unemployed miner was taken on. Since the plan was put into effect, the trouble has been satisfactorily disposed of.

The Canadian Seamen's Strike on the Great Lakes.—One of the largest strikes was that of 2,600 men employed on the Great Lakes ports, which occurred on April 14, 1940. Two hundred boats were tied up for the duration of the strike. These men were members of the Canadian Seamen's Union. The strike resulted from the demands of the Union, for a general increase in wages and extra men on each boat, being refused by the companies when they were first presented. The strike was declared illegal by the Federal Department of Labour due to the Canadian Seamen's Union's action in calling a strike before applying for a Conciliation Board. After being deadlocked for a week, the union officials and the ship owners came to a compromise agreement and the men returned to work on April 21. During the course of this strike, pickets were posted on all the Great Lake ports, but nothing in the nature of a disturbance occurred as a result of this, with the exception of one minor incident at Toronto.

Strike at the Canadian Celanese, Ltd., Drummondville, P.Q.—This strike occurred on May 2, 1940, and approximately 2,700 employees were affected. It was caused through a non-Union walk-out organized by parties immediately within the Syndicat Catholique et National du Textile de Drummondville, in protest over the assignment of four and five extra looms to weavers without extra pay. A considerable amount of trouble resulted from this strike and plant guards used fire hoses and tear gas to remove strikers from some of the buildings. The main part of this strike was concluded on or about June 30, when a delegation of the employees asked the Company if they might return to

work. This was agreed to and a satisfactory agreement was reached between the Company and the employees. Trouble broke out again, however, on July 7, due to the non-payment of a promised three dollar weekly bonus. About 1,200 workers were affected in this, and it was necessary to call in the provincial police to assist in restoring order. The total number of employees dismissed by the Company as a result of the strike numbered 75. A squad of provincial police from Montreal was retained in Drummondville after the strike was concluded. A number of prosecutions also resulted from acts of damage done by the strikers during the course of the strike.

7. Enemies, Actual and Potential

General.—For purposes of reference a very short resumé of the present policy of the Government with regard to internments will be found at the end of this subsection.

In reviewing the Canadian outlook and psychology, with regard to the present war, I should like to place on record that I have noticed a growing tendency on the part of a substantial number of our citizens to become interested in the many so-called prophecies which are printed in the press and periodicals from time to time concerning the probable outcome of the present war. This may be merely the result of an intense curiosity which is always uppermost during wartime. However, it has its dangers in that it slows down or entirely stops the efforts of those who imagine they may just await the results foretold in such prophecies, and thereby adopt a fatalistic or even a defeatist attitude. I do not claim that this is in any way general, but I have noticed the increasing interest shown.

Germans.—The internment of Germans and Nazi sympathizers has continued but they have been individual cases which have been brought to our attention from time to time. The bulk of internments took place prior to the period which this report covers.

Fifth Column activities.—Consequent upon the overrunning of the Lowland Countries by the Nazis, and the capitulation of France, prominence was given to so-called "Fifth Columnist" activities, in bringing about these Nazi coups. This had its effect upon the Canadian public, and Officers Commanding were inundated with complaints of the activities of alleged enemy aliens, causing our work to increase out of all proportion to the results obtained. It was necessary to give the complaints careful attention no matter how flimsy the evidence supporting them appeared.

Furthermore, the successes of the German Army on the European continent emboldened certain persons of German origin, and they became quite outspoken in their support of the Nazi regime to such an extent in some cases that there was danger of loyal British subjects taking the law into their own hands. To avoid such demonstrations, leaders among the offending parties were interned.

Italians.—Immediately following the declaration of war by Italy on June 10, 1940, it was possible to place before the Minister previously prepared orders for the arrest and internment of 295 Italian persons.

Internments.—The total number of internments under the Defence of Canada Regulations 21 and 25 (8) for the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, are as follows:—

Germans and others with Nazi sympathies.	375
Italians.	558
Communists.	96
National Unity Party.	29

Communists.—The Communist Party of Canada, although declared illegal, still has a large and very active underground membership, and our Intelligence Branch still gives it a good deal of attention.

Owing to this organization being declared illegal, it was too risky for its members to hold their customary mass meetings, but this has been met to some extent by the extensive distribution of leaflets, etc. The literature referred to has been distributed to the general public, Military Training Camps, colleges and schools, and in some cases the material, such as the publication, "The Monthly Review", is obviously printed in a fully equipped printing establishment. Most of the other reading matter is mimeographed and hectographed, although a few are printed leaflets.

The writers of the printed matters invariably include a number of demands, the most important of which are quoted hereunder:—

- (1) Restoration of free speech.
- (2) Conscription of wealth.
- (3) Restoration of civil liberties.
- (4) No conscription.
- (5) Repeal of the Defence of Canada Regulations, particularly Regulation 21.

Reference is frequently made to the need of the workers to organize and unite to form an Independent People's Government. It is also noticeable that Communists stress their anti-Fascist attitude, and endeavour to secure support for their policies and sympathizers to their movement, accent being placed on their peace propaganda.

Leaflets, etc., have been distributed in a number of ways, but lately circulation has been made almost entirely through the mails. In some respects, the distribution of Communist literature has assisted in deciding upon the continued internment of members of the Party, reference being made to certain individuals and thereby definitely establishing their position and activities. In some areas it was noticed that contact with the centre in Toronto was not maintained, and as a result some districts were slightly disorganized, but in most cases the members improvised a policy following the general lines of the Party. The internment of several important members of the Communist Party resulted in disorganization, but in most cases this was only of a temporary nature.

The Young Communist Party has been active in distributing leaflets, etc. These have been circulated amongst students in universities and schools, and military trainees with the view to arousing a spirit of resentment among youth against the Government. In so far as the trainees are concerned, they have been urged to organize camp committees and demand better food, quarters, etc.

Before closing my remarks regarding Communists, I should like to point out for the consideration of the Government that while we combat Communism by interning leaders and prosecuting active members, seizing literature and property, yet no effort is made to use the weapon of counter-propaganda against their teachings, especially in progressive or Trade Union papers. The United States have already recognized the dangers from insidious propaganda amongst youth and trades unions and have made a beginning to deal with this matter at its source.

If the fallacies of the Communist propaganda were explained, if Communist affiliates were exposed and if the agencies behind some strikes were named and the names of the real guides behind these matters were dragged into the light, it is possible that we could reclaim enough of our citizens to make it worth while.

Our people should always bear in mind that Lenin in "Left-Wing Communism" declared:—

"For revolution, it is essential that the workers first understand the necessity for revolution, and then second that the rulers be brought into a state of governmental crises that will weaken the Government and make it possible for revolutionaries to overthrow it rapidly",

and that is one of the ends to which Communist propaganda is directed,—the final one being World Revolution.

National Unity Party.—In June, 1940, the Government found it necessary to declare the National Unity Party an illegal organization, and the internment of its leader, Adrien Arcand, and many of his lieutenants followed. This party was purely a Canadian organization, but had foreign correspondents in Germany, Italy and Brazil. Its aims and objects were similar in many respects to those of the Nazis of Germany and the Fascists of Italy. From time to time information is received that this illegal organization is functioning underground, and it has been found necessary to recommend further internments.

The entry of Roumania and Bulgaria into the Axis bloc necessitated a survey of these nationalities resident in Canada. The survey indicated that any adherence to Nazi ideologies by these nationals will only possibly occur in the isolated case.

The Japanese situation has also been closely watched, and the task of maintaining observation upon nationals of that country resident in Canada is simplified in that the larger portion of them are resident in one province. It is likely that the re-registration of all Japanese in Canada will soon be undertaken.

Jehovah's Witnesses and other Sects.—The cause of endless work, second only to the Communist Party of Canada, has been the sect known as "Jehovah's Witnesses". In their misdirected religious fanaticism the members still remain active. It is recognized that they are not concerned in any way with sabotage, but their activities, nevertheless, constitute a danger to the State, if not controlled.

During recent months, a number of various religious sects have sprung up. Their literature is difficult to completely understand, owing to the peculiar interpretation most of them place on the Bible. The leaders adopt the role of prophets and, in many instances, these prophecies are defeatist in character and they are so worded as to create quite false impressions in the public mind. Many people are susceptible to this sort of propaganda, and, whether intentional or not, it unquestionably is the cause of controversies and unrest among certain sections of our people. In some instances their teachings border on the subversive, however, fortunately their followers are comparatively few and are confined chiefly to individuals finding pleasure in persecution.

Internment Policy.—There has been some misunderstanding as to the procedure followed in regard to internment of enemy aliens and persons known to have engaged in subversive or anti-British activities. Due to this lack of understanding, it was thought in some quarters that internments were the sole responsibility of the police, particularly the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This is quite incorrect. The duty of the R.C.M.P. with regard to internments begins and ends largely with the investigation of the activities of the persons falling within the categories referred to above. No person other than an enemy alien may be interned except on the order of the Minister of Justice and, in the case of enemy aliens, on the order of the Registrar-General of Enemy Aliens.

The procedure followed is simply that when any individual is suspected of having engaged in subversive or other activities prejudicial to the welfare or safety of the State, he is subjected to a thorough police investigation. All evidence of the disloyal actions of the suspected person is obtained, and, providing such evidence warrants it, it is submitted to the Minister of Justice in the form of a recommendation for detention. This recommendation is in turn given consideration by a committee appointed to advise the Minister and if this committee concurs in the recommendation of the police, they advise the Minister accordingly, when an order authorizing detention is issued, pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 21, of the Defence of Canada Regulations. The person so detained is entitled to object to his detention within thirty days. The detenu is detained in a gaol or other place designated in the order, pending the hearing of his objection by an Advisory Committee appointed pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 22 of the said regulations. The Advisory Committee, after hearing the objection, submit their report to the Minister of Justice with a recommendation for release or continued detention. In some cases, before the Minister reaches a final decision, the matter is referred back to the police with the request that, if possible, additional evidence be supplied. The police then further investigate and submit a supplementary report to the Minister of Justice, who gives the necessary consideration to the case.

The above procedure is followed in the cases of all persons who are not enemy aliens. In the latter cases, if the Registrar-General of enemy aliens is satisfied that the evidence produced warrants internment, his order authorizing internment is issued. There is no provision made for enemy aliens to object to internment ordered under these circumstances.

I trust the above explanation will remove some of the erroneous ideas which have been published with regard to the internment of enemy aliens and persons known to have engaged in subversive or anti-British activities.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1941, the Force had a total strength of 4,299 made up as follows:—

Officers.	99
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.	2,832
Special Constables.	128
	<hr/>
	3,059
Special Constable Guards (Returned Soldiers).	1,240
	<hr/>
	4,299

From this it will be noted that the uniformed Force and normal strength of Special Constables was 3,059, and Special Constable Guards who were engaged as a result of extra duties of guarding government property, etc., due to the war bring up the grand total to 4,299.

The total strength on March 31, 1940, was 3,767. There is, therefore, an increase of 532, or approximately 14.1 per cent over the figures for last year.

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, the rates of pay and distribution by provinces in each case on March 31, 1941.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily Pay Scale as Indicated	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Leave Provost Co. C.A.A.	On Leave R.C.A.F.
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,000..... per annum	1													
2	Deputy Commissioners.....	4,500..... "	2													
8	Assistant Commissioners.....	2,850 to \$3,600..... "	3						1	2	1	1				
20	Superintendents.....	2,250 to \$2,650..... "	4						3	3	3	1				
53	Inspectors.....	1,650 to \$2,050..... "	10	1	4	4	4	2	3	7	6	3	2	1	1	
2	Detective Inspectors.....	1,650 to \$2,050..... "						1		1						
12	Sub-Inspectors.....	1,550..... "	2		1			2	1	6						
1	Surgeon.....	2,250 to \$2,650..... "								1						
56	Staff-Sergeants.....	\$3.25 to \$3.75..... per diem	15	1	4	3	2	11	4	9	5	2				
172	Sergeants.....	3.00..... "	18	2	10	11	36	16	28	24	6					
228	Corporals.....	2.50..... "	23	2	17	15	9	45	17	45	28	11	3	2	2	2
226	Lance-Corporals.....	2.35..... "	28	2	18	8	14	46	19	42	26	7	6	5	5	3
2,015	(Constables, 1st Class.....)	Not exceeding \$2.25 per diem	105	23	153	91	140	370	190	431	242	86	33	8		
	(Constables, 2nd Class.....)															
	(Constables, 3rd Class.....)															
134	Sub-Constables.....	Not exceeding \$1.25 per diem	9		5	1	4	24	8	70	11	2				
1	Trumpeter.....															
136	Special Constables.....	At rates as Authorized by the	9	3	1	3	6	21	8	33	19	10	19	4		
1,232	Spec. Const. Guards.....	Minister.....		110	98	387	384	11	16	16	51	175				
4,299	Totals.....		229	34	326	234	578	949	281	695	416	304	67	21	159	6
122	Saddle Horses.....							48		72	2					
4	Team Horses.....						2			2						
1	Pack Horse.....										1					
127	Totals.....							50		74	3					
18	Police Dogs.....			1	1	1		10	2	2	1					
276	Sleigh Dogs.....							4	16	23	9		218	6		
1	Aeroplane.....							1								
599	Motor Cars.....			14	77	53	61	77	77	126	107	24		1		
19	Motor Trucks.....			1	1	1	2	5	2	3	3	1		1		
21	Motorcycles.....			2	7	3		8			1					
640	Totals.....			16	85	57	61	75	79	129	111	25		2		

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen Divisions and four hundred and eleven detachments distributed throughout the different provinces and territories of the Dominion as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	36
New Brunswick.....	"J"	31
Quebec.....	"C"	24
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	31
Manitoba.....	"D"	55
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	100
Alberta.....	"K"	89
British Columbia.....	"E"	14
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	26
	13	411

The number of divisions remains the same.

There is a decrease of thirteen detachments since the last report. A detailed list of detachments in each division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, one thousand seven hundred and eighty men joined the Force, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, died, etc., being one thousand two hundred and forty-eight, resulting in a net increase of 532. Of the one thousand seven hundred and eighty who joined, three were special constables who engaged as regular members. Three were members of the reserve and twenty-eight returned to the Force after leaving it. Of the remaining one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, thirty-four were engaged as special constables, nine hundred and ninety-seven as special guards and seven hundred and fifteen were recruits.

The following changes took place *amongst the Officers*:—

Appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner R. L. Cadiz

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Acting Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector J. D. Bird

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector C. Batch

Sub-Inspector J. Healey

Sub-Inspector N. Anderson

Sub-Inspector H. N. Trickey

Sub-Inspector R. M. Wood

Sub-Inspector O. LaRiviere

Sub-Inspector C. W. Harvison.

Recalled from retirement:

Inspector C. R. Peters.

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 6366 Sergeant-Major E. D. Fryett
 Reg. No. 6067 Staff Sergeant T. W. Chard
 Reg. No. 9024 Sergeant H. H. Cronkhite
 Reg. No. 11392 Sergeant D. A. McKinnon
 Reg. No. 8594 Sergeant H. P. Mathewson
 Reg. No. 11536 Sergeant J. R. Lemieux

Retired to Pension:

Inspector R. G. Warnock

Invalided to Pension:

Inspector J. T. Jones

Deaths: Nil.

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the *Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables*:—

Pensioned:

Reg. No. 5363 Sergeant-Major Clifford, J.
 Reg. No. 5424 Staff Sergeant Lawford, N. C.
 Reg. No. 9157 Staff Sergeant Myers, C. E.
 Reg. No. 5438 Sergeant Bell, J.
 Reg. No. 5625 Sergeant Corless, T.
 Reg. No. 6331 Sergeant Pavely, G. D.
 Reg. No. 6461 Sergeant Stewart, H. A.
 Reg. No. 6656 Sergeant Vernon, F. V.
 Reg. No. 7536 Sergeant Wild, R. S.
 Reg. No. 7699 Sergeant Withers, W.
 Reg. No. 8774 Sergeant Flemming, W. F.
 Reg. No. 9091 Sergeant MacKay, K.
 Reg. No. 9163 Sergeant Beazley, W. M.
 Reg. No. 9293 Sergeant Johns, F. B.
 Reg. No. 11350 Sergeant Nickerson, E. B.
 Reg. No. 8373 Acting-Sergeant Bone, G. R. H.
 Reg. No. 8738 Acting-Sergeant Bain, W. C.
 Reg. No. 7798 Corporal Fielding, A.
 Reg. No. 8218 Corporal Dolley, J. L.
 Reg. No. 8280 Corporal Inglis, E. F.
 Reg. No. 9174 Corporal Young, J. H.
 Reg. No. 9576 Corporal Timbury, M. M.
 Reg. No. 9583 Corporal Wilson, H. R.
 Reg. No. 9662 Corporal Brown, P.
 Reg. No. 9945 Corporal Fenton, F. H.
 Reg. No. 9988 Corporal Harrington, C. F.
 Reg. No. 10436 Corporal Lambert, W.
 Reg. No. 4872 Lance Corporal Cooke, G. J.
 Reg. No. 6675 Lance Corporal Chistensen, J. T. B.
 Reg. No. 4992 Constable Lawrence, A.
 Reg. No. 6255 Constable Knight, S. G.
 Reg. No. 8254 Constable Roop, R. S.
 Reg. No. 8324 Constable Pearce, A. V.
 Reg. No. 8731 Constable Richards, J.
 Reg. No. 9159 Constable Murphy, J. F.
 Reg. No. 9391 Constable Cameron, C. H.
 Reg. No. 9437 Constable Liggins, A.

Pensioned—Concluded

Reg. No. 9475 Constable Hewer, W.
 Reg. No. 9482 Constable Meehan, J. O.
 Reg. No. 11403 Constable Nelson, G.

Died:

Reg. No. 9040 Staff Sergeant James, B. H.
 Reg. No. 7606 Sergeant Barker, A. J.
 Reg. No. 9890 Constable Thibault, J. A.
 Reg. No. 10655 Constable Rapeer, H. G.
 Reg. No. 11298 Constable Counsell, F. G. F.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

Increase in Headquarters Branches and Staff.—It was necessary, of course, to increase the number of branches or sections at this Headquarters during the past year. The formation of new branches occurred as our work developed and increased. However, our three main divisions, or departments, viz.:—

“A” Department—Administration and Organization,
 “C” Department—Criminal Investigation,
 “S” Department—Supply,

have so far been able to absorb any new sections or branches created.

Similarly, it was necessary to add very materially to the police and civil personnel in order to cope with the heavy volume of work.

I had hoped that the need for overtime work would have lessened, but I find that several branches, on account of the high pressure of work, have to continue overtime work during several nights of the week.

In war time, close co-operation with other departments, and co-ordination within our own service, is most essential. So far, these have been satisfactorily arranged and we have been able to take care of all demands upon this headquarters, although at times the strain has been severe.

Release of uniformed men from clerical work.—We have continued the policy, begun at the outbreak of war, of releasing uniformed men from clerical work for more important duties, and replacing them with female stenographers, typists, and clerks. So far the system has worked out quite satisfactorily.

Departmental Mail.—As might be expected, our incoming and outgoing mail has increased to a large extent during the past year. The number of communications received and attended to, apart from those originating at this Headquarters, during the last twelve months was 615,083 compared with 416,776 the previous year. In the case of the outgoing mail, the number of letters despatched was 224,410 compared with 149,846 last year. The total of incoming and outgoing mail was 839,493 compared with 566,622 the previous year, or an increase of approximately 48 per cent.

Accommodation.—I regret that the situation reported last year, due to lack of space, has not improved very much during the past twelve months, and we have been obliged to move branches to other buildings. This hampers our work and interferes with efficiency.

5. Administration in the Field**GENERAL**

In so far as the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are concerned, I have already commented on the present situation with regard to the agreements for the

services of the Force in these provinces. The usual re-arrangement of detachments, found necessary through changing conditions and the alterations in the locations of centres of population, have been carried out with the concurrence and approval of the respective Attorneys-General, and in so far as Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia are concerned, the Force in these Provinces undertakes Federal duties only, and these have increased considerably during the war, especially in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. I am happy to report that there is close co-operation in each of these provinces with the respective Provincial Police Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

I have already mentioned in Section 1 that there is an increased tendency to request the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to police towns and cities and this is natural in view of the fact that safe-breakers, bank robbers and thieves, who have motor cars at their disposal, usually have to be attended to by this Force, irrespective of the fact that the original cause of alarm occurred in a city or town.

We are still carrying out the system of inspection and control of detachments by patrol sergeants where it is found beneficial and suitable.

MARINE AND AVIATION SECTIONS

As reported last year, the vessels of our Marine Section, and most of the personnel, are serving with the Royal Canadian Navy. We only have a few fast motor boats remaining. Our sea-plane, "the Norseman", has been used on a few important occasions during the past year, but the personnel of our former Aviation Section are with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

General.—During the past year there were an unusually large number of changes in the statutes and regulations affecting the revenues derived from Customs and Excise duties upon goods and commodities imported into Canada, as well as certain excisable articles manufactured in this country. The new measures were put into effect with two main objects in view, the conservation of foreign exchange and Canadian Credits, and to provide greatly increased revenues to support Canada's war effort.

The changes have had a somewhat diversified effect upon preventive work. The restrictions placed upon the export of currency and credits by citizens of Canada leaving the country for temporary periods, and the additional requirements for special permits to leave the country, have undoubtedly reduced the number of seizures resulting from the smuggling of small articles by the general public for personal use. On the other hand, the additional taxes offer a greater inducement to smuggle on a commercial scale, to persons who, by using underhand methods, are able to provide the necessary exchange to finance their purchases, without obtaining the required licence from the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Smuggling of Liquor.—The smuggling of liquor by "rum vessels", which usually requires the maximum effort in preventive measures, was negligible during the past season. There was not a single full time "liquor vessel" operated off Canadian shores and only four landings of small quantities of liquor came to our attention, three of which were in Prince Edward Island and the fourth in Cape Breton, N.S. One of the vessels was seized and will probably be forfeited; a second has been identified and will be seized should it again enter Canadian waters. Conspiracy proceedings have been entered against two persons connected with two of the landings in Prince Edward Island.

The remarkable decline in the rum-running traffic, which was conducted on a large scale for many years prior to 1939 by full time rum-running vessels, is illustrated by the following statistics covering rum seized during the past four years. Rum has always been the favourite liquor in the Maritime Provinces when supplies of the smuggled product were available and these statistics will serve as a reliable barometer.

	Gallons
1937-38..	10,828
1938-39..	8,593
1939-40..	125
1940-41..	75

Attempts have been made occasionally to substitute a synthetic rum manufactured from illicitly distilled spirits with flavourings added, but the traffic has not reached large proportions.

Customs Act.—The decline in the number of seizures effected under the Customs Act during the past three years continued during the year under review. The privilege granted to Canadian residents, visiting points outside Canada for a minimum period of forty-eight hours, of bringing into Canada duty free, merchandise up to the value of \$100, commenced this decline as it dispensed with the numerous petty smuggling cases. The regulations governing the exemption are still in effect, but they have been nullified by the superseding regulations restricting importations from the United States by individuals, except by special licence obtained from the Minister of National Revenue, and by the rigid restrictions placed upon the exportation of funds, by the Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations. The effect has been to still further discourage the smuggling of ordinary articles and commodities. It has been demonstrated, however, that commercial smugglers are able to overcome the regulations controlling the exportation of currency or securities to pay for goods, and that the higher taxation upon imports proves an attractive incentive. The situation has been kept well in hand to date, but increasing vigilance is required to insure that the revenues, which form a very real and important part of the Dominion's war effort, are protected.

Excise Act.—The Excise seizures effected closely approximate the number reported for the previous year, the totals being 1,258 for this year and 1,243 for 1939-40. The goods involved for the most part were small illicit stills operated in rural districts and illicit spirits illegally manufactured or imported. Large illicit stills of commercial capacity were seized in the larger centres of population, particularly in Eastern Canada, but with the exception of the City of Winnipeg and nearby districts, the illicit manufacture of spirits in the Western provinces was carried out exclusively through the small improvised type of still in which the family boiler not infrequently serves as the "mash cooker." In classifying illicit stills of commercial or semi-commercial capacity as distinct from the small improvised type, it is considered that a still capable of producing in excess of fifty gallons each twenty-four hours is a still of commercial capacity; a still producing from ten to fifty gallons is considered "semi-commercial", while one producing ten gallons daily would be referred to as a "small still". Eight stills of commercial capacity were seized during the year under review. They ranged in size from a production capacity of fifty to three hundred gallons of spirits every twenty-four hours. Three of the eight were seized in Manitoba, two in Ontario, and three in the Province of Quebec.

Section 169A was inserted in the Excise Act in 1934 as an amendment to provide a means by which an innocent person, holding a lien against a vehicle seized for having been involved in an infraction of the Excise Act, could apply to a Judge of any Superior Court for an order that his equity

in such vehicle would not be affected by the seizure provided the petitioner had exercised reasonable care to satisfy himself that the vehicle would not be used in the violation of the Excise Act. The immediate effect of the amendment was that in practically every instance Finance Companies or other lien-holders were given judgments and repossessed the vehicles involved, notwithstanding the fact that in numerous cases no inquiries had been made by them regarding the occupation or habits of the person to whom they had loaned money or sold an automobile on the instalment plan. The situation has been greatly improved during the past year as a result of jurisprudence created in several cases in which the Crown successfully opposed petitions under Section 169A. Judgments refusing such petitions have been rendered in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, and in outlining the reasons for judgment, the Judiciary ruled that it is incumbent upon any lien-holder or other petitioner to make every reasonable inquiry to ensure that the person to whom they loan money or sell automobiles, are not engaged in operations which violate the Excise Act, before they can be granted the protection afforded by Section 169A of the Excise Act.

Tobacco Regulations.—The tobacco regulations based on the Excise Act, were amended on August 1, 1940, requiring that dealers in Canadian Raw-leaf tobacco obtain licences and imposing a tax of ten cents per pound upon this commodity. A large number of patrols were carried out in the principal tobacco growing provinces, Quebec and Ontario, to assist the Collectors of National Revenue in making the new regulations known to the retailers of raw-leaf tobacco. Investigations were carried out after a reasonable time had elapsed to ensure that the regulations were being complied with, and a considerable number of seizures of tobacco were effected where it was found that tobacco was being sold without the necessary Excise Tax stamps having been affixed. This is the first occasion on which raw-leaf tobacco has been subjected to an Excise Tax and numerous small merchants were at first reluctant to comply with requirements, but when it became generally known that neglect to carry out the requirements rendered them liable to penalties provided, the majority took prompt steps to comply.

Conspiracy.—Sixteen groups of persons, engaged in violating the Customs or Excise Acts, were brought before the Courts during the past year on charges of "conspiracy to defraud the Revenue". Ninety-four persons were involved, seventy-seven of whom were convicted and eight dismissed; the other nine are awaiting trial. Sixteen of the persons convicted were sentenced to serve penitentiary terms.

BROADCASTING AND WIRELESS EQUIPMENT

On the outskirts of Winnipeg, we now have an up-to-date and efficient Broadcasting Station which is used in conjunction with our motor transport and also with the receiving sets at detachments within the province. Three times a day broadcasts are made at pre-arranged times for the dissemination of police news throughout the Province of Manitoba and elsewhere whenever required. The results so far achieved by this station are most gratifying.

We have not been able to install any similar set in the other provinces for several reasons, but we have temporary arrangements with broadcasting agencies in several other provinces for which we are most grateful. In cases of emergency, the owners of these stations have been most helpful and obliging. Survey work for an additional police radio system in one other province is proceeding.

Our wireless equipment and facilities have been maintained during the past year, but no new departures have been undertaken.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The R.C.M. Police Band, under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown, has continued to be in popular demand. As mentioned in my last Report, the band is now stationed in Ottawa, and Inspector Brown and the members of the band deserve much credit for the excellent way in which they have met unusual conditions.

The employment of the band personnel at R.C.M. Police Headquarters has worked out very satisfactorily. Most of their engagements during the past year have usually taken place in the evenings or during the week-ends. It has only been possible to permit the band to fill the more important requests in order not to disrupt their office work unduly.

FIRST PROVOST COMPANY, CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE

Many changes have taken place in the Provost Company overseas since my last report.

Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C., returned to Canada from the position of Assistant Provost Marshal with effect from March 14, 1941. He is now in command of "E" Division of this Force with Headquarters at Vancouver, B.C.

Superintendent W. R. Day, who was in command of the First Provost Company, was appointed Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal (later Assistant), and Captain Ball took over command. He was later transferred to the Canadian Provost Corps Depot, and at the present time, Lieut. J. H. Stevenson is now the Officer Commanding.

Fifteen members of the original Provost Company have so far been granted commissions in H.M. Forces.

It is of interest to note that the strength of the First Provost Company on March 31, 1940, was 125, all ranks, whereas the strength on March 31, 1941, was 159.

6. Accommodation

HEADQUARTERS

I have already touched upon the unsatisfactory situation regarding office space at this headquarters.

During the past year, unmarried personnel employed at headquarters who had been housed at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, were provided with quarters in the City of Ottawa. This has been found to be much more suitable than having the men return to "N" Division each night, as they are now more easily available for overtime duties if and when required.

In Ottawa, the Public Works Department has provided the Ticket-of-Leave Branch and "A" Division Q.M. Stores with accommodation outside the Headquarters Building.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OUTSIDE OTTAWA

It is interesting to note that the number of detachments of this Force occupying space in buildings owned by the Department of Public Works and the various other Federal Departments is now 79.

During the past 12 months, the question of accommodation has been a serious problem, and we have to thank the Department of Public Works for providing additional space for us in public buildings at Vancouver, Fort William, Kirkland Lake, Niagara Falls, London, Cornwall, and Three Rivers.

RENTED BUILDINGS

Notwithstanding the need for increased space we have been able to reduce the total expenditure for rented buildings during the past year. The amount even now is large, viz: \$171,820.35. This is approximately a reduction of \$5,000 from last year.

We have rented an additional house at Ottawa, as a Barracks for the men employed on the Headquarters Staff.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The only new construction undertaken during the past year was a garage at Lethbridge, Alta.

At Rockcliffe, the Riding School was completed, and two old stable buildings were converted into Q.M. Stores and artisan shops.

At Regina, the other wing of the Gymnasium, which provides a Swimming Pool, was completed, and taken over from the contractors.

FIRES

I am glad to be able to report that no government property was destroyed by fire during the past year. Only one fire occurred, and this was in the loft of the stable situated on the premises occupied as detachment quarters at High River, Alta. The loss to the landlord was estimated at \$150, which was covered by insurance.

7. Discipline

During the period under review, discipline has been strictly enforced, and the necessary high standard maintained.

The conduct of the members during the past year has, on the whole, been good, and there have been very few cases of a serious nature. Any violations of orders or regulations have been promptly investigated and the necessary action taken.

8. Honours and Awards

The following Honours and Awards were made during the past year:—

(i) *Order of St. John of Jerusalem*

During the period under review, His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to sanction the following admission to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:—

Reg. No. 10984 Constable Baker, G. M., as Serving Brother.

(ii) *King's Police Medal*

During the past year Inspector R. Armitage was awarded the King's Police Medal for his prompt and courageous action in effecting the arrest of an armed bandit.

(iii) *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal*

The following awards under this heading were made during the year ended March 31, 1941:—

Serving Officers	8
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	93
Ex-Members	7

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

The whole of our requirements under this heading are met by the Department of Pensions and National Health, and the arrangements have worked smoothly during the past year to my entire satisfaction.

The services rendered are of the best and, after several years' experience, I cannot speak too highly of the excellent co-operation and assistance given in these matters.

The financial saving to the country as a result of the arrangements, which have been in force for several years, is considerable.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

It is considered essential that the personnel of this Force be fully conversant with the principles of First Aid and with this in view, the training classes for both instructional purposes and for recruits include a course in this subject. There are very few members now serving who have not taken the regular First Aid course at some time or another. The course in First Aid is given by members of this Force who are fully qualified and hold Instructor Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association.

During the year ended March 31, 1941, classes were held at Dauphin, Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Swift Current, Yorkton, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Weyburn, Fredericton, Edmonton, Vegreville, Calgary, Rockcliffe and Toronto. The results of the examinations in connection with these classes were exceptionally good and the following awards were made:—

Certificates (First examination)	711
Vouchers (Second examination).....	238
Medallions (Third examination).....	108
Labels (Fourth and subsequent examinations).....	91
Total	1,148

This is an increase of 744 over last year and is an indication of the increased training along these lines.

11. Cemeteries

During the past year, we undertook to look after the small cemetery at Old Fort Walsh. The graves there are now clearly marked and well kept.

Elsewhere, officers commanding have shown praiseworthy interest in keeping Police cemeteries neat and tidy.

As reported last year, the erection of small gravestones is a gradual process and the Canadian Agency of the Imperial War Graves Commission has given us most valuable assistance in this regard.

During the past year, headstones were provided for one serving member and four ex-members.

12. Transport

Apart from horses and sleighs (dog) our transport may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(1) Aeroplanes and Seaplanes

We have only one aircraft on charge at the present time and that is a seaplane. The three De Havilland Dragonfly biplanes, which were in our possession a year ago, were handed over to the Department of National Defence for training purposes.

The one Noorduyt Norseman seaplane, which is also fitted for land and skis, is the only plane now in our possession, and it has been of considerable assistance in the Northwest Territories during the past twelve months.

(2) *Motor Transport*

On March 31, 1941, the Force possessed the following motor transport:—

Passenger Cars	599
Motor Trucks	19
Motoreycles	21

which is an increase of 68 passenger cars, an increase of one motor truck and a decrease of one motorcycle since last year.

Operating costs and maintenance have been closely watched at R.C.M. Police Headquarters and have been kept to a minimum.

(3) *Ordinary Pedal Bicycles*

We still have a few pedal bicycles on charge in "A" Division, Ottawa, which are kept in a good working condition and still prove useful.

(4) *Marine Transport*

As reported last year, all our cruisers and patrol boats belonging to our former marine section were transferred to the Naval Service at the outbreak of war.

The only marine transport we have on the East Coast are a number of motor boats of the "Lobster Fishing" type located at strategical points. The boats are powered with Buick automobile engines and have proved satisfactory in the prevention of smuggling.

We still have the police Auxiliary Schooner *St. Roch*, which is used as a floating detachment in the Western Arctic and for transporting supplies in these waters. She returned to Herschel Island during the summer of 1940, and wintered at Walker Bay, Victoria Island.

(5) *Other Water Transport*

We have a number of smaller motor boats and river craft at the different detachments in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, and also a few high speed boats at other points.

13. Horses

I am glad to be able to report that the health of our horses during the past year has been good, and there has been no outbreak of disease.

The number of horses on the strength on March 31, 1941, was 127 made up as follows:—

Saddle horses	122
Team horses.....	4
Pack horses	1
Total	127

This is a decrease of twenty-one saddle horses and two pack horses from last year.

The details of the losses and gains during the period covered by this report are:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold	16	...
Destroyed	9	...
Died	1	...
Transferred to Department of Agriculture.....	4	...
Transferred to Federal District Commission.....	3	...
	33	...
Purchased .....	...	10
	33	
	10	
Decrease	23	

POLICE FARM FOR BREEDING OF HORSES

It has not been possible to proceed with this idea during the past year, but as mentioned in my last report, we have an excellent stallion, and twenty-seven mares were bred.

If we get any luck at all, this should help us over the difficulty of securing the right kind of remount.

14. Dogs (Sleigh and Trained Police Dogs)

SLEIGH DOGS

On March 31, 1941, there were 276 sleigh dogs in the Force, which is a decrease of 34 from last year. It will be seen from the table at the back of Appendix "B" that most of these dogs are located in the Northwest Territories and the northern parts of the Prairie Provinces.

TRAINED POLICE DOGS

The Force now possesses a total strength of 28 trained Police dogs, 10 of these are on command to Police Divisions of the Force, with qualified dog masters. One is on loan to the Gravenhurst Internment Camp, and 17 are at the Rockcliffe Kennels.

Of the 17 dogs at the kennels, 8 or 9 are pups, and therefore, in the statistical return in Appendix "B", we have only shown a total of 18 grown dogs.

The following table sets forth the breed of dogs now in our possession:—

Shepherds	15
Dobermann Pinschers	8
Cross Dobermann-Rottweilers	2
Rottweiler	1
Reisenschnauzer	1
Bloodhound	1
Total	28

Our main training centre is at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and during the past year we have done some work towards providing new kennels at that point.

We have one Dog Trainer, and 6 Dog Masters are undergoing training at the present time.

Eight qualified Dog Masters are already in the field.

Extracts from the report of Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin, Director of Training, will be found in Appendix "A" of this report.

15. Clothing and Supplies

We were fortunate during the past year in securing a good supply of clothing, notwithstanding the demands of the fighting services and it has not been necessary to make any changes in any of the Police garments.

As reported last year, the inspection of our stores from coast to coast is now carried out by a representative of the Comptroller of the Treasury and this co-operation is very much appreciated.

All other supplies apart from clothing have been sufficient for our use during the past twelve months.

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, the number of applicants for engagement was 5,588 which is 3,860 in excess of last year or an increase of approximately 211.2 per cent.

During the same period we engaged 718 recruits, 3 of whom were members of the Reserve. In addition, 3 special constables were engaged as regular members and 28 ex-members returned to the Force after leaving it.

The number of regular special constables engaged was 34, and in addition 997 special constable guards (veterans) were engaged for duty in connection with the guarding of vulnerable points throughout the Dominion, making the total engagements 1,780.

The wastage during the same period was 1,248, resulting in a net increase of 532, as elsewhere reported.

DIFFICULTY IN SECURING SUITABLE RECRUITS

It is now more difficult to obtain suitable recruits, as employment conditions are better and we do not wish to compete with the Armed Forces who are also seeking recruits.

It is obvious that the situation is not likely to alter in our favour.

REJECTIONS

In view of the fact that it is absolutely necessary that recruits be medically fit in every respect, up to the required standard in height and chest measurement, and also have sufficient education to carry out the duties required of them, they must satisfactorily pass a medical examination and educational test before admission into the Force. The majority of rejections are caused by reason of medical unfitness and insufficient education.

WAITING LIST

A list is maintained at Headquarters for the purpose of recording applicants who have passed the required medical examination and educational tests and who have proved otherwise satisfactory. They are graded "Fair", "Good", "Very Good" and "Outstanding", as the case may be, and, of course, are accepted for engagement when required in order of merit.

EXTENT OF RECRUITING

Normally a sufficient number of recruits are engaged each year to replace wastage. They are engaged in groups and the number engaged at one time is limited to the capacity and facilities of the training centres, where they are required to undergo a period of intensive training.

2. Training

As mentioned in previous reports the principal training centre and Police College is at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan. There is also an important training centre and Police College at Rockcliffe, Ontario. It is at these points that recruits receive their initial training.

Under normal conditions, the period of training which recruits are required to undergo averages about six months, and many subjects concerning police duties are taken.

The accommodation and facilities at both Regina and Rockcliffe have been greatly improved during the past few years and in consequence a high standard of efficiency in connection with training has been established.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

The total period allowed for training of recruits is, generally speaking, six months, divided into two parts each of three months duration.

The first part covers drill, physical training, history of the force, first aid, Constables' Manual, the R.C.M. Police Act, Rules and Regulations of the Force, typewriting, etc.

Examinations are held upon completion of the first part of training, and those recruits who have passed satisfactorily commence the second part of their training. This part includes more advanced subjects such as the criminal code and provincial statutes, detachment returns, care and operation of mechanical transport, scientific aids to criminal investigation and similar matters. Owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing at the present time, it has not always been possible to give both part one and part two of the training syllabus and a number of part two subjects have been incorporated in part one. It is hoped that recruits who have not received the full period of training will do so when the necessary time can be spared.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED N.C.OS. AND CONSTABLES

During the past year several instructional classes were held at the Police Colleges at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ontario. These classes were attended by members selected from all divisions of this Force, and also by members of other police forces.

As already mentioned, in previous reports, the Police Colleges are splendidly equipped with scientific and other apparatus. The instructors and lecturers are fully qualified in their respective subjects.

We have again been very fortunate in obtaining the services of specialists from other police forces and organizations who have voluntarily given their time and effort by way of lectures and addresses on many subjects. Their kindness is very much appreciated.

The instructional courses held at Regina and Rockcliffe are open to other police forces, and the number of these taking advantage of this is most gratifying.

The members of the Band have received the regular police training and practise several times weekly.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA OR ROCKCLIFFE

Owing to the heavy pressure of work occasioned by the war, it has not been possible to devote very much time to training apart from the classes at training centres. However, Officers Commanding have succeeded in maintaining the efficiency of the personnel of their respective divisions.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

This subject will be dealt with under the heading "R.C.M. Police Reserve Force" at the end of this Section of the Report.

3. Musketry Practice

It was found impracticable to fire the musketry practice this year owing to the urgency of other duties, but a large number of the personnel practised on indoor ranges during the winter months.

4. Revolver Practice

As in the case of the annual musketry practice, the annual revolver practice was not fired this year.

5. Equitation (Mounted Section)

On March 31, 1941, the disposition of horses was as follows:—

Regina, Sask.	74
Rockcliffe, Ont.	50
Alberta	3
Total	127

Owing to the additional duties caused by the war, a number of the personnel formerly attached to the Mounted Section were transferred from that section for other work. No musical rides were undertaken during the past year.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

On March 31, 1940, the strength of the Reserve Force was 130. During the past year, 128 have been engaged and the wastage during the same period was 46. Of this number, 3 were absorbed into the Force proper, and 6 were discharged for various reasons. The present strength, therefore, is 212, or an increase of 82 since my last report. During the year under review, the establishment of reserve forces was extended to Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal and Halifax.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

The training of the members of the Reserve is undertaken by regular members of the Force detailed for that purpose, and who are qualified to impart instruction in the various phases of police work, First Aid, Drill, etc.

We have hopes of largely increasing our Reserve Force. Our efforts to date have proved most gratifying, and the new members have shown great keenness and enthusiasm.

7. Instructional Staff—R.C.M. Police Colleges

The officers commanding "Depot" Division, Regina, and "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, have attempted to secure the best instructional staffs at these respective points, and no efforts have been spared to make the instructional courses interesting and practical.

We again express sincere appreciation to other police forces and to members of the professions and other public-spirited citizens who have given of their knowledge and ability in assisting the R.C.M. Police in their efforts to make police work something more of a profession and a career rather than a casual occupation. We are extremely fortunate in this matter, and as time goes on, our facilities are being enlarged, and our indebtedness increases. The results, I am sure, will be a great satisfaction to all those who have been kind enough to assist us, including those officials of the Federal and Provincial Governments who have given valuable aid.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. Review

We are in a little better position this year to make a comparison with other years, but, of course, conditions are far from normal and, while some of our statistics reveal a decrease in certain types of crime, this does not furnish a true picture.

CRIMINAL CODE

A study of the *gross statistics* for the past year discloses a *decrease of slightly over 2,000 cases handled under the Criminal Code*, with corresponding decreases in the major crimes of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, assault, cattle stealing, robbery with violence, theft and arson. The number of cases of breaking, entering and theft remain almost on a par with the number given last year, but I am glad to be able to report a *decrease in the number of safeblowings* to the extent of 78 cases. We hope to reduce the number further. No doubt most of the entire decrease is due to increased employment and the enlistment of large numbers of men in the Armed Forces.

MURDER

During the period under review, investigations have been conducted into the murder of 23 persons, which is a decrease of ten from last year. Nineteen persons were involved in the commission of these offences, which is a decrease of eleven from last year. A summary of the disposition of the murder trials is shown hereunder:—

Awaiting execution	1
Committed suicide after committing murder	6
Sentenced to life imprisonment.....	1
Killed while resisting arrest.....	1
Found "Not Guilty", case dismissed.....	4
Unfit to stand trial by reason of insanity.....	1
Charge reduced to Manslaughter	3
Charged with Concealment of birth.....	1
Awaiting trial	1
Total	19

The difference between the number of 23 persons murdered during the past year, mentioned above, and the total number of 34 cases, shown in the statistics in Appendix "C", is accounted for by the fact that 11 cases were brought over from previous years, and are included in the total of 34 shown in Appendix "C". However, the actual number of persons murdered during the past year was 23, and the number of persons involved in the commission of these offences was, as already stated, 19.

FEDERAL STATUTES

To offset the decreases above mentioned, it should be noted that we have a *tremendous gross increase of almost 33,000 cases under the heading of Federal Statutes*, which rose from 11,028 cases last year to 43,809 during the year now under review. This is due almost entirely to war conditions, and we feel that next year there will be a considerable decrease in these figures. It will be seen later that even in "true" cases, the increase is approximately 30,000 cases.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The gross statistics under this heading also show an *increase of some 7,621 cases*, but the increase is not as great as that when "true" cases are considered

as will be seen later. The net increase can only be ascribed to increased prosperity due to war conditions, as most of the increase consists of cases under the various Liquor and Motor Vehicles Acts.

THE NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

The situation with respect to this traffic is marked by the continued scarcity of illicit drugs in the larger centres, notably Toronto and Winnipeg. As a result, addicts have found it necessary to endeavour to obtain drugs from legitimate sources, particularly physicians.

Worthy of mention is the fact that the illicit drug traffic in Ontario is at the lowest ebb reached in many years. This is due mainly to the energetic and determined efforts of our Narcotic Squad in Toronto, which also operates a mobile unit in other parts of the Province, and to the splendid co-operation received from the Toronto City Police.

The scarcity in the City of Winnipeg is such that addicts are compelled to pay as high as \$2 for a quarter-grain tablet of Heroin. Drugs illicitly peddled in Winnipeg are being so badly adulterated that they are of little use to the average addict.

The drug situation in Vancouver remains satisfactory, as the war situation makes it most difficult to smuggle in opium from the Orient, this being the main drug which has for years been sold illicitly in that city and its environs.

COUNTERFEITING

The number of counterfeiting cases has decreased during the year, but an increase is noted in the number of American counterfeit banknotes being passed in Canada. This was more or less expected, owing to the educational campaign being presently waged in the United States against counterfeit money, making it more dangerous for the counterfeiters to pass it in that country. Instruction on how to detect these banknotes has been given to all members attending instructional classes during the year to help curb this practice. The number of counterfeit coins found in circulation is slightly less than the previous year.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

I have already given an outline of the situation under this heading in Section 2 of this report.

CONSPIRACY CHARGES

The "Conspiracy" clauses of the Criminal Code have been invoked wherever possible in dealing with cases under the Customs and Excise Acts.

RAILWAY ACT

It affords me pleasure to report again that there has been a further decrease in offences under the Railway Act—approximately 50 per cent from last year. This is no doubt due to the largely increased labour market.

DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

In Section 1 of this report will be found, under the title of "New Duties", observations which will give some idea of the extra work involved in the enforcement of these and similar regulations formulated as a result of the war.

In that section also will be found details regarding the additional duties of some of the sections of our Criminal Investigation Branch, including the Intelligence Section and the Firearms and Enemy Aliens Registration Sections, as well as the Finger Print and Anti-Sabotage Sections, which it is not necessary to repeat here.

At the end of section one, under the heading of "Enemies, actual and potential", will be found remarks regarding subversive activities and the internment of Germans and Italians, etc.

2. Crime Statistics

Appendix "C" of this report contains the tables of statistics which have again been confined to cases coming under the Federal Statutes, the Criminal Code and the different Provincial Statutes.

For purposes of comparison, the gross figures for the 12 months ended March 31, 1941, and also for the previous year are set forth below. They include all cases of "Complaint Unfounded" and "Negative Searches". The figures for "true" cases will be given later:—

	1939-40	1940-41
Federal Statutes	11,028	43,809
Criminal Code	22,579	20,453
Provincial Statutes	21,988	29,609

It will also be noted from the tables of the statistics that in order to arrive at as accurate a picture of the situation as possible, we have two columns, "Complainant declined to prosecute" and "Negative searches and complaint unfounded", and we have used these for several years past.

The number of cases under the first mentioned column has again been reduced during the past year. The total last year was 1,229, as against 1,100 during the year under review.

In so far as the "Negative searches and complaint unfounded" column is concerned, it should be stated that in some provinces, in order to prevent infractions of Federal and Provincial Acts, this Force is obliged to carry out a large number of searches for liquor, etc., many of which give "negative" results. During the past year, these searches were largely increased in some areas, and it is obvious that such figures must be deducted from the gross totals in order to arrive at the total number of "true" cases.

3. "True" Cases

The total number of "true" cases, as compared with last year, is as follows:—

	1939-40	1940-41
Federal Statutes	7,848	37,835
Criminal Code	21,402	19,669
Provincial Statutes	19,725	21,704

A glance at the "true" cases for 1940-41, as compared to the *gross* figures quoted a few paragraphs above for the same period, will be enlightening, and it will now be seen that the increase in Federal Statutes is about 30,000 cases, instead of almost 33,000, and the increase in Provincial Statutes is only approximately 2,000, instead of what appeared to be more than 7,000 cases.

In order to provide a ready reference to the number of "true cases" handled by this Force under the three main classifications during the past year, the following table is set forth, which has been compiled from the statistics contained in Appendix "C".

	Province or Territory										
	B.C.	* Alta.	* Sask.	* Man.	Ont.	Que.	* N.B.	* N.S.	* P.E.I.	* N.W.T. and Y.T.	Total
FEDERAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....	431	1,647	835	871	1,197	478	144	169	84	155	6,011
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	1,664	5,139	5,479	1,710	5,332	2,622	1,165	200	142	163	23,616
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	919	741	644	190	843	443	132	1,541	20	191	5,664
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	25	856	263	55	1,191	82	39	11	16	9	2,547
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	329	469	1,223	339	840	2,273	105	141	247	5	5,971
Total cases reported.....	3,368	8,852	8,444	3,165	9,403	5,898	1,555	2,062	509	523	43,809
	329	469	1,223	339	840	2,273	105	141	247	5	5,971
Total "true" cases.....	3,039	8,383	7,221	2,826	8,563	3,625	1,480	1,921	262	518	37,838
CRIMINAL CODE											
(a) Convictions.....	8	2,820	2,177	1,466	101	78	974	923	144	89	8,780
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	21	1,439	1,746	847	161	51	651	732	170	88	5,906
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	5	498	402	316	44	21	135	168	29	58	1,676
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	5	1,095	1,100	446	64	3	328	155	96	15	3,307
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	4	93	368	177	26	2	69	29	10	6	784
Total cases reported.....	43	5,945	5,793	3,252	396	155	2,157	2,007	449	256	20,453
	4	93	368	177	26	2	69	29	10	6	784
Total "true" cases.....	39	5,852	5,425	3,075	370	153	2,088	1,978	439	250	19,669
PROVINCIAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....		5,278	2,731	2,428	3	2	1,673	2,858	361	9	15,343
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....		425	695	1,336			491	1,363	241		4,551
(c) (1) Cases pending.....		68	135	110			157	1,143	40		1,653
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....		2	64	4			32	3	52		157
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....		4	185	64			1,320	5,422	910		7,905
Total cases reported.....		5,777	3,810	3,942	3	2	3,673	10,789	1,604	9	29,609
		4	185	64			1,320	5,422	910		7,905
Total "true" cases.....		5,773	3,625	3,878	3	2	2,353	5,367	694	9	21,704

NOTE.—Columns marked (*) indicate the Province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or the Territories concerned are under Federal control.

A re-arrangement of these figures under the three classifications shown for all the statutes enforced during the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, is set forth below:—

1940-41	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.W.T. and Y.T.	Total
Convictions.....	439	9,745	5,743	4,765	1,301	558	2,791	3,950	589	253	30,134
Cases pending, including abandoned...	954	3,260	2,608	1,121	2,142	549	823	3,021	253	273	15,004
Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	1,685	7,003	7,920	3,893	5,493	2,673	2,307	2,295	553	251	34,073
Total.....	3,078	20,008	16,271	9,779	8,936	3,780	5,921	9,266	1,395	777	79,211

It will be observed from the above table that the total "true" cases for the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, is 79,211, compared with 48,975 for last year.

4. Aids in the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY, REGINA

There has been an increase of slightly more than 20 per cent in the number of cases received at the Scientific Laboratory for examination.

A total of 105 days have been spent by members of the Laboratory staff in testifying before the various courts throughout the country. A total of 634 cases have been handled in the Scientific Laboratory at Regina during the twelve months under review, and some idea of the large volume of work performed under the able direction of Surgeon Maurice Powers and his staff may be obtained from the following list of examinations referred to our Laboratory at Regina during the past twelve months:—

Autopsies performed	58
Inquests attended	32
Analysis of paper	7
Analysis of liquor (excise)	6
Articles tested for blood	112
Blood examinations for alcohol	8
Bone and skull examinations	43
Chemical examinations	1,898
Document examinations (questioned)	1,234
Document examinations (known)	1,712
Chemical Examinations on Documents	1,427
Cases requiring toxicological examinations	29
Cases requiring histo-pathological examinations	34
Examinations of burnt paper	3
Finger Print Exhibits	175
Finger Print identifications made	4
Firearm and ballistic examinations	472
Finger nail scrapings	30
Examinations of wire and wire cutting tools	142
Examinations of a general nature	174
Garments examined for dusts, gypsum, soap, etc.	83
Glass examinations	7
Grain examinations	18
Hairs and Fibres	108
Other microscopic examinations	1,407
Oil and gasoline tests, refractive indices, etc.	42
Photographic work:—	
Negatives made	691
Prints	13,835
Enlargements	641
Lantern Slides	109
Stereograms	32
Plaster Cast Comparisons	10
Identifications made by foot print	1
Restoration of numbers	8
Seminal stains	62
Spectroscopical and spectographic	56
Sulphanilic Acid tests for powder patterns	6
Urine examinations for alcohol	3
Urine examinations chemically	1
Blood examinations	15

Apart from the tremendous increase in photographic work, there is a very large increase elsewhere when the figures are compared with those quoted in my last report.

It may be interesting to add that during the past year, Sergeant S. H. Lett has been admitted as a member of the Medico-Legal Society, and two members have been added to the staff as understudies to the Questioned Document and Ballistic Examiners.

During the past twelve months, addresses on different phases of laboratory work were delivered to organizations in various parts of the country by Surgeon Powers. These represent fraternal, professional, social and religious organizations.

A large Hilger Spectrograph was received and installed during this past year. Following the addition of this newer apparatus, supplementing that already in operation, it is felt that we now have one of the most modern and best equipped laboratories on the Continent and are in a position to deal thoroughly with problems which may be presented by modern criminality.

MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

The following tabulation of figures shows the number of cases handled by this Section during the period under review:—

Number of Reports Received	1,607
Number of New Files Opened.....	582
Number of Suggested Identifications	69
Number of Confirmed Identifications.....	28
Number of Identifications Pending	17
Number of Missing and Wanted Persons Identified.....	152
Number of Missing and Wanted Confirmed Identifications.....	109
Number of Missing and Wanted Identifications Pending.....	14
Number of Photographs Furnished other Police Departments.....	180
Number of Letters Mailed	1,421

It will be noted that this Section was able to suggest the identity of unknown offenders or missing and wanted persons in a total of 221 cases—137 of these were confirmed and 31 cases remain pending confirmation. Fifty-three cases were definitely not identical.

A great many files which were carded in the early days of the Section on criminals who had been sentenced to penitentiary terms and were, therefore, placed in what is commonly termed our "Dead" section, are now beginning to prove their value. As the respective subjects are released they return to their old haunts and methods.

The assistance rendered to various police departments has proved to be the best means of obtaining co-operation and those departments which we have been able to assist have become, almost without exception, enthusiastic supporters of the Section and consistently submit reports on their more important cases, both solved and unsolved.

The operation of divisional sections has, on the whole, resulted in more satisfactory reports being received from our own members, and the system of checking reports at the divisional section has assisted greatly in that only the more serious types of crime which are suitable for carding at this section are now received.

Examples of cases of interest and identifications made by the Modus Operandi Section will be found in the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department in Appendix "A".

FINGER PRINT SECTIONS

Our main and principal section for finger print records is located at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, but there are similar sections operating at Edmonton, Alberta, and Winnipeg, Manitoba. All sections have had largely increased duties during the past year, and the Finger Print Section at Ottawa has set an all-time record in the number of finger prints received, and this notwithstanding the fact that there was a considerable decrease in the number of criminal prints received.

The increase, previously mentioned, is accounted for by the practice of fingerprinting alien enemies and persons employed in essential war activities. As already stated elsewhere, the Royal Canadian Air Force also fingerprint their prospective entrants and forward the prints to us to check. For purposes of record and as a means of encouraging people to have their finger prints taken, it should be mentioned that finger prints of all persons so secured and those received from sources other than those connected with crime are kept distinct and separate.

There are also other causes for the increase in the number of finger prints received, and further details of this may be obtained from the extracts of the report from Inspector H. R. Butchers, the Officer in Charge of the Finger Print Section, which will be found in Appendix "A".

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

This section has been kept extremely busy during the past year, and some part of the added work is attributable to war conditions.

I am pleased to be able to report that this section has now been allotted better and larger accommodation and the photographic laboratory is now well equipped to perform all and any type of work. The various branches of the Force in Ottawa are taking more and more advantage of the facilities available within the regulations laid down.

We have added several pieces of new and important equipment, including a Photostat, Photostat Print Washer, Pako Print Dryer, Dry Mounting Press and Ektar Lenses for the Precision Enlarger during the past year.

The services of Special Constable J. G. Dickson, who is in charge of this section, have been made available to the Canadian Police College at Rockcliffe, Ontario, where he has lectured and demonstrated equipment to members of the Police College Classes. In addition, courses in photography were given to various members of this Force and to a few members of other police forces. Special Constable Dickson has shown resource and ingenuity in improving technique and in handling the large demands upon his section. Further comment regarding this section will be found in the extracts from the report of the Assistant Commissioner in Charge of "C" Department in Appendix "A".

R.C.M. POLICE GAZETTE

The R.C.M. Police Gazette is distributed free of charge to such bona fide police departments and law enforcement agencies as apply for it. It contains photographs and descriptions of wanted persons, persons missing, essential data relative to recent crimes, convictions and deportees, and each issue contains a leading article of an instructional nature dealing with some important police topic. The present circulation is 1,200 copies weekly.

During the past year, the Gazette has widened its influence and there are indications that it is creating more and more interest among Canadian police forces. I am glad to be able to report that we have received many letters expressing appreciation of the Gazette's value and acclaiming it as a very definite aid to criminal investigation in this country.

The leading articles in each issue are usually welcomed by the recipients, especially those smaller law enforcement bodies who do not possess libraries and who have no other means of keeping advised of the latest developments in the law enforcement field.

On twenty different occasions throughout the year, the Gazette included insertions from other branches of Headquarters. These included new memoranda, amendments to the Defence of Canada Regulations, instructions regarding enemy aliens and so on. This procedure is an efficient way to handle these matters and ensures that Gazette recipients will be kept up-to-date.

Especially valuable is the Gazette as a means of keeping law enforcement bodies posted on the movements of itinerant or travelling suspects and criminals. Through its close-working co-operation with the Modus Operandi Section, details are published which lead to the solution of offences sometimes far removed from the scene of the original offence providing the clue.

After wanted persons publicized in the Gazette are arrested, or missing persons have been located, a cancellation item is run. This has had the effect of eliminating much overlapping of enquiries and needless expense.

GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT "A"

We continue to publish in "F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette Supplement "A", and this is distributed mainly throughout the three Prairie Provinces. This Gazette Supplement is issued twice a week and carries similar details to those contained in the main Gazette published at Ottawa.

The Supplement "A" fills a definite need in the Prairie Provinces where we are responsible for all police work in the rural districts and where it is essential that we have at our disposal a speedy method of disseminating important information. At present we distribute four hundred and eighty-nine copies of each issue. The circulation last year was four hundred copies.

OTHER BULLETINS

There are other secret bulletins compiled by this Force, dealing with Civil Security and Secret Intelligence, which assist in the prevention of alien enemy activity, sabotage and espionage, and in that sense may be considered an aid in the detection and apprehension of criminals, but it is not in the public interest to enlarge further on this matter in this report.

FIREARMS REGISTRATION SECTION

I have already made some mention of the work carried out under this heading in Section 1 of this report. The Officer in charge of the section and his staff have worked indefatigably in the five-fold task of:—

- (a) Registration of all pistols and revolvers.
- (b) Registration of rifles and shotguns.
- (c) Issuing of weapon permits to resident aliens where authorized.
- (d) Issuing of weapon permits to visitors from allied or neutral countries.
- (e) Preparing records of weapons surrendered by aliens and enemy aliens.

This section was deluged with requests for permits for the importation of firearms from visitors or intended visitors from the United States, and long hours of overtime were necessary to avoid any inconvenience or the loss of foreign exchange to Canada, but notwithstanding this, the work was carried out without a single complaint.

Further information regarding this matter will be found in extracts from the report of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department in Appendix "A".

5. Ticket-of-Leave Section

Since my last report under this heading, I very much regret to have to record the death of the late Lt.-Colonel R. de la B. Girouard on January 10, 1941, after a service in the Civil Service of Canada of over 27 years, the last 15 of which were with this Department.

The report of this section for the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, shows that the following number of persons were released from penitentiaries, prisons, gaols and reformatories on Ticket-of-Leave:—

	Twelve months ended 31st March, 1941	Twelve months ended 31st March, 1940
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from penitentiaries.....	169	377
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	235	449
Totals.....	404	826

The rather large difference in the numbers released last year compared with the twelve months under review is due to several causes. In my report for 1940, certain convicts were granted clemency by proclamation on account of the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen. There were also other releases during 1940 which made it possible to include them in my report of that year.

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited, and sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave for the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, may also be of interest:—

	1940-41	1939-40
Licences revoked, for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.....	16	12
Revocations recalled	2	1
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence.....	12	19
Forfeitures recalled	1	..
Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave.....	588	679
Sentences not yet completed.....	338	547
Delinquent percentages	6.18%	3.63%

The Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Ticket-of-Leave Section reports that he has had the fullest co-operation from the various police forces throughout the Dominion, and also from all authorities with whom he has had to deal.

6. Acknowledgment of Assistance

I have already expressed my sincere appreciation of the hearty support and assistance given to this Force by various public-spirited citizens throughout the country, but I cannot close this section of my report without expressing my deep felt thanks to all officers and men of other police forces in Canada and the United States who have co-operated with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in carrying out their duties in the detection and apprehension of criminals.

To the prominent members of the legal and professional and other services of the country who have been kind enough to give of their time and experience in addressing police personnel in training centres, and in delivering lectures and instruction at our police colleges, I extend sincere gratitude. With these gentlemen, I include those experts, men and women, who have given of their best in attempting to arrive at the true facts of difficult cases by scientific research and evidence on technical matters.

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. Other Investigations

The statistics given in the preceding section do not include figures dealing with investigations in which no breach of statute has occurred, or is suspected. Neither do they show the assistance which this Force renders to other departments of the Federal Government, the Provincial Governments, the Municipal Authorities, etc. However, it is obvious that a force so widely distributed as the R.C.M. Police must be called upon to undertake much work of this kind. The figures relating to this work have been kept separately, and an outline of what is involved is given below. The investigations and assistances referred to may be divided into the following classes:—

(1) Where there is no breach of any statute, such as for example applications for naturalization; enquiries for missing persons; inspection of drug stores, etc.

(2) Where there may have been a breach of some statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only renders assistance to some other Department or Police Force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other police forces; assisting government officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered.*

(3) Where we assist some other department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties, as for example, in supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks; collecting fur tax in the Northwest Territories and elsewhere; issuing game licences; supplying escort or guards for government officials in charge of government funds, and so forth.

These duties are no doubt of minor importance, but the total amount of work involved is quite heavy.

TOTALS OF OTHER INVESTIGATIONS

The grand total of these services, investigations, and assistances for the 12 months ended March 31, 1941, was 152,613, compared with 114,423 the year before.

The distribution of these cases for the past year was as follows:—

Province in which assistance is given	R.C.M.P. enquiry No breach of Statute	Breach of Statute— R.C.M.P. rendering assistance	Assistance to other Departments and authorities Carrying out routine or administra- tive duties	Total
British Columbia.....	2,288	238	8,514	11,040
Alberta.....	20,574	5,817	8,019	34,410
Saskatchewan.....	8,250	4,308	12,680	25,238
Manitoba.....	3,170	1,748	6,224	11,142
Ontario.....	24,069	1,358	1,041	26,468
Quebec.....	4,161	771	554	5,486
New Brunswick.....	526	448	6,714	7,688
Nova Scotia.....	1,476	2,965	13,740	18,181
Prince Edward Island.....	391	140	400	931
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	797	11	11,221	12,029
Totals.....	65,702	17,804	69,107	152,613

The large increase during the past year was caused through the many extra enquiries resulting from war work and activities.

The total averages 418 enquiries for each day of the year for the whole force, or more than 32 per day for each division.

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

I am pleased to be able to report that we still render varied services to the public under this heading, apart from our ordinary police duties. We deliver mail in the remote areas of the country. Our trained dogs are used to locate lost children, elderly persons who may have wandered away, etc.

Our transport is used to take the sick and injured to hospital in emergencies, and visits to trappers in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are still carried out as well as many other similar services.

3. Collection of Revenue

Among the many extra duties undertaken by this force, none is more important to the taxpayer and to the respective governments than the collection of revenue.

The amount collected by the different divisions of the force during the 12 months ended March 31, 1941, was \$308,806.76, made up as follows:—

Federal Government—

Revenue	\$127,436.41
Fines	97,430.69
Costs	5,471.64

\$230,338.74

Provincial Governments—

Revenue	\$ 27,251.61
Fines	35,094.29
Costs	16,077.20

\$ 78,423.10

Miscellaneous

44.92

Total

\$308,806.76

This is an increase of \$5,684.11 over the amount collected the previous year.

"G" Division (Northwest Territories and Yukon) again made the largest collection.

The fines shown above are only a portion of the fines imposed, but the figures given are those actually collected by the R.C.M. Police. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C".

By agreements with the respective Provincial Governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, those governments pay for the services of the R.C.M. Police to enforce the Criminal Code and Provincial laws in those provinces, but the figures referred to above do not include any of those amounts.

SECTION 6—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. Preliminary Remarks

"G" Division comprises the whole of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory and the Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, Ont., where the Federal Government Administrative offices are situated.

The Yukon Territory is a sub-division of "G" Division.

There are commissioned officers stationed at Fort Smith and Aklavik in the Northwest Territories, and at Dawson in the Yukon Territory.

The total strength of the division is 93, made up as follows:—

Officers	4
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	66
Special Constables	23
Total	93

This is a decrease of one officer and one non-commissioned officer and 2 special constables from the previous year.

Only two changes in detachments were made during the past twelve months.

2. Dogs and Dog Feed

There are 224 sleigh dogs distributed amongst "G" Division detachments. This is a decrease of 14 from the previous year. It is interesting to note that of 56 dogs taken on the strength during the period under review, 44 were bred and raised at our detachments, and only 7 dogs were purchased. Five were donated to the Force.

A total of 42,828 miles were travelled by dog teams on northern patrols in "G" Division during the past year.

During the past 12 months, no less than almost 67 tons of fish were secured by our own personnel as dog feed. This is more than 11 tons in excess of last year and represents a substantial economy in police funds.

3. Barracks and Buildings

On the whole the existing accommodation at all points in the N.W.T. where detachments are located is considered adequate with the single exception of Norman where it will be necessary for us to consider replacing both the log and frame dwellings before many years. All buildings are kept reasonably well painted and are maintained in a good state of repair. Our group of buildings at Maitland Point is still leased to the Hudson's Bay Company.

4. Inspections

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Inspector D. J. Martin left Ottawa on July 22, 1940, with Police Aircraft CF-MPF and crew, and proceeded to the James and Hudson's Bay Districts for investigational and inspection purposes.

On completing certain investigations Inspector Martin proceeded to Eskimo Point, Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake by plane and inspected detachments located at these points. After returning to Chesterfield Inlet the plane left

en route to Ottawa. Inspector Martin boarded the R.M.S. *Nascopie* and accompanied her on the Eastern Arctic Patrol, 1940, inspecting police detachments at Lake Harbour, Craig Harbour, Pond Inlet and Pangnirtung, arriving back in Ottawa on October 15, 1940. This patrol took 85 days and covered a distance of 10,991 miles by air, land and sea.

All detachments in the Fort Smith Sub-Division have been inspected by the officer commanding that sub-division, with the exception of Cambridge Bay and Coppermine detachments. In view of the isolated location of these detachments, it was not found possible to inspect them during the past year, but it is hoped that arrangements can be made for the officer commanding Aklavik Sub-Division to inspect these detachments during the summer of 1941.

The officer commanding Aklavik has inspected all detachments in his sub-division this year, including the Schooner *St. Roch* and Norman detachment.

YUKON TERRITORY

The officer commanding the Yukon Sub-Division inspected all detachments in the Yukon Territory during the year.

5. Patrols

A total of 100,528 miles were covered in one way or another in patrolling in the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon, during the past year. There were 23 patrols of between 500 and 1,000 miles in return mileage and 8 of over 1,000 miles.

The mileage figures for each territory is set forth below:—

	Northwest Terri- tories	Yukon	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Dog sleigh.....	41,301	1,527	42,828
Boat.....	36,234	2,609	38,843
Train.....		1,353	1,353
Aeroplane (Public).....	5,750	2,853	8,603
Aeroplane (Police).....	4,150		4,150
Automobile.....	2,614	1,313	3,927
Foot.....	314	470	784
Totals.....	90,403	10,125	100,528

It will be noted from the above table that some patrols were carried out by automobile. We have no motor transport of our own in the N.W.T. In the Yukon, we had a truck and a sedan car at Dawson, Y.T., until recently when the sedan car was replaced with a new half-ton truck. The passenger car had seen service since 1932.

We also have new small trucks at Whitehorse and Mayo detachments, Y.T.

6. Mining Development

In so far as the N.W.T. are concerned, mining activity continues to be centred in the Yellowknife area but reports of the discovery of a very promising gold field comes from the Wray Lake and Slemon Lake districts which are located north of the settlement of Rae, N.W.T., and lying to the northeast of the Yellowknife gold fields.

YELLOWKNIFE AREA

This mining settlement continues to flourish and there has been no unemployment there for a number of months. The miners are obtaining good wages and are generally very law-abiding. When this settlement first started, it had its problems in connection with law enforcement, particularly with respect to gambling joints, boot-legging, etc., but most of these activities have been completely eliminated or almost so, and conditions now, from a police point of view, are very satisfactory.

GREAT BEAR LAKE AREA

The Radium mines at Port Radium closed down last year, and have not been re-opened.

YUKON FIELD

In the Yukon, gold production has continued at about the same level as the previous year.

7. The Fur Trade

As mentioned last year, while the mineral development in the Northwest Territories has steadily increased during recent years, and has been the subject of much publicity and holds very great possibilities, nevertheless, the fur trade is still the principal source of livelihood for most of the population. The reverse is true of the Yukon.

8. Crime*(a) Criminal Code*

I have again to report that there has been a substantial increase in the number of cases investigated under this heading. During the year under review 216 cases were investigated as compared with 177 the previous year.

An outbreak of a series of murders amongst the Eskimos living on *Belcher Islands, Hudson Bay*, was reported to us on March 14, 1941, and an investigation into these is now under way.

(b) Federal Statutes

There was a comparatively large increase in the number of cases under this heading also, the Northwest Territories Act, the Game Acts and the Indian Act being the ones which required the most effort.

(c) War Measures Act and Defence of Canada Regulations

The registration of arms, the registration of enemy aliens and the issue of permits and certificates of exemption have been carried out by our personnel in the N.W.T. and Yukon. In some areas, the work of registration of arms is still proceeding.

9. General Remarks

A very large part of the work performed by this Force in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory is for other Departments of the Federal Government, and during the past 12 months the increase in that kind of work has been exceptional.

The list of appointments held by various members of the division give some idea of the work involved, and covers such matters as Coroner, Game Wardens, Receivers of applications for decisions under the Naturalization Act, Income Tax Collectors, Immigration Officers, Agents to the Mining Recorder, Registrars of Vital Statistics, Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners for performing marriages, and many other varied and important matters, and, as mentioned elsewhere, "G" Division again collected more revenue than any other division in the Force.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Impossibility of Further Expansion under Present Conditions

The undersigned in concluding this report wishes to direct the attention of the Minister to the fact that the Force has not only lived up to the undertakings and responsibilities detailed to them by the Committee on Defence Co-ordination before the war, in respect to the various matters for public safety, and especially in connection with the civil security, but it has gone very much further, and has undertaken such large and important tasks as the registration of all firearms throughout the country, and the resultant issue of permits, etc., the registration of Japanese, investigations required all over the country by the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and the important enquiries for the Department of National War Services dealing with persons who have failed to live up to the regulations or who have deliberately evaded them, and similar matters. All this extra work requires experienced investigators, and we have now reached the limit of any further extension of our services.

As it is the earnest desire of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to assist in every way possible with Canada's war effort, it is with considerable reluctance that the undersigned feels obliged to bring this matter to the attention of the Minister who will, I am sure, realize that it is exceedingly difficult and embarrassing to have to refuse the many requests for protective service which are still being received.

It is now a physical impossibility for this Force to deal efficiently with any such further demands upon it for several reasons, the two most important of which are as follows:—

- (a) The exhaustion of the source of young men as recruits is already in sight. It is not our policy to compete in any manner with recruiting for the Armed Forces, nor again to permit the Force to become a haven of refuge for those who wish to avoid military service.
- (b) The exhaustion of the source of returned veterans of the First Great War to act as special constables to guard vulnerable points.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that all additional requests for protection and civil security entails the absorption of more and more experienced uniformed personnel to the point where it seriously interferes with the efficiency of the Force in performing normal police duties in carrying out important investigations. Likewise, it absorbs uniformed members who form the small reserve for emergency purposes in connection with strikes, etc. The fact is that our duties and responsibilities under civil security, which may be characterized as "Watchman Service", reduces the number of trained personnel at our disposal to carry on our normal functions as a Police Force. Adding to this the increasing difficulty in securing arms and equipment for men now in the police service, it is obvious that it would be dangerous for this Force to undertake more duties at this time, but the undersigned, of course, fully realizes that it is quite right that preference must be given to war contracts, in so far as our requirements are concerned.

2. Distinguished Visitors

There has been an unusual number of distinguished visitors to Canada during the past 12 months, and it will only be possible to give a brief outline of those who came from countries outside the British Empire.

On June 11, 1940, *Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Julianna of The Netherlands* and party arrived at Halifax with the view of taking up residence in Canada for a time.

During the same month, *the Hon. Mayor LaGuardia, of New York*, arrived in Ottawa by aeroplane, and was met by His Worship Mayor Lewis and City officials.

On January 10, 1941, *Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince Olaf of Norway and Princess Martha, his wife*, and party arrived in Montreal by Canadian National Railway and proceeded to Ottawa where they remained for a few days. They then left for Toronto and Washington.

In each of the above-mentioned cases, this Force gave such protective services as were required or considered necessary.

On March 23, 1941, *Mr. Wendell Willkie and party* arrived at Fort Erie by Canadian Pacific Railway, en route to Toronto, where they arrived on March 24. The next day, Mr. Willkie and party proceeded to Montreal, and then left for the United States.

In addition to furnishing protective services on the train, this Force furnished escorts at Toronto and Montreal in conjunction with the City Police Forces.

3. Appreciation of Assistance

I have already expressed elsewhere in this report my sincere appreciation for the services of all those prominent members of the legal, professional, judicial and other bodies and fraternities who have so kindly assisted this Force in many ways during the past year, and, before concluding this report, I desire to extend that appreciation to those other police forces within Canada, the British Empire, and outside it, which have co-operated with us so fully. To the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington and the various Canadian Federal and provincial bodies and Departments, our sincere thanks are also tendered, including the respective Attorneys-General. Without this assistance and co-operation our work would have been much less successful and much more difficult.

Finally, I wish to record that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all officers and men of the Force which I command, and also of the Civil Staff during the twelve months under review. Here, I should also like to pay tribute to the work of the Veterans of the First Great War who have been engaged as Special Constable Guards on the various dockyards, canals, and public utilities throughout the country, and who have given excellent and loyal service. All personnel have worked energetically and have approached all new tasks with intelligence and zeal for which I am grateful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

CONTAINING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS AS AT THE 31st MARCH, 1941, AND ITEMS OF INTEREST AND EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE FORCE AT ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA.

(As a Measure of Economy Extracts from the Reports of Officers Commanding DIVISIONS are not being Published this Year.)

1. List of Officers Commanding Divisions, as at March 31, 1941

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin, (Acting during the illness of Superintendent W. W. Watson).

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon.

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Man.—

Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead.

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—

Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze.

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin (Acting in the absence of Inspector D. J. Martin).

"H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—

Superintendent A. N. Eames.

"J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—

Superintendent W. V. Bruce.

"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—

Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock.

"L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—

Inspector J. A. Wright.

"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—

Inspector R. M. Wood.

"O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—

Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp.

"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Assistant Commissioner T. H. Irvine.

2. The Assistant Commissioner in Charge of "C" Department—Assistant Commissioner R. R. Tait

General.—The work of all Sections of this Branch has increased considerably, necessitating some slight further increase since last year, chiefly in the Intelligence and Finger Print Sections. Our needs in this respect are carefully watched to ensure that we do not place men in office positions who would be of more service to us in the field. Our policy of replacing office staff members with girl clerks has been continued whenever found possible.

During the year we have maintained close and friendly contact with similar organizations operating in Great Britain and the United States. In addition, we have maintained and strengthened the cordial relationship existing between the various sections of this Branch and the many governmental departments with whom they deal.

I would like to point out that despite the large increase of work due to war legislation, we have continued to advance in respect to the combating of actual crime. As an example of this, I would refer to the scheme now in operation in the Prairie Provinces to combat the gangs of safeblowers who have caused us so much concern in previous years.

R.C.M. Police Gazette.—All Branches co-operate with the *Gazette*, which has now become of considerable use to all police forces throughout the country, and the following examples show some of the results being achieved by close co-operation:—

Co-operation with the Finger Print and Modus Operandi Sections

(a) A report was received from St. Catharines Police Department, stating that a man giving the name of J. W. Saunders had appeared in that district and passed a number of cheques on boarding houses and hotels, stating that he was employed by a company to book board and lodging for a gang of men who were to arrive later.

He presented cheques for an amount of \$10.00 or \$12.00 above the amount due for board, receiving the balance in cash and disappeared. Search of our indices revealed that one Percy R. Knowles employed this modus operandi and his description was somewhat similar to that of J. W. Saunders. Our records further indicated that Knowles had been sentenced at Brantford on June 23, 1939, to six months imprisonment on each of four charges of false pretences, sentences to run consecutively and to date from June 9, 1939.

This indicated that provided Knowles earned full remission, he would have been released on February 25, two days prior to the offence committed at St. Catharines. Photograph was forwarded to the Chief Constable, St. Catharines, and the Superintendent, Burwash Industrial Farm, was communicated with to ascertain definitely the date of Knowles' release. Reply from Burwash indicated that Knowles had been released several days prior to February 25, and the Chief Constable, St. Catharines, advised that Knowles had been definitely identified by several persons.

The salient feature of this identification is that although this man had been released but several days, he immediately adopted his previous methods and as a result was promptly identified by the Modus Operandi Section.

(b) On December 4, 1940, Special Investigator B. B. Harris, of the C.N.R., called at this office and reported that two Canadian Bank of Commerce money orders, raised from \$4.80 and \$4.20 to \$40.80 and \$40.20, respectively, had been cashed by an unknown person using the name Thomas MacDonald in the Ottawa Union Station and the Ottawa House Tavern, Hull, Quebec, on the evening of November 30, 1940.

An extensive search of our Modus Operandi and Finger Print indices failed to establish the identity of the perpetrator. Particulars of these offences were accordingly published in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette*.

On December 16, information was received from Mr. Harris to the effect that a number of money orders, similarly raised, had been passed in Toronto, Ontario, and that one, Robert Roy Wood, alias Robert Wilson, alias Robert E. Welsh, alias Robert Gorman, alias James Trimble, F.P.S. 108006, had been identified in Toronto as the person responsible. Further, that this subject had also passed numerous worthless cheques, rubber stamped "Marien and Wilson, Ltd., Contractors", in Toronto, Cornwall and Montreal for amounts in the vicinity of \$18.00.

Photographs of this subject were immediately obtained from his finger print file and handed to Mr. Harris, who subsequently reported to this Section that same had been positively identified as those of the person who had operated in Ottawa and Hull.

On December 18 and 19, reports were received from the Chief Constables, Niagara Falls and Port Hope, Ontario, regarding cheques passed there by an individual using the names Harvey R. Williams and Thomas Mathewson, respectively.

As the modus operandi used in these cases was identical to that used by Robert Roy Wood, F.P.S. 108006, photographs of this subject were forwarded to the police departments concerned. Both police departments replied to the effect that Wood had been positively identified as the person who operated in their city.

On December 19, a complete summary of these offences, together with Robert Roy Wood's photograph, was furnished to the *R.C.M.P. Gazette* for publication. As a result of this, reports were received from the Chief Constables, Verdun, Quebec, and Fort Erie, Ontario, to the effect that similar cheques had been passed in their respective cities and that the *Gazette* photograph of Robert Roy Wood had been positively identified by the complainants as being that of the person who had defrauded them. R. Wood was later arrested, and entered a plea of guilty to charges originating in eleven different towns, involving sixteen charges of false pretences fourteen charges of uttering and ten charges of forgery. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

(c) On September 22, 1940, information was received from the Chief Constable, Kingston, Ontario, to the effect that during the night of September 21st, the premises of the Coca Cola Company, Kingston, was broken into—the safe attacked and \$488.00 in bills and silver and \$1.50 in War Savings Stamps stolen.

Search by modus operandi failed to reveal any logical suspects on file and this case was accordingly written up for publication in the *R.C.M. Police Gazette*, giving a complete and detailed description of the modus operandi used.

On October 18, Modus Operandi report was received from the Chief Constable, Hamilton, Ontario, regarding one Aldoma Charron, F.P.S. 533232. This subject had been arrested in connection with the breaking of the McCormick Biscuit Company safe in Hamilton. The Chief Constable, Hamilton, enclosed with his report copy of a letter to the Chief Constable, Kingston, Ontario, informing that department of this subject's arrest, and drawing to their attention the fact that the modus operandi used at Kingston was identical in almost every respect with that used by Charron in cracking the McCormick Biscuit Company safe.

On receipt of this information, the Kingston Police Department requested Hamilton to obtain Charron's palm impressions for comparison with latent palm impressions found at the scene of the Kingston crime. On these palm impressions being forwarded to the Single Finger Print Section, a comparison was made,

with the result that one of the latent prints obtained from the Coca Cola plant at Kingston was found to be identical with the right palm impression of Aldoma Charron.

This case illustrates the importance of circularizing full particulars of the *modus operandi* used in offences of this kind, for, if the Chief Constable, Hamilton, had not been impelled by the similarity in *modus operandi* to report the offence in question and draw it to the attention of the Kingston City Police, this positive identification of the palm print found at the scene of the crime would, in all probability, never have been made.

Especially valuable is the *Gazette* as a means of keeping law enforcement bodies posted on the movement of itinerant or travelling suspects and criminals. Through its close co-operation with the Modus Operandi Section, details are published which often lead to the solution of offences sometimes far removed from the scene of the original crime, as will be seen in the following:—

(e) A case in point is that of William Nahornyk (alias Wm. Dym, alias C. H. Lea, alias William Viter, alias Wasil Viter, alias Wasil Nowak, alias William Nahirniak, alias Uhinyn, alias Kirnak, alias Hornak, alias Rose), forgery and uttering. On February 15, 1939, an item was published in the *R.C.M.P. Gazette* Supplement A (printed in Regina, Saskatchewan, for the more rapid dissemination of information to the Western Provinces) to the effect that a warrant was held at Wakaw Saskatchewan, for the arrest of William Nahornyk, alias William Dym, alias C. H. Lea, on a charge of false pretences. This man had a long record. His full description and photograph, on file in the Finger Print Section were reproduced in the *Gazette* and authority was obtained to have him returned to Saskatchewan if arrested anywhere in Canada.

On May 24, 1939, the *Gazette* carried information that Nahornyk had been arrested at Fort Frances, Ontario, but had escaped custody while on the train being escorted to Toronto.

On February 12, 1940, a stranger cashed a spurious cheque for \$100 at the Bank of Montreal, Welland, Ontario. From the photograph and particulars contained in previous issues of the *Gazette*, the Chief Constable of that city was able to positively identify the culprit as Nahornyk.

Similar offences were perpetrated in rapid succession at St. Thomas, Ontario, and Hull, Quebec. The Chief Constables of these cities also identified the guilty party as Nahornyk from the photograph reproduced in the *Gazette*. Warrants were issued for his arrest at these points.

This cheque artist again changed provinces. A letter was received from the Chief Constable of Woodstock, N.B., to the effect that two bogus cheques had been cashed at the Bank of Montreal under the names of Mike Kolisnyk and Wm. Novak. The employees of the bank were able to identify the guilty party as Nahornyk from his *Gazette* photograph; and accordingly another warrant was issued for the arrest of this subject.

A further peculiarity linked each of these offences and identified them as the work of the same person. A mis-spelling appeared on the face of every cheque; each of them was made out to "Cach".

On April 25, 1940, Nahornyk cashed forged cheques at Hearst, Ontario. Thence he was traced to Beardmore, Ontario, where he was arrested by the Ontario Provincial Police. At the time he was in possession of a revolver, and was, therefore, held on a charge of being an alien in possession of firearms. Eventually, he was sentenced to two years in Kingston Penitentiary.

The arrest of this criminal was encompassed by the concerted efforts of all the police departments concerned. By the publication in the *Gazette* of each offence as perpetrated, all police departments were on the alert and able to follow the movements of the criminal. Except by a nation-wide publication available to all police forces, there is no other way that such efficient coverage could be made of offences extending from Saskatchewan to New Brunswick.

(f) Another case is that of Helen Hunter, who passed five cheques on merchants at Stratford, Ontario, on May 16, 1940. Upon receipt of this information from the local Chief Constable, a search was made of the records at Headquarters, which revealed that a young woman using the names of Ethel Ritchie and Babe Dunford had committed similar offences at St. Thomas and Trenton, Ontario. The descriptions on file tallied exactly with that of the offender at Stratford.

In June 12 issue of the *R.C.M.P. Gazette* the modus operandi and available physical description was published, together with the data concerning Ethel Ritchie and "Babe" Dunford; a statement was included to the effect that there was a strong possibility of the parties being identical.

On June 13, the Chief Constable, Brockville, reported that a Helen Burke had passed three worthless cheques in that city on June 3. He was of the opinion that this woman was the same person mentioned in the *Gazette*.

Under date of June 14, the Chief Constable, Stratford, communicated the fact that he had a woman in custody on several charges of Uttering. Although she gave the name of Ethel Purdy and Ethel Ritchie her modus operandi was similar to that of Helen Hunter. By the co-operation of the police departments concerned, the cheques were compared and as a result it was established that Helen Hunter and Ethel Purdy were one and the same person.

(g) A letter dated February 7, 1941, from the Chief Constable, Niagara Falls, described a person who had passed worthless cheques in that city under the name of J. F. Davidson. In each instance, the offender stated that his wife had just given birth to a baby and that he was celebrating the new arrival.

From the records at Headquarters, Ottawa, the guilty party was tentatively identified as Ernest Pollard, alias Russell E. Pollard, F.P.S. No. 322238. Full details, including police department reference numbers, were published in the *Gazette*. A photograph of Ernest Pollard was forwarded to the Chief Constable, Niagara Falls, who positively identified it as that of the wanted man.

On February 23, while checking up on their current issue of the *Gazette*, the Ottawa City Police noted that Pollard was the man they had taken into custody shortly before on a charge of false pretences. The Chief Constable at Niagara Falls was notified and accordingly his file was closed.

But for the publication of details concerning this case, the Niagara Falls Police Department would probably have kept their file on this subject open indefinitely. The *Gazette* prevented overlapping of enquiries and needless expense.

3. The Director of Training—Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin

R.C.M.P. Reserves.—For the past three years, Reserve Units to the Force have been in training at both "O" and "D" Divisions and a very satisfactory state of efficiency has been maintained.

During the early part of last winter, steps were taken to raise further Reserve bodies at Halifax, Montreal, Edmonton and Calgary, and to eliminate encroachment on recruiting for Active Service Forces, only married men of ages 25 to 45 years were accepted.

"C" Division, Montreal, excelled in their activities, and quickly recruited some 80 members who have displayed the utmost keenness in regard to attendance and training.

Recruiting at Halifax, Edmonton and Calgary was slow at the commencement, due to a large extent to the fact that so many Veteran Volunteer Reserves and similar semi-military organizations have been set up in most large centres. However, at this date we have been able to secure some 30 members at each of the points mentioned, and training is under way.

I have had the opportunity of inspecting some of the Reserve Units in training and was greatly impressed with their appearance and the interest displayed in their work.

Air Raid Precautions.—Upon your instructions, I sent out a memorandum to all Division Officers Commanding, instructing them of the part the Force would play in the various Provinces in the event of Air Raids becoming an eventuality.

I obtained some 1,500 booklets of instructions on Air Raid Precautions from the Chief Federal Air Raid Warden, Dr. J. O. Glidden, of Ottawa, and these were distributed throughout the detachments of the Force so that all members, even in remote places, would have a general idea of procedure.

In most of the cities, several of our members have taken courses of instruction in Air Raid Precaution duties, with a view to qualifying as Instructors, so that they in turn could impart instruction to classes that could be conveniently assembled at Division Headquarters.

In Ottawa, we have done all that was possible to assist in the formation of fire protective units in the many Federal Government Buildings, and surveys have been carried out in this regard by an officer of the Force.

R.C.M. Police Dogs.—I took over the supervision of the Police Dogs from Superintendent E. W. Bavin last December.

Space will not permit the citation of all the individual successful investigations our dogs have been engaged upon in various parts of the Dominion; this to some extent is disappointing, for there are so many highly interesting cases that it is very difficult to select those which might be classed as outstanding.

Much credit is due our trainer who has so successfully handled and trained the dogs, and a great deal of credit must go to the dog masters who have volunteered to enter into this particular branch of our organization, and have exercised the greatest care and patience with the dogs entrusted to them.

A few examples of the success that has been attained by our dogs on various investigations are quoted hereunder:—

On April 18, 1940, a child was reported lost in the Fenwood District, Saskatchewan, and after a search party had covered considerable ground without success, *Police Dog "Bachus"* was called in and despite the fact that the trail had been greatly fouled by the searching party, he led them through bush and swampland to a ploughed field where the child was finally located.

At Birtle, Manitoba, last September, two men named McCarthy and Gross were apprehended by local police for breaking and entering the local Red & White Store. Gross escaped and *Police Dog "Black Lux"* was called in, and after tracking several miles along a creek bottom and through swampland, he led the searchers to a place where the fugitive Gross was found lying beside a small camp fire drying his clothes; after wading creeks and swamps following his escape, he was apprehended.

The work of *Police Dog "Chief"* in Saskatchewan relative to searches under the Excise Act during the past year has been outstanding. This dog possesses most uncanny accuracy when commanded to search for illicit liquor and stills. During July last when searching freely at a farm in the Petrofka District, Saskatchewan, he led the party to a deep ravine where ashes of a recent fire had been burning. In dense bush nearby he located a lard pail containing a jar with illicit spirits in it, and from the roots of a nearby fallen tree, he pulled out an old shirt containing packages of yeast cakes; from this point, he tracked to another patch of dense bushes and a 30 gallon barrel of wash was located, the accused in this case was convicted.

At Meachum, Saskatchewan, on August 3 last, "*Chief*" was used to search the premises of a farmer suspected of violating the provisions of the Excise Act, and after searching the straw and hay stacks the dog left the premises and went through a fence a half a mile away, into a bush where he located a 45 gallon barrel of wash buried in a pit and covered with tree branches.

In the Meteor District, Saskatchewan, last September, "*Chief*" was commanded to search the grounds of a farm where an 8 gallon milk can was found that looked as if it had been used for distilling; during his search of the yard he began to dig in a heap of garden refuse and uncovered a gallon jug containing illicit spirits, and the copper coil which was found to fit the top of the milk can.

"*Chief's*" talents are not wholly confined to this particular brand of investigation only, for on one occasion at Dysart, Saskatchewan, last October, when a man named Haynes, a well-known safe-blower, had been apprehended following a local breaking, entering and theft, "*Chief*" was called in to search for stolen property. Upon being commanded to search from the scene of the crime "*Chief*" led the party down to the vicinity of a box car on the local railway yards, and in a very short time proceeded to a small hay stack in a field beyond where he unearthed a bundle of valuable papers and the cash box which had been taken from the safe.

In yet another case, where two prisoners had escaped from the guardroom at Prince Albert, Sask., last November, after beating the guard into unconsciousness, they took his revolver and 9 rounds of ammunition, and headed south. "*Chief*" was called and after being given the scent he travelled a considerable distance south, during which a considerable amount of back tracking was executed through woods and across fields, eventually leading into a clump of trees where the two men were found standing around a small fire. They were re-arrested without trouble, and the loaded revolver was found in their possession.

Leaving the excellent work of our dogs in the Prairie Provinces, I would like to quote a few of the cases covered by them in the East, where *Police Dog "Cliffe"* has done exceptionally good work. In the densely wooded area of Westford, N.B., a local doctor who was recuperating from a serious nervous breakdown, was reported missing during June last, after being last seen walking toward the bush from his home. During the whole of that day, rain had fallen incessantly and "*Cliffe*" was called in on the day following and given scent; he led the party through thick bush and swamp, across creeks and eventually owing to the density of the bush he was allowed to proceed off leash. After travelling considerable distance, he led the party to a thicket where the doctor was found lying in an exhausted condition. An improvised stretcher was made and the doctor was returned to his parents' home where he ultimately recovered.

On June 24, 1940, the officials of the Department of Public Works at Irishtown, N.B., reported their warehouse had been broken into and a quantity of gasoline, oil and grease stolen. "*Cliffe*" was called in and allowed free search, leading the party into some woods, where, after proceeding some 250 yards therein, he located two 50-pound tins of grease. Then crossing a road and continuing some 200 yards through woods on the other side, "*Cliffe*" located a drum containing 30 gallons of gasoline. One of the investigating Constables found the oil a little further on, thus accounting for the whole of the stolen property. This particular dog has many successful investigations to his credit, both regarding tracking of lost persons and retrieving illicit still and mash.

Police Dog "Donner" has worked very successfully throughout the past year at P.E.I., and has been responsible in locating many caches of illicit spirits that resulted in convictions being obtained under the Excise or Prohibition Act.

On one occasion, at Charlottetown, he was called in last April to search for stolen goods following a breaking, entering and theft at a local bakery, and being put down to search for a trail below a broken window, he led off through fields and across roads and ditches to an ice house where he uncovered some of the stolen goods under a pile of sawdust. He was taken back to the starting point again and then followed a different trail to where he located the balance of the stolen goods.

Amongst "*Donner's*" many successful "still" investigations, one of particular interest is worth quoting; wherein during August last he was used in the Queen's County District, P.E.I., to search for a still suspected of being in operation. A fresh track was found, from which the dog was given scent, and led off through dense bush. After a mile, the dog lost track but again picked it up after tracking in a circuitous manner. Suddenly, the dog and master came out into a clearing where the master noticed a man sitting at a fire 300 yards away surrounded by a number of cans.

The man noticed them, and ran into the bush and tried to escape. "*Donner*" was commanded to "attack" when the man disobeyed the order to stop; and he pursued the man, caught him by the arm and threw him to the ground, making no mark on the man's arm. The culprit was taken back to the scene of operations where a complete still was found.

Police Dog "Egon" did some excellent work in the Province of Nova Scotia during the period under review, and on one occasion when taken to the premises of a man suspected of illicit spirit making last July, he was put down near a plank bridge and commanded to search. He crossed a creek to a very rocky area and then recrossed the creek and proceeded over a stony dried-up creek bed and then into some dense woods where a still was found and demolished.

On another occasion he was taken to the home of a boy of 13 years of age reported missing, and after being given scent from a pair of the boy's trousers at the point where he was last seen, the dog led off past the boy's home, through a neighbour's yard and into the woods beyond and proceeded up the side of a mountain, eventually finding the boy.

Police Dog "Major", located in Saskatchewan, carried out some very successful investigations during the period. On one occasion during a search under the Excise Act at Veregin, Saskatchewan, last July, he was commanded to search the premises of a suspect and after considerable travel about the farm, he located a gallon of home brew hidden in a garbage dump. Proceeding further, he led to a straw stack in some woods that was hollowed out, and upon examination two 45-gallon barrels of mash were found therein. The owner, upon being confronted with the evidence, surrendered the still and other equipment he used for this purpose.

A complaint was received in January last of the breaking, entering and theft from a store at Winnipeg Beach, Manitoba, and "*Major*" was called in to search. He was commanded to "track out" and followed a trail to a lane where the trail was lost owing to too much traffic. However, he again picked up the trail which led to the rear of the suspect's house. A search warrant was obtained and the stolen articles recovered.

In a breaking with intent case at St. Francois Xavier, Manitoba, by juveniles, last April, police dog "*Sultan*" was used to search an area where the suspects had been seen and after considerable searching retrieved a .32-calibre revolver from amongst some bushes.

On another occasion, "*Sultan*" was used during June last in the La Broquerie District, Manitoba, on an Excise case, and immediately upon being commanded to search at the suspect's farm, he led the party to a cache of wash; from this cache, he proceeded to a small cabin about a quarter of a mile away, which

upon examination revealed that the flooring had been cut away evidently for the installation of a still; from this point "*Sultan*" took a fresh trail and went to the suspect's house where a quantity of illicit liquor was found. Accused intimated his intention of discontinuing his unlawful practices since witnessing the ease with which our dog unearthed his caches.

In the case of a stolen car from the Parkdale District, Manitoba, which was found abandoned by members of our Selkirk Detachment last July, police dog "*Sultan*" was used and when put down at the place where the car was abandoned he tracked out across some fields to a fence where he retrieved a cap, presumably lost by one of the culprits in his flight. From this point, "*Sultan*" was given scent from the cap and tracked out south in a zig-zag fashion until he reached a farm house; here he continued on to a barn where two men were milking cows, and upon interrogation, these two men admitted stealing the car.

In the Stewartburn District, Manitoba, last September, an old woman of 86 years of age had been missing for 3 days, despite considerable search during that period by a large party. "*Sultan*" was called in and given scent from some of the old woman's clothing. He was allowed to track off leash, and travelled a considerable distance, ultimately disappearing into some dense under-brush. Upon arrival of the Dog Master, Constable Bailey, he found the old lady with her arms round the dog's neck. She was holding him so tightly that he was unable to give voice and declare his success. The dog made no attempt to injure the woman who kept repeating, "The dog is my saviour".

4. The Intelligence Officer—Inspector A. Drysdale

This section, which is part of the Criminal Investigation Branch, has more than doubled its strength during the fiscal year under review, which also is an indication of the volume of work that has been accomplished. On March 31, 1940, the Section consisted of one Officer and 28 other ranks, including 8 stenographers, whereas on March 31, 1941, the section consisted of three Officers and 56 other ranks, which included 23 stenographers.

Work has increased for various reasons, but possibly this is chiefly owing to the capitulation of France during the past year, the invasion of the Low countries by Germany, and the entrance of Italy into the war on June 10, 1940. In addition, the contacts as made by this Section with other departments and businesses in Canada, throughout the British Empire, and the U.S.A., have resulted in a continual increase in the volume of correspondence.

At the commencement of the fiscal year, to which this report refers, it was found necessary, for efficiency and control, that the Section be divided into groups, each covering certain phases of the work. With this in mind it developed that the work naturally fell into thirteen main groupings.

Each group has distinct and separate work, and as there are inter-departmental committees on co-ordination of Intelligence and similar matters, it is essential to maintain close liaison with the various Departments and to do everything possible to ensure that the thousands of officers on the field staffs of the various Departments aid the Police in investigations wherever necessary and possible.

Investigations into Communistic activities occupy much of the attention of one group at R.C.M. Police Headquarters. Another deals with Germans and Italians and their sympathizers, and so-called "Fifth Column" activities, etc., but it is not necessary to go more fully into these matters in this report. Naturally the general correspondence is very heavy, and has a wide range, covering such matters as the issue of cards of identification for Insurance Inspectors to the checking of personnel for practically all departments of the Government, including the war departments, as well as private corporations. As

we have a large volume of correspondence and literature which requires translation into English, we have found it essential to maintain our own translation staff.

In order to cope with the work of the Intelligence Section, which has been very heavy during the past year, of much importance and of great diversity of subjects, it has been necessary for each member of the staff to put in much overtime, which I am glad to say has been done most willingly.

5. Alien Enemy Registration Section—Inspector D. Saul

Working in conjunction with this Branch, members of Provincial and Municipal Police, together with members of this Force, maintain six hundred and twenty-five (625) local Registry Offices throughout the Dominion. These officials have satisfactorily registered all persons who, under the Defence of Canada Regulations, are required to register.

Also co-operating with this Branch are two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (2,866) Postmasters throughout the Dominion who render monthly reports of all persons who have reported to them and had their Parole Certificates endorsed as required by the Defence of Canada Regulations.

The co-operation and assistance given by these outside departments is invaluable and greatly appreciated.

During the year several far reaching amendments were made to the Defence of Canada Regulations, one of which entailed the registration of approximately one hundred and forty thousand (140,000) persons of German or Italian racial origin, and Nationals of countries dominated by German and Italy.

Within a short time, however, this amendment was rescinded and replaced by Order in Council P.C. 3751. This new order called for the registration of all persons of German or Italian birth, and all Nationals of those countries dominated by Germany and Italy to register, unless these persons had acquired British Nationality previous to September 1, 1922.

This last amendment reduced the number of persons required to register from one hundred and forty thousand (140,000) to approximately eighty thousand (80,000), and consequently a great many cancellations of registrations had to be effected.

To date, eighty-two thousand five hundred (82,500) Registrations have been recorded; of this number thirty thousand (30,000) are Germans, thirty-one thousand (31,000) are Italians, and the remaining twenty-one thousand five hundred (21,500) being chiefly Czechoslovaks and Austrians. Some twenty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five (21,175) persons who have registered have subsequently been exempted from the provisions of the regulations due to their unquestioned loyalty; these have been issued with Exemption Certificates.

The number of Exeats, granted by the Registrar General during this year totalled six hundred and thirty-two (632). Sixty-four (64) of these being for permanent residence out of the Dominion.

These Exeats provide the necessary permission for those persons subject to registration under the Defence of Canada Regulations who wish to leave the Dominion, either temporarily or permanently. Each such Exeat is only granted when, after investigation, it is found that the departure of the person making the application therefore, will not be contrary to the best interests of the State.

Except in very few instances, the Registration under the Defence of Canada Regulations has been complied with by all persons who are required to register, and their prompt monthly attendance at the reporting offices has been very satisfactory, consequently, very few prosecutions have been entered.

A duplicate card index, which is fully up to date, is maintained by this branch of all persons registered under the Defence of Canada Regulations.

The searching and revision of files undertaken on the pleas of those interned, for their release, together with the recording in ledgers of over sixty thousand (60,000) reports monthly, and any changes of address of the parolees, keep every member of this branch fully occupied.

6. The Firearms Section—Inspector Robson Armitage

During the period under review, we have been engaged in completing the work of re-registration of all small arms throughout the Dominion covering the five-year period of 1939-44. A review of the figures of new weapons registered for this period shows a marked increase over the previous year, this without doubt being caused by the fact that legislation was passed requiring registration of rifles and shotguns. This action on the part of the Dominion Government stimulated interest in those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with pistols and revolvers with the result that an increased number of applications for registration were received. Also, during this period there has been a marked increase in the number of weapons which have been transferred.

During the year the number of enquiries regarding ownership of pistols and revolvers received by this Section has shown a marked increase, such enquiries being with regard to weapons required as exhibits in cases of breaking and entering, theft, and armed robbery, and in many instances letters of appreciation have been received from Provincial and City Police Departments throughout the Dominion expressing their thanks for the assistance rendered by this Headquarters. It is also interesting to note that the number of enquiries received from the United States has increased.

Quoted hereunder, as of possible interest, are one or two outstanding cases received during the past year, which again prove the value of such identification records:—

- (a) On February 25, 1941, the Chief Constable of the City of London, Ontario, communicated with this Headquarters with a view to ascertaining if we had any record of previous ownership of a Harrington and Richardson revolver, .32 calibre, serial number 190,561, which had been used in a double murder in that city. From a search of our records, it was disclosed that a similar weapon had been registered by a resident of Lindsay, Ontario, on June 28, 1939, under Certificate No. 104,706. These details were forwarded to the Chief Constable and on March 1, 1941, he advised that they had been able to trace the weapon in question back to the owner, from whom same had been stolen when he was stationed at a Military Camp at Petawawa.
- (b) On February 15, 1941, a telegram was received from the Ontario Provincial Police at Fort William requesting information as to the ownership of a Jieffeco Automatic and a Mauser Automatic. A search of our records disclosed that one of the weapons was owned by the Manager of the Canadian Import Company in Montreal and subsequent investigations proved that this weapon had been stolen from his residence on October 24, 1940.
- (c) On March 12, 1941, a request was received from the Acting Superintendent of the Penitentiaries Branch as to the previous owner of a Colt Automatic found among the effects of a person who had been sentenced to a term of two years' imprisonment at Dorchester Penitentiary. A search of our records disclosed that the firearm had been registered in 1939 by a resident of Westmount, P.Q., who gave his occupation as a member of the R.C.N.V.R. stationed at Halifax, N.S. This case is still under investigation by our Officer Commanding at Halifax.

- (d) A request was made concerning a weapon which had been stolen at Saint John, N.B., at the same time as an automobile, and a notation was made in our records. A few months later a person residing in the same district registered an identical weapon and the information was forwarded for investigation by the police.
- (e) Three other requests were also received in connection with weapons involved in murder cases, but owing to the fact that the weapons had not been registered we were unable to supply any information. This indicates the need for rigid enforcement of those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with the registration of pistols and revolvers in order that all such weapons be registered.

Registration of Rifles and Shotguns.—The Order in Council authorizing same was passed on August 3 last and registration commenced on the 15th. This legislation was passed at the request of the Attorneys-General of the various provinces and the Department of National Defence. Under legislation existing prior to the passing of the Order in Council no method was available by which persons of one particular group could be disarmed. However, there was included in the Order in Council a section authorizing the Attorneys-General of the various provinces to refuse registration of weapons held by individuals under certain conditions. The Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia has taken advantage of this section and has refused to register all firearms in the possession of Orientals. In no other province have the provisions of this particular section been applied to one group of citizens but registration has been refused in certain individual cases.

Certificates of Registration for use throughout the Dominion were prepared at this Headquarters and transmitted to the Attorneys-General of each province; a total of 1,750,000 being printed in the English language and 275,000 in the French. Some slight delay was caused in distribution but a number of certificates were in the hands of each of the Attorneys-General on the day registration commenced. The Order in Council required all weapons to be registered between the period August 15 and September 15. This period, however, was extended to October 1, 1940.

Some consideration was given to the method by which statistics regarding the number and type of rifles and shotguns in the Dominion was to be obtained and finally the Hollerith system was approved. The number of weapons registered by provinces is as follows:—

—	Rifles	Shotguns	22's	Totals
Alberta.....	43,871	67,422	88,765	200,058
British Columbia.....	45,663	51,965	39,998	137,626
Manitoba.....	27,311	46,964	53,739	127,014
New Brunswick.....	29,519	31,678	14,923	76,120
Nova Scotia.....	25,137	51,135	23,100	99,372
Ontario.....	102,364	178,657	138,229	419,250
Prince Edward Island.....	526	4,093	1,134	5,753
Quebec.....	47,021	80,060	31,361	158,442
Saskatchewan.....	36,586	78,418	101,033	216,042
Yukon & Northwest Territories.....	2,458	1,503	2,421	6,388
Totals.....	360,456	591,901	494,708	1,447,065

We are of the opinion that registration is not yet complete in all provinces. However, the figures shown above will be amended upon receipt of additional certificates. Furthermore, the records will be broken down to indicate the number of weapons of various makes and calibre.

Surrender of all firearms by aliens in Canada.—On June 10, Order in Council P.C. 2505 was passed and became Defence of Canada Regulation 37A. This prohibited the possession by any alien residing in Canada of all firearms and explosives, and it was necessary that all weapons in the possession of such persons be surrendered between June 10 and 20. Objections to the requirements of the Order in Council were made from many quarters and a great number of persons who had resided in Canada for a number of years, and held important positions in our major industries but had not taken out naturalization papers, were affected. Police Forces throughout the Dominion with difficulty, procured suitable accommodation to store the surrendered firearms. Rigid enforcement of this Order in Council deprived many persons of their means of earning a livelihood; particularly did this apply to aliens who were in possession of trappers' licences or who acted as guides during the hunting season. Furthermore, in some instances aliens who operated hardware stores were unable to continue the sale of firearms.

Permits to resident aliens when necessary.—On July 18, 1940, Order in Council P.C. 3272 was passed; this authorized the Commissioner of this Force to make orders for the exemption of residents from the provisions of the Regulation, and between the date of the passing of the Order in Council and March 31, 4,657 permits were issued. The policy has been to issue permits for weapons required:

- (i) for sporting purposes;
- (ii) to enable the owners to carry on their usual duties; or
- (iii) for the protection of farms and gardens against pests.

Many applications have been received for the return of pistols and revolvers but where no good reason has been given to indicate the need for such weapons, permits have been refused. Before permits are issued it is necessary that the permittee secure a recommendation from the local police, and in all instances a copy of the permit is forwarded not only to the owner of the weapon, but also to the Provincial Authorities of the Province in which the former resides.

Permits to visitors.—Order in Council P.C. 2505, which was assented to on June 10—and previously referred to—prohibited the importation of firearms by persons who desire to enter Canada for hunting purposes. Objections were received from many organizations who cater to tourist trade and from those engaged in the sale of hunter's supplies, and on July 18, 1940, the Commissioner of this Force was authorized to grant exemptions from the provisions of the Regulations for bona fide tourists from Allied or neutral countries. It will be observed that for the period—June 10 to July 18—the importation of firearms was prohibited and this fact was widely circularized in the United States. Therefore, immediately upon the passing of the Order in Council dealing with the issuing of permits it was necessary that extensive publicity be given to same. Many hundreds of letters were received at this Headquarters asking for definite information and it is somewhat unfortunate that the provision regarding permits was not included in the original Order in Council instructing that aliens should surrender firearms.

Many applications were received for permits but before issuing same it was necessary that the applicant submit certain references as to character. Furthermore, the records of this Headquarters were searched in order to ascertain if we had files on the applicants. The policy has been to issue permits for firearms required for sporting purposes and for revolvers when required for use in a competition held by a regularly organized shooting club; permits for automatic pistols being issued only in exceptional circumstances. In certain instances, permits were refused, and in many other cases the applicant, upon being advised that he required references, made no further attempt to secure a permit. However, between the date of passing of the Order in Council on July 18, 1940, and March 31, 1941, a total of 9,016 permits were issued.

RETURN OF ALL WEAPONS SURRENDERED BY ALIENS AND ENEMY ALIENS AND
NOW HELD BY THE R.C.M.POLICE, AS AT MARCH 31, 1941

Division	22's	Rifles	Shotguns	Combination Cuns	Revolvers and Istols	Miscell- aneous	Total
"A".....	42	63	88	3	41	1	233
"C".....	64	116	299	1	249	19	748
"D".....	393	180	301	4	47	3	928
"E".....		*627	419	6	118	3	1,173
"F".....	1,719	541	1,081	16	109	2	3,468
"G".....	102	92	67	3	31		†295
"H".....	75	73	194		78	2	422
"J".....	38	47	59	1	54		199
"K".....	2,305	1,069	1,326	31	167	7	4,905
"L".....		2	7		4	1	14
"O".....	131	88	383	2	137	2	743
	4,869	2,898	4,224	67	1,035	40	13,133

* B.C. Rifles and 22's not segregated.

† "G" Division incomplete in so far as N.W.T. is concerned.

7. The Finger Print Section—Inspector H. R. Butchers

The past year has been an outstanding one in the history of this Section, as there were received 141,030 finger prints of all categories. This makes a grand total of 920,678 prints since the inception of the Bureau in April, 1910, from which 119,990 identifications have been effected.

Your attention is again directed to the advisability of amending the Naturalization Act so that it would be compulsory for all applicants to submit copies of their finger prints with their applications for Canadian citizenship. Should this Act be amended, it would be possible to produce the applicant's correct criminal history. In many cases no mention is made on the Headquarters file of a previous criminal history, whereas in some cases when the finger prints were received it was proven that the subject possessed a criminal record.

A vivid illustration of this is the case of one Albert Meucci, an enemy alien of Italian birth. This man was fingerprinted and registered as an Enemy Alien, being issued a certificate of naturalization. His prints were subjected to search and identified as being one Ralph Bend who was on February 12, 1916, given 13 months in the U.S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island, for white slavery. Communications from the Department of Immigration and Colonization revealed the information that this man's deportation from the United States to Italy had been ordered about November, 1919. However, he apparently came to Canada as he endeavoured to re-enter the United States in September, 1926, but was rejected. Deportation proceedings were taken and arrangements made for his sailing on the ss. *Montnairn* from Quebec on July 13, 1927. Before he could be taken into custody, he disappeared, and nothing more was heard of him until identified by this Section. It is understood that he was held in favourable esteem by the residents of Bassano, Alberta, where he was domiciled and conducted a tonsorial parlor.

SINGLE FINGER PRINTS

Two selected cases from the Single Print identification record may be of interest.

(a) *Rex vs John Belliveau and George St. Amand*.—During the early morning hours of August 7, 1940, the office of the Hull Electric Railway Company near the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, was entered by forcing a rear window. A weighing machine was smashed. A C.P.R. Signalman called the Ottawa Police Department when he saw two men acting suspiciously in the vicinity of the office. During the course of the investigation, the Police found a finger print of identification value on the window glass. After a long chase two men were arrested—John Belliveau and George St. Amand.

The finger prints of Belliveau, a local criminal, with a past record, were sent together with a photograph of the print on the window to the R.C.M.P. Finger Print Section at Ottawa. The comparison proved that Belliveau was the person who left his identification mark on the glass. Belliveau stoutly denied any knowledge of or participation in this crime.

However, he was brought before the Magistrate, G. E. Strike, of Ottawa, on August 16. An N.C.O. from the Finger Print Section was on hand to give expert testimony. Belliveau changed his plea to that of guilty. He was accordingly sentenced to fifteen months definite and one month indeterminate in the Ontario Reformatory.

The detective in charge of the case was at a loss to understand the reason for Belliveau's sudden change of heart, but on the accused being taken to the cells after his conviction a conversation, which took place between him and his girl friend who had obtained permission to visit the prisoner, explained his action. A summary of this conversation is as follows:—

She—What happened?

He—I pleaded Guilty.

She—Why did you do that—why didn't you do like George.

He—Did you not see the Mounties in Court?

She—The ones in the red coats?

He—Did you see them with a parcel? When you see them in court with a parcel under their arm, you are finished; it doesn't matter if you have a million excuses; that means they have my finger prints!

St. Amand entered a plea of not guilty—there was no finger print evidence against him. He appeared before Magistrate Strike on August 16, and was committed for trial by jury at the next assizes.

(b) *Rex vs Ernest Pilon*.—A residence at Verdun, Quebec, was broken into on July 10, 1937, and various pieces of jewellery were stolen. The thief was apparently partial to fine liquors, because he could not resist the beverages at the scene of this breaking, and as a result left his finger prints on a cocktail shaker. The impressions were photographed by the Verdun City Police, and sent to the Finger Print Section, Ottawa. A search was made but the results were negative, and so the print was filed in the Single Finger Print Branch.

On January 11, 1938, as a daily check was being made with all unidentified prints filed in the scenes of crime sub-collection, the impression found on the cocktail shaker the year before was found to be identical with the left thumb print of F.P.S. No. 159709, Ernest Pilon. Accordingly, a warrant was issued for Pilon. He was later located; the Montreal City Police were holding him on another charge. On June 3, he was convicted of the Montreal offence, and a few days later was found guilty of the Verdun breaking and entering for which a sentence of two years each charge (concurrently) in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was imposed. He was escorted to Hull on February 7, 1939, to stand trial for a breaking, entering and theft committed there in 1937, where an additional sentence of one year was given, to run consecutively to the previous sentences in the Montreal jail.

In the meantime, on May 19, 1938, the Single Finger Print Branch, Ottawa, received various articles from the Cornwall, Ontario, Police Department in connection with a breaking, entering and theft of jewellery. Good finger prints were found on a liquor bottle at the scene of the crime and following a search in the Single Finger Print Collection the right fore and middle finger prints of Ernest Pilon were located. Although Pilon denied having committed the offence, a warrant was issued for his arrest. When he was released from Montreal Jail on October 31, 1940, he was arrested and taken to Cornwall for trial. Photographic enlargements were presented to the court by a finger print expert from Ottawa. On November 21, he was convicted solely on the infallible finger print evidence, by the County Criminal Court, Cornwall, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary.

This case report shows the importance of other police organizations co-operating with the Finger Print Section, Ottawa, for without this and the work of the Section and the Single Finger Print Branch, the Verdun and Cornwall crimes might never have been solved.

3. The Chief Preventive Officer—Inspector J. Healey

The seizures registered during the past year totalled 1,894 as compared with 1,803 for the previous year. Conditions with regard to both smuggling and the manufacture of illicit liquor have been satisfactorily maintained. Seizures have been effected and prosecutions entered wherever circumstances warranted, and the policy of invoking the "conspiracy" clauses of the Criminal Code of Canada to supplement charges under the Customs or Excise Acts, wherever organized groups had united their efforts in defrauding the revenues of the Dominion, has been continued with considerable success.

The smuggling of liquor along the seaboard, as previously stated in this report, was on a very small scale and although several automobiles, loaded with illicit spirits, were seized near the Quebec border, after having been smuggled into Canada from the United States, the traffic in that area did not reach large proportions. There were isolated instances of smuggling of alcohol from the United States in the Windsor-Niagara Falls district, and it is believed that in one instance the liquor was brought across the Niagara River in a rowboat or a motorboat and picked up on the Canadian shore by a waiting truck, which was later seized in Toronto loaded with one hundred gallons of illicit spirits, put up in American four-gallon containers.

A similar traffic, but on a smaller scale, was encountered along the border between New Brunswick and the State of Maine. At no time, however, did it reach heavy proportions.

The smuggling of liquor along the Pacific Coast has been practically non-existent for the past six years, the only seizures of this type to be effected being confined to the occasional few bottles brought in by the crews of ocean-going vessels who fail to declare the goods at Customs.

Smuggling of Pistols.—A number of investigations were conducted under the Customs Act as a result of co-operative work between this Branch and the Firearms Registration Section of the C.I.B., regarding the smuggling of automatic pistols. These weapons have been on the list of "restricted importations" since 1929, and permits to import them are only issued to police personnel, members of military organizations or members of bona fide rifle and revolver clubs. A considerable number of smuggled pistols were seized and forfeited and it is understood that they will be made available to the Department of National Defence.

Conclusion.—It will be noted in reviewing this report that there has been no resumption of large scale liquor smuggling along the Atlantic seaboard and that the volume of smuggling of ordinary merchandise across the International Border has sharply declined. The majority of the seizures reported were effected under the provisions of the Excise Act with regard to the illicit distillation and distribution of spirits produced by such means.

There was a marked decrease in offences involving the illegal disposal of rubbing alcohol by druggists. There were some cases during the preceding year in which rubbing alcohol was disposed of to transients for potable purposes and some fatalities occurred, but the vigorous prosecution of the offenders and the publicity resulting from the accidents referred to, have greatly curtailed this traffic.

It is felt that preventive measures have been well maintained during the year under review, and it is submitted that the Service is well equipped to cope with any new situations which may arise as the result of increased taxation necessitated by the existing war conditions. The question of taxes upon both imported and domestically manufactured goods is the most important factor in directing the trend of activities by the Preventive Service Branch.

Lacolle.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1941—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Saskatchewan—Concluded																												
"F" Division—Conte.										2	1		15	1				19								4	1	
Regina Town Station...																		2										
Rosetown...													1					1										
Rose Valley...												1	1					2										
Rosthern...													1					2										
Saskatoon...										1	2		16	1				22										
Shanawon...													3					3										
Shellbrook...											1		1					2										
Smeaton...													2					2										
Spiritwood...													2					2										
Strasbourg...													2					2										
Sturgis...											1		1					2										
St. Walburg...													1					4										
Swift Current...										2			8					12										
Tisdale...													2					2										
Val Marie...													1					2										
Vonda...												1	1					1										
Wadena...												1	1					2										
Wakaw...													3					3										
Weyburn...											1	1	4	1		1		5										
Wilkie...										1	1		3					9										
Willow Bunch...													1					2										
Wolseley...												1	2					2										
Wood Mountain...													1					1										
Yorkton...										2		2	9	1				2										
Young...										1			1					2										
On Command...										1		2	11					14										
On Leave...													2					2										
Totals...			1	3	5	1	2	5	20	30	29	227	6	6	13	16	358						2	23		122	1	

Alberta—

"K" Division—

Edmonton.....	1	2	3	3	11	15	9	64	11	51	170	22	2	.....
Andrew.....	1					1		1			1	1		.....
Athabasca.....	1							5			6	1		.....
Banff.....	1			1				1			1	1		.....
Barons.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Bashaw.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Bassano.....	1							2			1	1		.....
Beaver Lodge.....	1							6			7	1		.....
Blairmore.....	1			1				1			3	1		.....
Bonnyville.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Bow Island.....	1							1			2	1		.....
Breton.....	1							2			2	1		.....
Brooks.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Cadomin.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Calgary.....	1			1	8	4	3	30	2		45	11	1	.....
Camrose.....	1							2			2	1		.....
Canmore.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Carbon.....	1							1			5	1		.....
Cardston.....	1							3	1		1	1		.....
Clareholm.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Coal Valley.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Cochrane.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Coronation.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Coutis.....	1							2			3	1		.....
Crossfield.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Derwent.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Drumheller.....	1			1				5	1		8	2		.....
Edson.....	1					1		2			3	1		.....
Empress.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Entrance.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Evansburg.....	1							2			1	1		.....
Fairview.....	1							2			2	1		.....
Field, B.C.....	1							1			2	1		.....
Fort Chipewyan.....	1				1			1			2	1		.....
Fort McMurray.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Fort Vermilion.....	1					1		1	1		2	1		.....
Gleichen.....	1							1			5	1		.....
Hanna.....	1							2			3	1		.....
Grande Prairie.....	1				1			2			2	1		.....
Hardisty.....	1							2			2	1		.....
High Prairie.....	1							2			2	1		.....
Hilda.....	1					1		1			1	1		.....
High River.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Innisfail.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Irricana.....	1							1			1	1		.....
Jasper.....	1				1			2			3	1		.....
Lac la Biche.....	1							2			2	1		.....
Lamont.....	1							1			1	1		.....

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1941—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Ast. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Alberta—Continued																												
"K" Division—Continued																												
Leduc.....					1				1	1	2	1	1	14	2			1	22				1				1	
Lethbridge.....																												
Lomond.....																												
MacLeod.....																												
Magrath.....																												
Manyberries.....																												
McLennan.....																												
Medicine Hat.....											1		5			1		7										
Nordegg.....																												
Norikewin.....																												
Olds.....													2					2										
Oyen.....																												
Peace River.....				1					1	1	1	1	7					11										
Picture Butte.....																												
Pincher Creek.....												1				1		3										
Ponoka.....																												
Provost.....																												
Red Deer.....										1																		
Rochfort Bridge.....																												
Rocky Moutain House.....																												
Slave Lake.....																												
St. Paul.....											1		2					3										
Smokey Lake.....																												
Spirit River.....																												
Stettler.....													2					2										
Stony Plain.....																												
Strathmore.....												1																
Taber.....																												
Thorhild.....																												
Tofield.....													2															
Trochu.....																												
Turner Valley.....												1																

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1941—Concluded

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Ast. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Burgcons	Staff-Sergeants	Bergeants	Corporals	Lance-Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Pack Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>North West Territories—</i>																												
<i>"G" Division—Concl.</i>																												
Good Hope.....													1			1		2						6				
Lake Harbour.....													2					3					20					
Norman.....											1		1			1		3					12					
Pangnirtung.....												1						2					11					
Pond Inlet.....													2			2		4					29					
Providence.....													1					2					8					
Rae.....													1					2					10					
Reliance.....													1			1		3					14					
Resolution.....											1		1			1		3					13					
Simpson.....												1	1			1		3					12					
Schooner "St. Rock"										1		1	1					8					6					
Yellowknife River.....												1	2					3										
Totals.....					3				1	5	3	7	34			19		72					218					
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																												
<i>"G" Division—</i>																												
Dawson.....					1					1	1	1	5			3		12								1	1	
Granville.....																		1										
Mayo.....												1						1										
Old Crow.....											1					1		2					6					
Selkirk.....																		1										
Teslin.....													1					1										
Whitehorse.....													2					3										
Totals.....					1					1	2	5	8			4		21					6			1	1	

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

"L" Division, P.E.I.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	23	5	3	3	35	1	1	14	2										
"H" Division, N.S.....	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	12	17	18	155	5	1	110	1	1	77	7										
"J" Division, N.B.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	15	11	94	1	1	3	98	1	53	1										
"C" Division, P.Q.....	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	11	9	16	139	1	1	6	387	1	59	2										
"A" Division, Ont.....	1	2	3	1	1	20	37	51	52	224	22	1	15	190	614	15	15	5										
"N" Division, Ont.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	3	35	1	7	191	48	2	50	1	3										
"O" Division, Ont.....	1	4	1	1	1	3	11	11	11	128	1	6	194	372	4	39	1	3										
"D" Division, Man.....	1	3	1	1	1	4	17	20	21	193	8	10	11	292	2	81	2	3										
"Depot" Division, Sask.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	18	12	182	67	20	20	311	74	4	2	1										
"F" Division, Sask.....	1	3	1	1	1	5	20	30	29	227	6	13	16	358	2	122	1	1										
"K" Division, Alta.....	1	3	1	1	1	5	24	29	27	247	10	19	51	422	1	107	3	1										
"E" Division, B.C.....	1	3	1	1	1	2	6	11	7	86	1	10	175	302	1	24	1	1										
"C" Division— N.W. Territories.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	5	3	7	34	19	19	72	218	1	1	1	1										
Yukon Territory.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	8	4	4	21	6	1	1	1	1										
On leave— Provost Co., C.A.A.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	5	143	1	1	1	159	6	1	1	1	1										
R.C.A.F.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1										
Totals.....	1	2	8	20	53	2	12	1	56	172	228	226	2,015	134	1	136	1,232	4,299	122	4	1	127	18	276	1	599	19	21

DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MARCH 31, 1941

Headquarters Staff.....	1	2	3	4	10	2	15	18	23	28	105	9	9	229	1	1	14	2										
Prince Edward Island.....					1	1	1	2	2	2	23	5	3	34			77	1										
Nova Scotia.....				1	4	1	4	12	17	18	153	5	1	110			77	1										
New Brunswick.....					1	1	3	10	15	8	91	1	3	98			53	1										
Quebec.....				1	4		2	11	9	14	140	4	6	387			59	2										
Ontario.....				1	7	1	11	36	45	46	370	24	21	384	48	2	61	5										
Manitoba.....				1	3		4	16	17	19	190	8	8	11	281	10	77	2										
Saskatchewan.....			1	3	7	1	9	28	45	42	431	70	1	33	16	2	126	3										
Alberta.....			2	3	6		5	24	28	26	242	11	19	51	416	2	107	3										
British Columbia.....			1	1	3		2	6	11	7	86	2	10	175	304	1	24	1										
North West Territories.....					2		2	4	3	6	33		19	67	218													
Yukon Territory.....					1			1	2	5	8		4	21	6		1											
On Leave—																												
Provost Co., C.A.A.....				1				2	8	5	143			159														
R.C.A.F.....					1			2	3					6														
Totals.....	1	2	8	20	53	2	12	1	56	172	228	226	2,015	134	1	136	1,232	4,299	122	4	1	127	18	276	1	599	19	21

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC.,
FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

1. RECAPITULATION of the Disposition of all Offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>											
British Columbia.....		329	25	1,627	1	10	431	27	13	905	3,368
Alberta.....	10	469	856	4,914	2	125	1,647	90	.....	739	8,852
Saskatchewan.....	94	1,223	263	5,134	.....	210	835	41	52	592	8,444
Manitoba.....	19	339	55	1,510	2	113	871	68	17	171	3,165
Ontario.....	1	840	1,191	5,167	4	82	1,197	82	18	821	9,403
Quebec.....		2,273	82	2,557	1	27	478	38	25	417	5,898
New Brunswick.....		105	39	1,155	2	6	144	4	.....	130	1,585
Nova Scotia.....		141	11	185	.....	6	169	9	38	1,503	2,062
Prince Edward Island.....	10	247	16	116	.....	5	84	11	5	15	509
N.W.T. and Yukon.....		5	9	136	.....	12	155	15	.....	191	523
Total.....	134	5,971	2,547	22,501	12	596	6,011	385	168	5,484	43,809
<i>Criminal Code—</i>											
British Columbia.....		4	5	19	.....		8	2	3	2	43
Alberta.....	70	93	1,095	604	40	319	2,820	446	88	370	5,945
Saskatchewan.....	415	368	1,100	678	20	361	2,177	292	20	362	5,793
Manitoba.....	85	177	446	268	13	259	1,466	235	49	254	3,252
Ontario.....		26	64	94	.....	27	101	40	5	39	396
Quebec.....		2	3	41	1	1	78	9	7	13	155
New Brunswick.....	238	69	328	214	11	102	974	97	13	111	2,157
Nova Scotia.....	70	29	155	411	13	41	923	210	49	106	2,007
Prince Edward Island.....	24	10	96	123	1	9	144	14	12	16	449
N.W.T. and Yukon.....		6	15	62	6	10	89	16	2	50	256
Total.....	902	784	3,307	2,514	105	1,129	8,780	1,361	248	1,323	20,453
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>											
Alberta.....	2	4	2	88	2	129	5,278	206	.....	66	5,777
Saskatchewan.....	47	185	64	452	7	84	2,731	112	16	112	3,810
Manitoba.....	8	64	4	1,144	45	119	2,428	65	.....	65	3,942
Ontario.....							3				3
Quebec.....							2				2
New Brunswick.....	4	1,320	32	415	10	57	1,673	15	21	126	3,673
Nova Scotia.....	1	5,422	3	1,240	20	27	2,858	95	1,046	77	10,789
Prince Edward Island.....	2	910	52	221	.....	6	361	12	5	35	1,604
N.W.T. and Yukon.....							9				9
Total.....	64	7,905	157	3,560	84	422	15,343	505	1,088	481	29,609

2. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941.

Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Sail Under Investigation	Distribution by Provinces								Total	
										British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	North West Territories and Yukon
Aeronautics Act.....			3			1		1	4					2	2				4
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....		1				1			2		1				1	1			4
Canada Shipping Act.....			8			2		3	13		1				5	3			13
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....	16		102		201	133	7	52	133	644	222	365	57				3		644
Combines Investigation Act.....	1		1							2		1			1				2
Customs Act.....	265	48	906		1	201	4	15	189	1,629	295	72	76	59	397	320	188	26	1,629
Dominion Elections Act.....			1			1	2			4		1				1			4
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....																			
Excise Act.....			1	1	4	138	4		1	149	4	69		76	597	1,208	45	261	149
Explosives Act.....	3,031	55	391	2	99	1,012	62	53	146	4,851	265	501	1,238	382	12	148	20	354	4,851
Federal District Commission.....		1	154			10			19	184		2	1		155	2			184
Feeding Stuffs Act.....			1	1	2	151	3			157									157
Fisheries Act.....					1	72	7		1	81		69		8		1	3		81
Food and Drugs Act.....					1	1			1	2				1			1		2
Immigration Act.....			18		1	3				22	15	1		3	1		2		22
Income War Tax Act.....			1							4		3		1					4
Indian Act.....	45	20	79	4	27	1,419	43	1	31	1,669	200	399	150	146	400	145	85	55	1,669
Insurance Act.....								1		1				1					1
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	120	9	5	111	42	859	37	2	46	1,231		471	260	465	3		29	3	1,231
Leprosy Act.....			1							16				1			1		16
Livestock Pedigree Act.....			1		1	14				157		48	41	63	15	1			157
Lord's Day Act.....	4	7	60		20	53	5		2								1		1
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....						1													
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....			63		16	36	1		6	126	18	3	1	4	14	30	9	11	126
Militia Act.....										7		7							7
National Resources Mobilization Act.....	1	23	21	277	7	269	11	1	57	667	22	114	154	56	141	134	31	6	667
Naturalization Act.....			1						1	2					2				2
Northwest Game Act.....	2		27		6	24	5		17	83									83
Northwest Territories Act.....			18		1	50	6		6	82									82
Official Secrets Act.....			1												1				1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....																			
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	17	65	280		33	176	23	30	71	695	155	46	29	34	333	73	9	16	695
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....						2				4				4					4

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Provisions of Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941—*Concluded*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches, Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department (Concerned.	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Distribution by Provinces										Total
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	North West Territories and Yukon	
Post Office Act.....						1	1				2							1		2	
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.....							1				1									2	
Radiotelegraph Act.....				5			10				15							2		1	
Railway Act.....			4	3			107			1	112									2	
Special War Revenue Act.....		2		1							5	61								9	
Statistics Act.....				3		1	5				7	2								10	
Ticket of Leave Act.....				79		1	5				2	2								1	
Tobacco Restraining Act.....			2				3			6	87									26	
Transport, Department of, Act Canal Regulations.....							3				3	1								3	
Vehicular Traffic or Dominion Property Act.....				2			1				3									3	
War Measures Act*.....	92,551	2,316		19,885	5	131	1,228	158	124,726	31,021	2,389	6,761	6,097	1,780	9,403	3,771	1,189	1,468	82	207	
War Charities Act.....				3							3		1		2					1	
Weights and Measures Act.....							1		1		1			1						1	
Yukon Medical Ordinance.....								1	1		1									1	
Yukon Act.....				5			3	1	1		9									1	
Yukon Game Ordinance.....				1			5		1		29									9	
Yukon Liquor Ordinance.....		2		1		1	6	3		20										29	
Yukon Insanity Ordinance.....				5							5									10	
Yukon Placer Mining Act.....										1	1									5	
Total.....	134 5,971	2,547	22501	12	596 6,011	385	168 5,484	43,809	3,368	8,852	8,444	3,165	9,403	5,898	1,585	2,062	509	523 43,809			

* The conditions indicated here are abnormal and many of the infractions discovered did not result in prosecutions by the Force, but the cases, with full particulars, were handed over to the respective departments concerned.

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from April 1, 1940,
to March 31, 1941

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches. (Complaint Unfounded)	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned.	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces								Total		
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon
Offences against Public Order, external and internal (73-141) Part 2—																						
Affrays and Duels.....						3	38	15		1	57	22		35								57
Explosive Substances.....							1				1	1										1
Explosives.....						3	4	10			17	10	2	3		1						17
Forcible Entry.....																						
Information illegally obtained and communicated.....		1		31						15	47	1				6	29		10	1	47	
Offensive Weapons.....	2	16	14	200		27	497	16		10	782	385	249	42	9		27	59	4	7	782	
Treason.....				2			1	2	1	1	7		2		2			1			7	
Unlawful Assemblies and Riots (Charges).....						1	4	9	1		15					6	9				15	
Unlawful Drilling.....		1									1			1							1	
Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196) Part 4—																						
Corruption and Disobedience.....				2			3			1	6		3	2			1				6	
Escapes and Rescues.....	1			5	1	1	26	1		2	37	1	6	2	6	1	12	8			37	
Misleading Justice.....	1	4	5	7		9	36	15	6	9	92	5	18	39	8	2	2	7	10		92	
Obstructing Peace Officer or his Aid.....	1	2			1	14	143	14	1	3	180	38	52	22	12	11	25	15	2	3	180	
Pretending to be a Peace Officer.....		1	3	3			14	1	1	2	25	2		1	15	2	3				25	
Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Conveniences (197-239) Part 5—																						
Disorderly Houses.....	2	11	5	12	1	7	139	6	1	6	190	68	97	7			4	10	1	3	190	
Morality.....	3	9	13	17	4	10	58	9	4	16	143	48	54	16	1		8	9		7	143	
Nuisances.....	3		4	2			3			1	13		5	3			5				13	
Religion.....							31	1			33		6				3	22	2		33	
Vagrancy.....	18	8	9	9		61	781	77	10	3	976	390	390	38	4	3	108	69	50	15	976	
Disorderly Conduct.....	2	10	2	2	1	12	237	17	1	2	286			109	2	1	179	56		39	286	

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1940,
to March 31, 1941—Continued

	(Complaint Declined to Prosecute)	Negative Searches (Complaint Unfounded)	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned.	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Distribution by Provinces								Total		
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon
Offences against the person and Reputation (240-334) Part 6—																					
Abduction.....		3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	9	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Abortion.....		2	1	2	2	3	6	1	1	15	.....	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Assault Aggravated.....				1		10	10	4	4	20	.....	8	.....	1	3	.....	2	6	.....	.....	20
Assault Common.....	55	11	9	10	4	242	1,236	374	4	10	.....	590	654	315	2	.....	186	162	32	14	1,955
Assault Indecent.....	12	7	1	1	.....	12	58	18	1	6	.....	19	58	13	.....	.....	15	16	.....	.....	122
Kidnaping.....						.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.....	4	1	1	6	2	35	217	63	4	5	.....	93	77	80	.....	1	39	43	8	2	338
Assault on Wife, or other Female.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	33	2	.....	4	.....	17	.....	13	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	48
Bodily injuries, acts and Omissions.....	8	11	11	9	.....	12	77	10	.....	6	.....	41	49	17	.....	.....	22	13	2	.....	144
Driving whilst Intoxicated.....	3	.....	.....	8	.....	7	302	26	4	1	.....	353	25	53	38	4	84	127	22	.....	353
Failure to stop after Accident.....	1	1	17	8	.....	4	85	9	1	3	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	38	8	.....	129
Failure to stop after Accident.....	1	1	17	8	.....	4	85	9	1	3	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	38	8	.....	129
Furious Driving.....	5	6	6	6	1	18	566	42	2	7	.....	381	88	16	2	.....	96	50	26	.....	659
Taking Motor Car Unlawfully.....	1	2	1	4	.....	4	48	3	.....	2	.....	23	.....	21	1	.....	4	8	3	1	61
Defamatory Libel.....	6	3	8	4	.....	1	1	3	1	2	.....	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Non-Support.....	17	20	12	29	11	46	65	27	1	28	.....	98	66	43	.....	.....	32	4	11	2	256
Murder—Attempted.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Attempted to wound.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4
Manslaughter.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	7	6	15	4	1	.....	8	6	4	.....	.....	1	14	1	.....	34
Murder.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	7	4	2	6	.....	34	6	13	5	.....	3	6	.....	.....	34
Threatening letters and Threats.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Accidental Deaths—Auto.....	.....	8	142	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	48	.....	43	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	159
Accidental Deaths.....	.....	8	1,226	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	369	453	140	.....	.....	63	188	.....	54	1,268
Deaths—Railway Accident.....	.....	.....	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	24
Neglect at child birth and Concealing dead body.....	.....	5	3	1	.....	2	7	.....	.....	1	.....	3	11	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	19
Bigamy.....	.....	3	1	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....	8	6	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	24
Suicide.....	.....	.....	3	152	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	77	.....	31	.....	.....	12	12	27	4	163
Attempted Suicide.....	.....	.....	25	5	.....	.....	16	1	.....	2	.....	9	26	11	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	53
Carnal Knowledge and Rape.....	3	7	6	13	40	19	3	.....	.....	9	.....	23	34	18	.....	.....	14	17	2	1	109

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition Made of All Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941—*Concluded.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned.	Warrant Inexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total	Distribution by Provinces										Total
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon	
Attempts, Conspiracies, accessories (470-575) Part 10.....	.....	1	13	7	.....	24	174	24	27	4	274	.....	8	38	118	33	28	13	36	.....	.....	274
Procedure on appearance of Accused (668-704) Part 14.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Surety to keep the Peace.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	8	34	13	.....	1	61	.....	27	.....	29	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	61
Punishments, fines, costs and restitution (1026-1085) Part 20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14
Common Law.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	13	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13
Total.....	902	784	3,307	2,514	105	1,129	8,780	1,361	248	1,323	20,453	43	5,945	5,793	3,252	396	155	2,157	2,007	449	256	20,453

4. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act.....							1				1
Amusement Tax Act.....							2				2
Auctioneers and Peddlers Act.....							2				2
Billiard Room Act.....							4	2			6
Boilers Act.....						2	4	1			7
Brand Act.....							3				3
Child Welfare Act.....				2		2	105	1			110
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....						2	16	1			19
Chiropractic Act.....							2				2
Coal Miners Wages Security Act.....						1					1
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....							3				3
Domestic Animals Act.....			1	1		7	41	4			54
Domestic Relations Act.....							3	1			4
Election Act.....							1				1
Extra Judicial Seizures Act..								1			1
Game Act.....			1	11		10	210	24		21	277
Hours of Work Act.....							1				1
Income Tax Act.....							2			1	3
Insurance Act.....							2			2	4
Irrigation Districts.....							5				5
Legal Profession Act.....							1				1
Liquor Act.....				14	1	11	671	30		9	736
Live Stock & Livestock Products Act.....					2		5				7
Masters and Servants Act...				5		48	159	34		4	250
Medical Profession Act.....							2				2
Mental Diseases Act.....				5		3	179	9		1	197
Mines Act.....							7			1	8
Minimum Wage Act.....							3			1	4
Noxious Weeds Act.....				2		3	46				51
Pharmaceutical Association..				1			1	1			3
Prairie Fires Act.....	1					1	59	8			69
Public Health Act.....				1		1	18	1			21
Public Highways Act.....						4	213	6			223
Public Utilities.....							6				6
Public Service Vehicles Act..		4		14		6	1,207	27		12	1,270
Public Works Act.....							7	1			8
Relief and Public Welfare Act				1			2	4			7
School Attendance Act.....							13				13
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				2			2			1	5
Small Debts Act.....						1				1	2
Stallion Enrolment Act.....				2		2	22	2			28
Slot Machine Act.....							6				6
Stock Inspection Act.....				1			37				38
Tax Recovery Act.....	1					1	1				2
Theatres Act.....						1	4				5
Threshers Lien Act.....				1			5				6
Trades and Business Act.....						1	22			1	24
Tradesmen's Qualification Act.....							3				3
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....				23	1	23	2,166	48		11	2,272
Veterinary Act.....							1				1
Vital Statistics Act.....							2				2
Municipal Laws.....							1				1
Total.....	2	4	2	88	2	129	5,278	206		66	5,777

4. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941.—*Continued.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animals Protection Act.....	2	1	2				4	1			10
Auctioneers Act.....		1				1	3				5
Book Agents Act.....		1		3							4
Cemetery Act.....		1									1
Child Welfare Act.....	4	1	1	11	2	9	14	7	13	17	79
Crop Payments Act.....										1	1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....				1		2	8	2		2	15
Drugless Practitioners Act..				1							1
Education Tax Act.....				22		1	1			7	31
Fisheries Act.....				4			10				14
Fuel Petroleum Act.....		12		1		3	44			2	62
Fur Act.....		20	6	30		2	49	2	1	18	128
Game Act.....	1	10	4	16		1	21	7		2	62
Hawkers and Peddlers Act..	1	16	2	26		2	62			5	114
Highways and Transportation Act.....	1	2		4		1	38				46
Horse Breeders Act.....	2	3					4				9
Injured Animals Act.....		1	2	13						3	19
Liquor Act.....	4	52	18	167	2	18	561	32	2	29	885
Live Stock and Livestock Products Act.....		2		4			5	1			12
Marriage Act.....		1		1							2
Master and Servants Act.....			1	4		6	25	8		3	47
Medical Professions Act.....	3			1	1		1	2			8
Mental Hygiene Act.....	3	19	1	28		7	149	10		1	218
Municipal Medical Hospital Services Act.....					1		1				2
Open Wells Act.....	4	1		1		2	5	1			14
Parents Maintenance Act....		1				3					4
Pharmacy Act.....										1	1
Prairies and Forest Fires Act.	12	5	9	27		4	35	5			97
Public Health Act.....				4			5	1			10
Pure Bred Sires Act.....		2				1	8				11
Rural Municipality Act.....	1			5		1	3			10	20
Slot Machine Act.....				1							1
School Act.....		1		2				1			4
School Attendance Act.....				2			2	1			5
Steam Boilers Act.....										1	1
Stray Animals Act.....	4	1	2	5		5	32	8			57
Theatre and Cinematographs Act.....		3		20			8			1	32
Vehicles Act.....	5	26	10	46	1	13	1,604	21		8	1,734
Venereal Diseases Act.....				2							2
Veterinary Association Act..		1								1	3
Vital Statistics.....			6			1					7
Water Rights Act.....		1									1
Municipal Laws.....							29	2			31
Total.....	47	185	64	452	7	84	2,731	112	16	112	3,810
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Act.....		1		9		1	3				14
Animal Husbandry Act.....	2	2		4		4	47	4			63
Builders and Workmen Act..	1										1
Cemeteries Act.....										1	1
Child Welfare Act.....		1		11			1			1	13
Coroners Act.....							3				3
Crown Lands Act.....							3	1			4
Fires Prevention Act.....	2	1	1	7			14	2			27
Game and Fisheries Act.....		9		21			42			8	80
Gasoline Tax Act.....			1	1							2

4. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941.—Continued.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Manitoba—Concluded</i>											
Government Liquor Control Act.....		33	1	67	5	12	286	10		20	434
Highway Traffic Act.....	1	13	1	992	40	86	1,771	31		27	2,962
Insurance Act.....							1				1
Law Society Act.....										1	1
Live Stock and Livestock Produce Act.....							2				2
Medical Act.....		1		1							2
Mental Deficiency.....							1				1
Mental Diseases Act.....		2		13			110	1			126
Petty Trespass Act.....	1	1		2		1	6	5			16
Public Health Act.....				7			5			3	15
Public School Act.....							3			1	4
School Attendance Act.....				1			11	1			13
Slot Machine Act.....							3				3
Small Debt Recovery.....				1							1
Transient Traders Act.....							6	1			7
Veterinary Association Act.....							2				2
Vital Statistics Act.....							2				2
Wages Recovery Act.....		1		5		10	42	5		1	64
Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.....	1			2		5	12	3		2	25
Municipal Laws.....							52	1			53
Total.....	8	64	4	1,144	45	119	2,428	65		65	3,942
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Female Refugees Act.....							1				1
Highway Traffic Act.....							2				2
Total.....							3				3
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Game Act.....							2				2
Total.....							2				2
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Childrens Protection Act....				2			2	1			5
Dairy Products Act.....		7		11			2			1	21
Deserted Wives and Childrens Act.....				1		1	1				3
Forest Fires Act.....		1	1	5			9				16
Game Act.....		4	1	19	2		15	1		2	44
Highway Act.....			1	14			13		1		29
Illegitimate Childrens Act.....			2	4	2	7	16	1	1	5	38
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....	1	1,307	21	257	3	17	613	6	16	100	2,341
Medical Act.....				3							3
Motor Carriers Act.....				5			2				8
Motor Vehicles Act.....	2	1	2	43	3	11	996	6	3	14	1,081
Public Health Act.....				1							1
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				1							1
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....	1		2	1							4
Slot Machine Act.....							4			1	5
Support of Poor Act.....				1							1
Theatres and Cinematograph Tobacco Tax Act.....				9							9
Tobacco Tax Act.....				35		21				2	58
Transient Photographers Act.....			1							1	2
Veterinary Surgeons Act.....				1							1
Municipal Authorities Act.....				2							2
Total.....	4	1,320	32	415	10	57	1,673	15	21	126	3,673

4. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1940, to March, 31, 1941.—*Concluded.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				1							1
Children's Protection Act....				1			4	1			5
Gasolene Tax Act.....						1	2				4
Lands and Forests Act.....				28	2	8	85	13	1,009	1	1,146
Mines Act.....							49		1		50
Motor Carriers Act.....				3			2				5
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1		1	834	4	4	1,267	14	14	27	2,166
Natural Products Act.....				4			9	1			14
Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act.....		5,422	2	361	14	13	1,407	65	22	45	7,351
Public Health Act.....				1							1
Public Highway Act.....				4			24	1			29
Securities Act.....				1		1	9				11
Slot Machine Act.....				2						4	6
Total.....	1	5,422	3	1,240	20	27	2,858	95	1,046	77	10,789
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Children's Act.....				1						1	2
Dog Act.....			1	55						1	57
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....			1	3							4
Game Act.....			1	8		1					10
Highway Traffic Act.....	1	1	2	20		2	130	5		1	162
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....				43							43
Peddlers Act.....			2	2			1				3
Prohibition Act.....	1	909	47	81		3	228	6	5	31	1,311
Public Health Act.....										1	1
Public Vehicles Act.....							2	1			3
Slot Machine Act.....				8							8
Total.....	2	910	52	221		6	361	12	5	35	1,604
<i>N.W.T. and Yukon Territory—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							9				9
Total.....							9				9

5. SEIZURES under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941

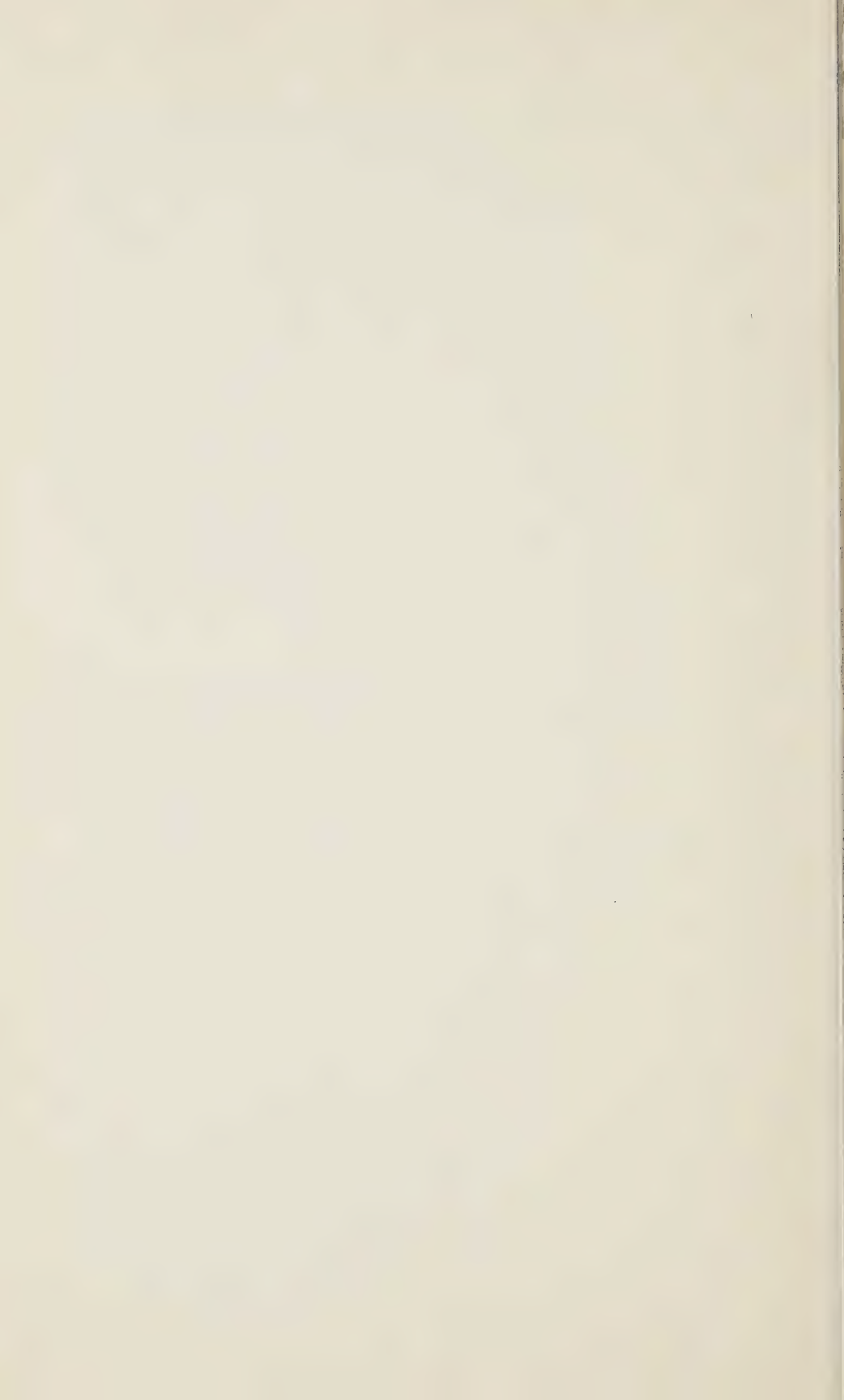
Drugs	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Drachms	Capsule	Tablets	Paraphernalia, etc.	
Opium.....	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	295	.....	.....	.....	Opium Pipes.....	3
Opium Dross.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	Opium Pipe Bowls.....	2
Opium Tincture.....	.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	Opium Pipe Stems.....	8
Opium Water.....	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1	.....	.....	Opium Lamps.....	36
Opium Poppy Heads.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Opium Needles.....	9
Morphine.....	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	7	.....	.....	671	Opium Scrapers.....	6
Heroin.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	301	.....	16	1,293	Opium Scales.....	2
Cocaine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	566	Hypodermic Syringes....	20
Codeine.....	.....	.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	36	241	" Needles.....	113
Marihuana.....	5	Seed	160	Cigarettes	.....	.....	Improvised Syringes....	59
Substance held out to be narcotic.	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	5	4	Automobiles (used in transporting).....	3
							Miscellaneous Articles....	57

6. SUMMARY of Fines Imposed in Group 1 Cases from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941.

British Columbia	\$ 26,703.00
Alberta	91,994.00
Saskatchewan	101,431.75
Manitoba.....	57,497.67
Ontario	83,002.57
Quebec	57,072.00
New Brunswick	80,768.23
Nova Scotia.....	104,459.25
Prince Edward Island	20,663.65
Northwest Territories and Yukon	4,043.00
Total	<u>\$627,635.12</u>







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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1942

TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER
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1942

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C.,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Governor General and Com-
mander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31st, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

September 1st, 1942.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, Ottawa, May 1, 1942.

To the Hon. LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, K.C., M.P., *Minister of Justice*
(Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police), Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1942.

The form of the Report is the same as that submitted last year and, in view of the need for economy, the appendix to the Report has again been confined to the usual statistics. The detailed Annual Reports of the Officers Commanding the various Divisions throughout the Force are available at this Headquarters if they should be required.

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

No amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act were made during the past year, in fact none have been made since the passing of Chapter 39 of the 1940 Statutes, but it is believed that next year it may be necessary to ask Parliament to make a few amendments.

2. Agreements With the Provinces

During the year under review, a new agreement was entered into with the Province of New Brunswick for a period of seven years from April 1, 1942. This was a most satisfactory decision on the part of the Province as it enables this Force to give a much more efficient and economical service than is possible with short-term agreements.

The agreement with the Province of Manitoba for a period of ten years from the 2nd April, 1940, and which I referred to in my last Annual Report, was also most gratifying and I hope that other Provinces will follow suit when existing agreements expire.

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the Attorneys-General of the respective provinces in which this Force serves (six in number), during the period under review.

Agreements for the Policing of Towns and Cities.—As reported last year, arising out of our agreements with the six provinces above mentioned have come several tripartite agreements for this Force to police certain cities, towns and municipalities.

Our policy is to refuse to undertake this work where the Attorney-General is unable or unwilling to have the province become a party to the agreement. Furthermore, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act definitely stipulates that, in so far as agreements with municipalities are concerned, the prior approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council must be secured.

We continue to receive requests for police service from towns and municipalities located in provinces other than those in which we enforce provincial laws as well as the six provinces previously mentioned.

At the present time, we have agreements for policing the following cities, towns and municipalities:—

Nova Scotia—

Pictou Twelve months from November 1, 1941.

Manitoba—

Flin Flon Present agreement from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1945.
Dauphin January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1946.
Selkirk January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1946.

Saskatchewan—

Melville August 16, 1937, to July 31, 1942.
Humboldt May 1, 1941, to May 31, 1943.
Yorkton September 1, 1941, to May 31, 1943.
Biggar April 1, 1942, to May 31, 1943.
Assiniboia December 1, 1941, to May 31, 1943.
Kindersley December 1, 1941, to May 31, 1943.
Melfort March 1, 1942, to May 31, 1943.
Herbert January 15, 1942, to May 31, 1943.

Other towns and municipalities have opened negotiations or have asked for information regarding terms and conditions.

3. The Force at Large

The past year has been one in which the Force has performed the largest amount of work in its history.

Our strength has been taxed to the limit and I have recently been obliged to inform you that it is impossible to take on any additional duties without largely increasing our personnel.

With the entry of Japan into the war on the side of the Axis on the 7th December, 1941, an already difficult situation became almost desperate, but the Force has held on grimly to its task and, while the pressure has lessened somewhat at the time of writing this report, nevertheless, we are badly in need of trained help.

On June 22nd, 1941, Germany made an unprovoked attack upon Russia. This is another great change which has taken place in the number of combatants in the present war. Fortunately, this did not add to our duties.

Hardly a month goes by without some new Governmental Regulation being enacted which requires additional services from this Force, and our experience for months has been to finish one urgent matter only to be confronted with another equally important and urgent.

The usual work of the Force throughout the country, the enforcement of the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes in six provinces, has been maintained in spite of great difficulties, but of course, as already intimated, it has meant extremely heavy demands upon trained and untrained personnel, who, I am glad to report, have risen to the occasion in a most praiseworthy manner.

I shall refer in greater detail to the increase in the strength of the Force under Section 3. As a matter of policy, we have refrained ever since the outbreak of war from competing with the Canadian Active Service Forces in securing recruits, and in so doing it is obvious that we must continue to experience difficulty in obtaining desirable recruits.

We still have a large number of Special Constable Guards to assist in Guarding important Government-owned utilities, and our "Reserve" strength has grown a little during the past 12 months.

Release of uniformed members of the Force from office work.—We have continued to extend our policy of releasing all uniformed personnel from clerical and similar duties and to replace them by female clerks, stenographers, and typists furnished through the Civil Service Commission, etc., in order that we may have as many uniformed and trained men available for police duties outside as may be possible.

Wherever possible, we are employing the services of girls. For example, we now have a number of female Civil Servants employed in classifying Finger Prints in the Finger Print Section, and we are extending the process there and elsewhere.

Headquarters.—During the past 12 months, it has been necessary to increase existing branches and to create several new sections at this Headquarters in order to cope with the work. We still require greater space and if we are to complete work already begun, our needs in that respect must be met.

Motor Transport.—The new regulations regarding transport and gasoline will not affect us as seriously as it first appeared, but it is obvious that the situation will become more and more difficult as the war goes on.

Canadian Police Colleges.—In spite of very heavy duties, we have been able to hold three courses of instruction at the Colleges at Regina, Sask., and Rockliffe, Ont., during the past year, and the facilities available there are being utilized more and more by City and Town Police Forces who are free to send selected personnel to these points for training at stated intervals. The colleges are now a recognized institution in police circles throughout the country.

Small Reserve Strength.—I am also pleased to be able to report that we have managed to retain a small reserve in strength to be utilized in cases of emergency or serious trouble.

4. New Duties

In my last report, I mentioned that there was no Officer Commanding in the Force who had not been deluged with increased duties and responsibilities largely as a result of the war and at that time I did not imagine the process of expansion in this regard could proceed much further.

However, during the past twelve months many urgent and important duties have been thrust upon the Force and these have been handled with commendable zeal, but I shall only be able to give here a bare outline of the more important ones.

Japan enters the War.—On the 7th December, 1941, Japan joined the Axis, increasing our duties and responsibilities to a very considerable extent. The task of the Government to remove Japanese from the British Columbia coastal area will also add to our responsibilities. The seizing of their cars, cameras, radios, etc., will also entail much detailed application by this Force.

Enemy Alien Registration.—On account of the entry into the war by Japan, Finland, Hungary and Roumania, much extra work devolved upon this Branch, as all those Nationals residing in Canada are required to register, and those of Germany and Italy as well as certain British Subjects whose naturalization took place after September 1, 1922, and whose former nationality was German, Italian, Austrian, or Japanese. There are now approximately 100,000 aliens registering as compared with 82,500 last year.

The Defence of Canada Regulations, of course, are being continually amended with the result that we usually have to assist in enforcing such amendments in one way or another. This adds materially to our work.

The Regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and also of the *Department of Munitions and Supply* are so numerous and the range of subjects dealt with so vast that amendments, of necessity, are many and frequent and similarly these usually require an enlargement in the duties of the Force.—At all events, this has been our experience during the past twelve months. The increase in the number of files dealing with the conservation of gasoline, rubber and foodstuffs is an indication of how these regulations affect us.

Investigations for these Departments may relate to a breach of the regulations in connection with the manufacture of clothing, the contravention of the orders against hoarding or the illegal sale of gasoline and so forth.

To give some idea as to how our duties increase with almost every Order in Council passed, it is only necessary to quote one instance. As soon as the wool conservation order was issued the Board administering it requested this Force to check all wool-buyers' licences and to prosecute those found not to be in possession of a licence.

The War Resources Mobilization Regulations and the *National War Services Regulations* continue to draw increased attention from this Force and the volume of work carried out during the past year under these headings was very heavy and was a considerable increase over the previous year.

The Intelligence Section at this Headquarters is still working at very high pressure and to give some idea of the large expanse of work undertaken by this Section, it may be of interest to quote *war contracts*. At first glance such a subject would not appear to have any bearing upon our work, or the work of the Intelligence Section, but when new factories are given war contracts we are usually requested to make a survey of the factory from the security point of view, but this of course is by no means the end of the task.

The Firearms Registration Section is now combined with the Preventive Service, and we have now registered 1,447,065 rifles and shotguns, an increase of 136,747 during the past year.

It is surprising to note that over half a million .22 calibre rifles are now registered, the majority of which bear no serial number, making identification difficult.

A total of 14,180 non-resident weapon permits were issued compared with 9,000 during the previous year. A Hollerith card system has been completed in this Section.

The Fingerprint Section.—The report of the Officer in charge of this Section reveals that 250,825 sets of fingerprints were received during the past year, an increase of 109,795 over the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of criminal prints received during the year.

A total of 112,070 fingerprints of personnel engaged in war industries were received and of these 5,595 were identified as having criminal records, and 245 were identified as enemy aliens.

Owing to the large increase in work in this Section, it was necessary to employ female clerks to assist. The experiment has proved quite satisfactory.

Hollerith Sorting machines have also been installed.

Photographic Section.—Some research has been undertaken in this Section regarding natural colour stereoscopic photography which it is hoped will be brought to further development in aid of our work. The demands upon this Section are still very heavy.

Security Control Officer for the Port of Halifax.—By Order in Council of the 20th August, 1941, a Security Control Officer for the Port of Halifax, who was to be a commissioned officer of the R.C.M. Police, was authorized by the Government on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and concurred

in by the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of National Defence for Air, the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, the Minister of National Revenue, and the Minister of Transport, and by virtue of the War Measures Act.

The Officer selected to this position by me was Superintendent A. N. Eames, who is supervising the co-ordination of all security control measures taken to protect the Port of Halifax other than those which concern the internal security of His Majesty's Forces.

By the above mentioned Order in Council, the Security Control Officer was directed, three months after the coming into force of the Order, to prepare a report to be submitted to the Governor in Council on the advisability, or otherwise, of declaring Halifax a protected area within the meaning of the Defence of Canada Regulations. This report has been submitted. Due to this new duty, Superintendent Eames has not been available for his usual duties as Officer Commanding at Halifax, and the services of others of our personnel have been utilized in this work.

Air Raid Precautions.—As indicated in my last report we have given this matter closer attention, and in some provinces members of the Force have been loaned to act as Air Raid Precaution Co-ordinators.

The foregoing only gives an indication of the increases in work and responsibilities in general terms during the past twelve months, as a result of the war, but it does not take into consideration that in some instances investigations regarding suspected sabotage have increased 200 per cent. Furthermore, there are numerous other duties such as the search for deserters from the Armed Forces, the heavy work involved in the supervision and protection of canals and many other similar duties. For example: in the Welland Canal a total of 6,721 vessels were inspected last year and crews totalling 137,073 persons were examined during that period.

Preventive Service.—After having given some idea of the large volume of increase in duties during the past year it is refreshing to refer to what amounts to a decrease.

The smuggling of liquor on the Atlantic Coast has, to all intents and purposes, ceased. Not a single cargo of contraband has come to our attention during the past year, but whether this state of affairs will continue is difficult to say.

A sharp decrease has also been noted in the number of seizures of large illicit distilling plants.

Furthermore, new legislation designed to conserve essential raw materials and manufactured goods, plus the continued enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations, have had considerable effect upon this whole matter. The importation of a wide range of products is now prohibited and, in addition, the Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations and the War Conservation Act have had a deterrent effect upon the smuggling of merchandise into Canada.

Generally speaking, conditions with respect to Preventive measures are much better to-day than they have been for many years past.

In spite of many difficulties, we have been able to accomplish much under the heading of "New Duties" during the past year, but the point of overloading with our present strength has already been passed.

5. Health

The system whereby we receive the services of the Department of Pensions and National Health under this heading, which include both medical and dental care, has again worked out most satisfactorily to all concerned, as well as efficiently and economically from the standpoint of the Public Treasury.

It is with pleasure that I am able to again report that during the year under review the health of the Force on the whole has been good. Influenza was again the worst epidemic, and no less than 1,088 days were lost by members of the Force, under this heading, but this is a reduction of more than 65 per cent from the same cause during the previous year when the total reached the unusually high mark of 3,234 days.

The next item of importance from the point of view of loss of time was infections, of one kind or another, through which 1,013 days were lost; the next appendicitis with 1,011 days; and the next tuberculosis, followed by "fractures" with 892 and 811 days lost respectively.

Recreation.—Wherever possible recreation is made a part of the training, and I am glad to be able to report that Officers Commanding are showing a good deal of ingenuity in providing recreation for the members of the Force under their commands so far as time will permit.

Unfortunately, it is impossible under present conditions to devote much time to recreation, notwithstanding the fact that we have better facilities now than we have had for many years.

6. Industrial and Other Disturbances

Some of the more important disturbances which occurred under this heading during the first 12 months were as follows:—

Curtailment of Production in the Nova Scotia Coal Mines.—Approximately 10,000 miners in Nova Scotia, in protest of their union's action in accepting the recommendations of a Wage Arbitration Board, without first submitting it to a vote of union members, went out on strike on April 16, 1941, completely paralysing the Nova Scotia coal industry.

This strike was declared illegal under the United Mine Workers of America constitution, and the miners were ordered back to work by their union officials. Subsequently, the men asked for the resignation of D. W. Morrison and Alex McKay, officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

Negotiations between the Department of Labour and the men resulted in the men returning to work on April 21, 1941.

Having failed to achieve their purpose or obtain the resignation of the union officials by striking, the miners instituted a most novel and insidious form of passive resistance the effect of which was to curtail production of coal in the entire Nova Scotia coal fields. Subsequent disciplinary action by mine officials, to wit, the laying off of men known to have deliberately curtailed production, did not alter the situation which had assumed serious proportions. In fact, it was estimated that in a three-month period production had been decreased by one-half million tons. It was not until late in October, 1941, that the instigators of this movement disbanded, and the mines affected assumed nearly normal production. Meanwhile, many of the discharged men had been reinstated.

Strike in Mines at Kirkland Lake, Ontario.—This strike was preceded by differences between the management and employees, following which the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers' Union organized the miners with the object of securing recognition of the union as the bargaining agent of the employees.

Twelve companies, operating 72 mines, and employing approximately 5,000 men, were involved. On August 19, 1941, a strike vote was taken, and of approximately 4,575 men eligible to vote only 2,760 voted, 2,580 for striking and 180 against. Their demands were for union recognition and cost-of-living bonus.

On August 22, 1941, a Board of Conciliation was established to deal with the dispute and subsequently recommended that the operators recognize the union as a bargaining agent. This some of the companies refused to do, but agreed to pay the cost-of-living bonus retroactive to July 1, 1941.

On November 9, 1941, a strike vote under government supervision was taken, the employees voting to strike. Numerous conferences between government officials, union officers and mine owners failed to settle the question, and, at 7 p.m. on November 18, 1941, 3,850 men went out on strike. The Ontario Provincial Police were on hand and, while their presence was objected to by the strikers, they were instrumental in averting disturbances, evidenced by the fact that only 16 men were involved in court action. During the following two months further conferences were held between the parties concerned but no satisfactory agreement was reached.

In the meantime, 1,400 men had returned to work. Financial support for the strikers had been received from all parts of Canada, which, however, was not sufficient to maintain the men, and on February 11, 1942, the union executive realizing the hopelessness of endeavouring to continue since the men were voluntarily returning to work, terminated the strike.

The Aluminum Company of Canada, Arvida, Quebec.—On July 24, 1941, the men employed in the pot room of the Aluminum Company of Canada, a plant employed in the manufacture of vital war supplies, went on strike due to working conditions one of which was no relief of those employed where heat was excessive. This was followed by a walk-out of the entire personnel a few hours later, approximately 5,055 men being affected. Of this number 500 remained in the plant until July 27, 1941, when an official of the Catholic Federation of Workers prevailed upon them to leave.

On July 28, 1941, the Mayor of Arvida read the Riot Act and ordered all persons to vacate the Aluminum Company property. This the men did very readily, and a detail of the Armed Forces occupied all gates and roads leading to the property.

In the meantime, the aluminum pots, which require special attention 24 hours a day, were frozen, this being the only material damage done during the strike.

At the inception of this trouble, federal and provincial labour authorities immediately conferred with plant officials and representatives of the employees. Subsequently, a satisfactory agreement was reached, and the employees returned to work on the 4 p.m. shift of July 29, 1941.

This strike was the result of long-standing complaints relating to wages and conditions of work. No union was involved although 1,000 of the employees were members of the Catholic Federation of Workers, nor were the strikers asking union recognition. The strike itself was orderly in every respect. A Royal Commission conducted an investigation into a complaint originally stressing sabotage as a cause but this was disproved.

McKinnon Industries, St. Catharines, Ontario.—The United Automobile Workers of America (C.I.O.) Local 199, refused to accept the findings of a Conciliation Board which had investigated the question of wages and cost-of-living bonus for the employees of McKinnon Industries, a plant engaged in the production of essential war materials. A strike vote was taken, 93.7 per cent of the employees voting in favour of striking.

At 7 a.m., September 11, 1941, approximately 4,000 employees of this company went out on strike. By September 23, 1941, 1,000 men had returned to work.

Conferences between representatives of the Department of Labour, McKinnon Industries and the United Automobile Workers of America Union resulted in an agreement being reached whereby the men agreed to return to work, and the company and union were given 30 days to discuss working conditions, and negotiate outstanding wage disputes. This strike was of 17 days duration.

During the trouble, a detachment of R.C.M. Police proceeded to St. Catharines, and close co-operation was maintained with the St. Catharines City Police for the purpose of maintaining law and order. No untoward incident took place, the strikers being exceedingly orderly and generally showing a disposition to co-operate with the Police.

7. Internments

Under Section 25 (8) of the Defence of Canada Regulations, there were on the 31st March, 1942, 309 Enemy Aliens interned, 57 of this number being Japanese. During the past twelve months, 74 internments were effected under the same Sub-section, with a like number (74) being released.

The number of exeats granted during the past year totalled 465, 41 of which were for permanent residence outside the Dominion.

It is a pleasure to report that working in conjunction with our Enemy Aliens Branch and covering the whole of Canada there are 630 Registration Offices, and 2,900 Reporting Offices from which we receive monthly reports of persons registered, parolled or exempted under the Defence of Canada Regulations.

The number of detentions under Section 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations during the past year was 61.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1942, the Force had a total strength of 4,743 made up as follows:—

Officers	96
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	3,020
Special Constables	121
	<hr/>
Special Constable Guards	3,237
	1,506
	<hr/>
	4,743

From this it will be noted that the uniformed Force and normal strength of Special Constables was 3,237 and Special Constable Guards who were engaged as a result of extra duties of guarding government property, etc., due to the war bring up the grand total to 4,743.

The total strength on March 31, 1941, was 4,299. There is, therefore, an increase of 444 or approximately 10·3 per cent over the figures for last year.

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, the rates of pay and distribution by provinces in each case on March 31, 1942.

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1942

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily Pay Scale as Indicated	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Leave Provost Co. C.A.A.	On Leave R.C.A.F. C.M.S.C.
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,000.....per annum	1													
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	4,500....."	1													
8	Assistant Commissioners.....	3,600....."	4						1	1	1	1				
19	Superintendents.....	2,720 to \$3,120....."	3		2	1	1	2	3	3	3	1				
56	Inspectors.....	2,140 to \$2,540....."	12	1	4	4	4	9	3	7	6	3	1	1		1
2	Detective Inspectors.....	2,140 to \$2,540....."	*						1							
8	Sub-Inspectors.....	2,000....."		2		1	1	1		3	1					
1	Surgeon.....	2,720 to \$3,120....."								1						
53	Staff Sergeants.....	\$4.00 to \$4.50.....per diem	13	1	5	4	1	10	4	8	5	2				
184	Sergeants.....	3.75....."	19	2	15	10	13	42	15	26	26	8	3	1	2	1
458	Corporals.....	3.00....."	48	6	35	23	31	85	42	84	52	18	13	6	12	3
2151	Constables, 1st class.....	Not exceeding \$2.75 per diem.	95	21	171	91	144	418	200	409	258	129	28	9	178	
	Constables, 2nd class.....															
172	Sub-Constables.....	Not exceeding \$1.75 per diem.	5		5		3	42	5	89	16	4			3	
2	Trumpeters.....	diem.							1	1						
121	Special Constables.....	At rates as authorized by the Minister.	9	3		3	5	14	7	29	16	8	23	4		
1506	Special Constable Guards.....			181	143	409	515			19	51	188				
4743	Totals.....		210	34	420	279	613	1,140	280	680	435	362	68	21	195	5
121	Saddle Horses.....							44		77						
4	Team Horses.....							2		2						
125	Totals.....							46		79						
13	Police Dogs.....					1	1	4	3	3	1					
283	Sleigh Dogs.....								13	21	9		234	6		
2	Aeroplanes.....							2								
613	Motor Cars.....							64	77	133	109	24		2		
25	Motor Trucks.....		14	79	53	58	1	5	2	3	6	2		3		
21	Motorcycles.....			1	8	3		8			1					
661	Totals.....			15	88	57	60	79	79	136	116	26		5		

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen Divisions and four hundred and eighteen detachments distributed throughout the different provinces and territories of the Dominion as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	37
New Brunswick.....	"J"	31
Quebec.....	"C"	26
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	26
Manitoba.....	"D"	60
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	101
Alberta.....	"K"	90
British Columbia.....	"E"	14
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	23
	13	418

The number of Divisions remains the same.

There is an increase of seven detachments since the last report. A detailed list of detachments in each division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight men joined the Force, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time-expired, invalided, died, etc., being one thousand four hundred and forty-four, resulting in a net increase of 444. Of the one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight who joined, one was a Special Constable who engaged as a regular member and twelve returned to the Force after leaving it. Of the remaining one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, twenty-eight were engaged as Special Constables, one thousand four hundred and twenty-one as Special Constable Guards and four hundred and twenty-six were recruits.

The following changes took place *amongst the Officers*:—

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Acting Deputy Commissioner R. L. Cadiz.

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent T. V. Sandys-Wunsch.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector H. M. Fowell.

Inspector H. Darling.

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector G. B. McClellan.

Sub-Inspector J. T. Brown.

Sub-Inspector H. W. H. Williams.

Sub-Inspector R. S. S. Wilson.

Sub-Inspector J. T. Thrasher.

Sub-Inspector E. H. Perlson.

Promoted Sub-Inspectors:

Reg. No. 12503 Sergeant C. N. K. Kirk.

Reg. No. 11300 Acting Sergeant D. O. Forrest.

Retired to Pension:

Deputy Commissioner C. H. King.

Assistant Commissioner T. H. Irvine.

Invalided to Pension:

Superintendent E. W. Bavin.
Inspector F. A. Syms.

Resigned:

Superintendent L. H. Nicholson.

Deaths:

Nil.

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the *Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables*:—

Pensioned:

Reg. No.	5426	Corps Sergeant Major Griffin, G. F.
Reg. No.	9071	Sergeant Major Reddy, L.
Reg. No.	5134	Staff Sergeant Strong, B. J. O.
Reg. No.	8795	Staff Sergeant Whitehead, F. J.
Reg. No.	9144	Staff Sergeant Shea, E. H.
Reg. No.	4994	Sergeant McWilliams, C. D.
Reg. No.	6588	Sergeant Mowat, W.
Reg. No.	9104	Sergeant Doyle, J. J.
Reg. No.	9156	Sergeant Austin, J. L.
Reg. No.	11515	Sergeant Vincent, H. E.
Reg. No.	6231	Corporal Smith, G.
Reg. No.	6382	Corporal James, J. E.
Reg. No.	9439	Corporal Smith, C. M.
Reg. No.	9692	Corporal Lyon, J.
Reg. No.	5746	Constable Greenaway, T.
Reg. No.	6081	Constable Carstairs, W.
Reg. No.	9152	Constable Standidge, W. H.
Reg. No.	9423	Constable Fisher, T.
Reg. No.	9551	Constable Lamont, H. McK.
Reg. No.	9762	Constable Heatherington, P. B.
Reg. No.	10332	Constable Lavoie, J. A. A.
Reg. No.	10371	Constable Herron, W. H.
Reg. No.	11348	McMeikan, W.
Reg. No.	11453	Abbott, L. F.

Died:

Reg. No.	10982	Sergeant Dubuc, L. R. (On Active Service while engaged in ferrying planes across the Atlantic.)
Reg. No.	11420	Corporal Bobby, J. M.
Reg. No.	11520	Corporal LeChasseur, A. H.
Reg. No.	10208	Acting Corporal Betourney, W. L. R.
Reg. No.	10063	Constable Johnstone, C. J. (Enemy Action en route to England—Axis submarine.)
Reg. No.	10155	Constable Chartrand, A. J.
Reg. No.	11003	Constable Patterson, C. F. (Motorcycle accident—Provost Company, England.)
Reg. No.	11364	Constable D'Eon, C. E.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

Increase in Headquarters Branches and Staff.—While our three main Divisions, viz:—

- "A" Department—Administration and Organization
- "C" Department—Criminal Investigation
- "S" Department—Supply

have not been altered during the past 12 months, nevertheless we have, of necessity, increased the number of branches or sections at this Headquarters and this process is likely to continue.

The formation of new branches must occur as our work increases and develops. However, the three main divisions previously mentioned have been able to absorb any new branches created.

The hope expressed last year that the pressure of work would become less has by no means materialized during the past year. On the contrary, we are badly overloaded.

Release of uniformed men from clerical work.—This policy has been continued during the past year and the female stenographers, typists, and clerks who have been engaged to fill their places have done well. So far the change has worked out admirably.

Departmental Mail.—During the year under review, the Central Registry has had the busiest year of its history,—the total mail received and despatched exceeding over one million letters.

The number of communications received and attended to, apart from those originating at Headquarters during the year was 772,932, compared with 615,083 the previous year. In the case of outgoing mail, the number of letters despatched was 281,710, compared with 224,410 last year. The total of incoming and outgoing letters at this Headquarters was therefore 1,054,642, compared with 839,493 the previous year. An increase of over 25 per cent. The total number of incoming and outgoing letters during a normal year (1938) was as follows:—

Incoming	368,399
Outgoing	125,451
Total	493,850

Accommodation.—As the situation under this heading disclosed in my last two reports has not materially improved, I have felt it necessary to recommend that a temporary building be erected north of the Justice Building to give us the extra space required.

5. Administration in the Field

Under the heading, "Agreements with the Provinces" will be found comments regarding any changes in our agreements with the Provinces, and there is reason to believe that all of them now see the benefit of long term agreements.

Our relations with the respective Attorneys-General in all provinces of the Dominion are excellent.

In the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have their own Provincial Police Forces, our work has increased tremendously since the outbreak of war. I am happy to report that there is close co-operation between the R.C.M. Police and the respective provincial forces in these provinces. I have already mentioned elsewhere that our relations in the other Provinces were never better. We have had the fullest support from the respective Attorneys-General in these provinces and from the other public officials.

I have already mentioned in Section 1 the increasing tendency to request the R.C.M. Police to police towns and cities.

Marine and Aviation Sections.—The situation under this heading has not changed during the past year. The vessels of the former Marine Section and most of their personnel are still serving with the Royal Canadian Navy. We have only a few fast motor boats.

Similarly, the personnel and planes of our former Aviation Section are with the Royal Canadian Air Force. However, we still have one seaplane "the Norseman", which we use for important and urgent journeys.

Under the heading of *New Duties* in Section 1 will be found an outline of what has been accomplished during the past year.

The Preventive Service.—This also is dealt with in that Section. Generally speaking, conditions with respect to Preventive Measures are much better than they have been for many years past.

R.C.M. Police Band.—The R.C.M. Police Band, under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown, is still located at Ottawa, and its services are still in much demand. All members of the band deserve a good deal of credit for the excellent spirit they have shown under unusual and, at times, trying conditions.

Most of the engagements during the past year have been during the evenings or during week-ends, to reduce any interruption in their ordinary duties to a minimum.

First Provost Company, Canadian Active Service Force.—A number of important changes have taken place in the First Provost Company since my last report.

Superintendent W. R. Day, who took the First Provost Company overseas and who later became Assistant Provost Marshal, has now returned to Canada and is again on police duty with the R.C.M. Police.

In my last report, I mentioned that some fifteen members of the original Provost Company had been granted commissions in H.M. Forces. This number is now increased to twenty-six.

I regret to report that there have been two deaths of members of the Provost Company, i.e., Constable C. J. Johnstone, who was lost at sea due to enemy action whilst enroute to England, and Constable C. F. Patterson, who met his death while on Active Service with the Provost Company in England, as a result of a motorcycle accident.

It is interesting to record that on March 31, 1942, the strength of the First Provost Company was 195, all ranks, compared with 159 on March 31, 1941.

6. Accommodation

Headquarters.—I have already touched upon the accommodation at Headquarters under the heading "Administration and Organization at Headquarters".

Public Buildings.—Owing to war conditions, the Department of Public Works has been hard-pressed to provide sufficient accommodation for expanding government departments, and consequently, additional space in public buildings has been almost impossible to obtain during the current year. We were fortunate in securing office space in the Public Building at Lethbridge, Alberta, and also in the Post Office Building in Wallaceburg, Ontario. Any other additional space required by this Force had to be rented.

Rented Buildings.—The total expenditure for rented buildings has increased by approximately \$6,000 over that of last year. The Order in Council governing rentals throughout the whole of Canada, which was effective from October 11, 1941, will aid in keeping rentals for 700 police buildings of various kinds at a fixed level for the duration of the war.

New Construction.—Owing to the urgent need of diverting funds in the channels relating to the war, no new construction has been undertaken during the past year.

Fires.—Three fires occurred during the past year and some government property was destroyed.

The garage, included with the rented detachment quarters at Athabasca, Alberta, was totally destroyed by fire on July 29, 1941. A car belonging to the member of the detachment at that point was completely burnt but was covered

by insurance. Several articles of government kit were also destroyed. The cause of the fire was considered to be a short circuit in the ignition system of the car.

On December 19, 1941, a fire broke out in a dark room situated in the garage of the Regina Town Station, Regina, where the Police rented quarters from the Saskatchewan Provincial Government. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is believed was due to the union of certain chemicals which had fallen from the shelves. The damage to R.C.M. Police Property, chiefly photographic equipment, is estimated at approximately \$300. The building was insured.

On January 12, 1942, the Indoor Rifle and Revolver building at Vancouver, which was built in 1912 and included in the purchase price of the Barracks, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire originated at a point close to the stove. There was no loss of equipment.

7. Discipline

Generally speaking, the conduct of the members during the past twelve months has been good and there have been few cases of a serious nature.

As in past years, discipline has been strictly enforced, and the necessary action promptly taken in cases of violation of orders or regulations.

8. Honour and Awards

The following Awards were made during the past year:—

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal

Serving Officers	4
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	22
Ex-Members	1

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

As reported last year, practically the whole of our requirements under this heading are met by the Department of Pensions and National Health, and the arrangements have worked most satisfactorily for several years past. The services rendered are of the best and the excellent co-operation and assistance received in these matters from that Department are very sincerely appreciated, and the financial saving to the country as a result of the arrangements is considerable each year.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

During the year ended March 31, 1942, classes in First Aid were held at the following points: Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Yorkton, Swift Current, Weyburn, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Whitehorse, Halifax, Fredericton, Calgary, Peace River, Edmonton, Rockcliffe and Toronto.

All instructional and recruits training courses include instruction in First Aid as a knowledge of this subject is considered essential. The instructors are fully qualified and hold licences of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The following awards were made during the last year:—

Certificates (First Examination)	480
Vouchers (Second Examination)	186
Medallions (Third Examination)	139
Labels (Fourth and Subsequent Examination)	128
Total	933

This is actually a decrease of 215 under last year and is to be expected as the award of certificates will gradually decrease as time goes on due to the fact that there are very few of the older members who have not taken their first examination in First Aid.

11. Cemeteries

The erection of small gravestones in police cemeteries has continued throughout the past year during which period headstones were provided for 21 graves of members of the Force who had been serving in the R.C.M. Police just prior to their deaths, and three were erected at the graves of ex-members of the Force.

These gravestones are the small ones supplied through the assistance of the Imperial War Graves Commission. The Officers Commanding have taken commendable interest in keeping police cemeteries neat and tidy. A small cemetery at old Fort Walsh is a special charge of this Force.

12. Transport

Apart from horses and sleighs (dog), our transport may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(1) *Aeroplanes and Seaplanes*

We have one De Havilland Dragonfly biplane and one Noorduyn Norseman seaplane which has had considerable and extended use in remote areas during the past twelve months.

(2) *Motor Transport*

On March 31, 1942, the Force possessed the following motor transport:—

Passenger Cars	613
Motor Trucks	25
Motorcycles	21

This is an increase of 14 passenger cars and 6 trucks since last year.

The operating costs and maintenance have been closely watched at R.C.M. Police Headquarters and have been kept to a minimum.

(3) *Ordinary Pedal Bicycles*

As reported last year, we still have a few pedal bicycles on charge in "A" Division, Ottawa, which are kept in good working condition, and still prove useful on occasion.

(4) *Marine Transport*

The only marine transport now in our possession are several fast motor boats of the "Lobster Fishing" type located at strategical points. These boats are powered with Buick automobile engines, and have proved satisfactory.

We also have a police Auxiliary Schooner "St. Roch" which is used as a floating detachment in the Western Arctic and for transporting supplies in those waters.

(5) *Other Water Transport*

We operate a number of smaller motor boats and river craft at the different detachments in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, but it has not been possible to add to these during the past year.

13. Horses

It is a pleasure to report that the health of our horses during the past year has been very good, and there has been no outbreak of disease.

The number of horses on the strength on March 31, 1942, was 125 made up as follows:—

Saddle horses	121
Team horses	4
	<hr/>
	125

This is a decrease of one saddle horse and one pack horse from last year. It will be noted that there are no longer any pack horses on strength.

The details of the losses and gains during the period covered by this report are:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and Sold	1	
Destroyed	16	
	<hr/> 17	
Bred		15
	<hr/> 17	
	15	
	<hr/> 2	
Decrease	2	

Police Farm for Breeding of Horses.—We are still hopeful of securing a police farm for breeding our own horses, and while the idea has not progressed much during the past 12 months, nevertheless, conditions appear to be working in our favour in this regard.

14. Clothing and Supplies

Through the foresight and ability of our Chief Purchasing Agent, we have been fortunate during the past year in obtaining a sufficient supply of clothing, notwithstanding the demands of the fighting forces.

The inspection of our Supply Stores from Coast to Coast is now carried out by a representative of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the co-operation afforded in this respect is very much appreciated.

On account of the war, we have been subject to the various restrictions placed upon commodities, but up to the present we have been able to secure sufficient quantities to meet our requirements. All material and supplies have been of good quality.

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1942, the number of applicants for engagement was 1,777 which is 3,811 less than last year or a decrease of approximately 68.2 per cent.

During the same period we engaged 426 recruits. In addition one Special Constable was engaged as a regular member and 12 ex-members returned to the Force after leaving it.

The number of regular Special Constables engaged was 28 and in addition 1,421 Special Constable Guards were engaged for duty in connection with the guarding of vulnerable points throughout the Dominion, making the total engagements 1,888.

Difficulty in Securing Suitable Recruits.—As stated in my last report under this heading the difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits is becoming greater as the war goes on. An indication of this is the considerable drop in applications for engagement. This is, of course, due in great measure to the number of men who are being absorbed into the Armed Forces and also to the fact that employment conditions are better.

Waiting List.—As mentioned last year, applicants who have successfully passed their medical and educational tests are placed on a Waiting List where they are graded "Fair", "Good", "Very Good", or "Outstanding" as the case may be. Owing to the war and improved labour conditions our Waiting List is not very lengthy now.

2. Training

The Force at present maintains two police colleges, one at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and the other at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario. It is at these points that recruits receive their primary training. Generally speaking, recruits are required to undergo an initial period of training averaging six months during which time various subjects concerning police duties are taken.

The accommodation and facilities at both Regina and Rockcliffe are excellent and as a result training at these points has reached a high standard of efficiency.

Training Syllabus for Recruits.—The average period allowed for training of recruits is six months. This period is divided into two parts, each of three months duration.

Under normal conditions, the first part covers drill, physical training, history of the Force, first aid, Constables' Manual, the R.C.M. Police Act, Rules and Regulations of the Force, typewriting, etc. Upon completion of this part, examinations are held and recruits who have passed successfully commence part two which includes subjects of a more advanced nature such as the criminal code, provincial statutes, detachment returns, care and operation of mechanical transport, scientific aids to criminal investigation and other matters along similar lines.

On account of abnormal conditions, a modification of the regular syllabus has to be made from time to time to suit our special requirements, and it is sometimes found necessary to incorporate a certain number of part two subjects into part one and temporarily dispense with part two. When time permits, it is hoped that all recruits who have not received their full period of training will be able to do so.

Instructional Classes for Experienced N.C.O.'s and Constables.—As in past years, several instructional classes were held this year at the Police Colleges at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ontario. These classes were composed of specially selected members of this Force and also of members of other police forces.

The Police Colleges are adequately equipped with various types of scientific apparatus. The lecturers and instructors are chosen for their teaching ability and are fully qualified in their respective subjects.

The assistance rendered by specialists of other police forces and organizations who have so kindly given their services as lecturers on many subjects has been invaluable and is greatly appreciated.

As previously mentioned, the instructional courses held at Regina and Rockcliffe are open to other police forces who are taking advantage of this privilege in ever increasing numbers.

Training other than at Regina or Rockcliffe.—It has not been possible to devote a great deal of time to training apart from the classes at the regular training centres owing to the pressure of other duties but every effort has been made by the Officers Commanding the various divisions to maintain the smartness and efficiency of personnel under their command.

Training of Reserves.—This subject will be dealt with under the heading "R.C.M. Police Reserve Force" at the end of this section of the report.

3. Musketry Practice

The musketry practice was not fired this year, but considerable practice on indoor ranges was carried out by personnel during the winter months.

4. Revolver Practice

It was found possible to fire the regular revolver this year. The results were most gratifying.

MacBrien Shield.—The MacBrien Shield was won this year by "L" Division, Prince Edward Island, with an average of 204.29. Eight other divisions competed for this award.

Best Revolver Shot.—The best revolver shot in the Force this year was Reg. No. 6117 Sergeant Ford, A., of "K" Division, who made a possible score of 240 points. He was therefore adjudged the winner of the Connaught Cup, Gold Crossed Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown, cash prize of \$15 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$10.

Minto Cup.—The recruits prize of the Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years service firing his first classification practice and making the highest score.

The winner this year was Reg. No. 13671 Second Class Constable Watson, F. J., of "K" Division, with a score of 237 out of a possible 240 points.

Crossed Revolvers (Badge).—The number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables who qualified for crossed revolver badges was quite large and a keen interest was evidenced. Considerable practice on indoor ranges was undertaken by personnel during the winter months.

5. Equitation: Mounted Section

On March 31, 1942, the disposition of horses was as follows:—

Regina, Sask.	79
Rockcliffe, Ont.	46
Total	125

Members of the Mounted Section are now stationed at two points only, namely, Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont. No musical rides were undertaken during the past year.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

On March 31, 1941, the strength of the Reserve Force was 212. During the past year 379 have been engaged and the wastage during the same period was 51. The present strength, therefore, is 540, which is an increase of 328 over last year.

Members of the Reserve Force are now situated at the following points: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. The extension of the reserve force to Ottawa was made this year.

The members of the Reserve Force have been of inestimable value to us during the past year. They have worked hard in their spare time and have rendered excellent service.

Training of Reserves.—The training of the members of the Reserve is mostly undertaken on certain evenings during the winter months. The instructors are duly qualified members of the regular force and the personnel of the Reserve are given instructions in general police work, first aid, drill, physical training, etc.

It was found possible this year to give certain members of the Reserve stationed at Montreal a week's instruction at the training centre at Rockcliffe, Ont.

Our efforts in connection with the establishment of the Reserve Force appear to be warranted and the members thereof are keen and enthusiastic.

7. Instructional Staff

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, the instructional staffs at the training centres at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont., are the best obtainable. Every effort is made to assure that the various courses are practical and interesting as possible.

We have already mentioned the invaluable aid rendered us by members of other police forces, technical and scientific experts from various organizations and officials of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

During the past year these gentlemen have at times inconvenienced themselves to deliver lectures and addresses to the members of the various classes and we are deeply appreciative of their efforts.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. Review

Conditions being anything but normal, it is not possible to review crime conditions except from a "war" standpoint.

For purposes of comparison, the total gross figures under Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes, and Federal Statutes are set forth below:—

	Year ended 31st March, 1941	Year ended 31st March, 1942
<i>Criminal Code—</i>		
British Columbia	43	48
Alberta	5,945	5,312
Saskatchewan	5,793	5,521
Manitoba	3,252	2,546
Ontario	396	556
Quebec	155	187
New Brunswick	2,157	2,237
Nova Scotia	2,007	1,648
Prince Edward Island	449	417
N.W.T. & Yukon	256	211
	<u>20,453</u>	<u>18,683</u>
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>		
Alberta	5,777	7,668
Saskatchewan	3,810	4,240
Manitoba	3,942	4,269
Ontario	3	5
Quebec	2	....
New Brunswick	3,673	4,436
Nova Scotia	10,789	14,027
Prince Edward Island	1,604	1,711
N.W.T. & Yukon	9	....
	<u>29,609</u>	<u>36,356</u>
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>		
British Columbia	3,368	5,428
Alberta	8,852	4,396
Saskatchewan	8,444	4,051
Manitoba	3,165	2,362
Ontario	9,403	6,030
Quebec	5,898	10,074
New Brunswick	1,585	1,948
Nova Scotia	2,062	945
Prince Edward Island	509	669
N.W.T. & Yukon	523	488
	<u>43,809</u>	<u>36,391</u>

CRIMINAL CODE

A study of the gross figures for the past year reveals that there were 1,770 cases less under the Criminal Code than last year. There was also a corresponding decrease in all the major types of crime. It would seem that prosperity has accounted for a good deal of this, but there has been an increase in what might be termed "luxury offences", such as offences under the liquor laws and under traffic laws. From the standpoint of "cases entered", the number of cases of robbery has been reduced almost by one-half and there is a gratifying decrease of some five hundred cases of breaking, entering and theft.

Safeblowings.—As a result of our scheme to reduce the number of safeblowings in the Western Provinces, these offences have been reduced again by one-half over the previous year. Thus since the peak of 1939, we have been successful in reducing this class of crime by 75 per cent. We hope to reduce it further.

Murder.—During the past year investigations have been conducted into the murder of thirty-eight persons, which is an increase of fifteen over last year. Thirty-six persons were involved in the commission of these offences, which is an increase of seventeen over last year. Part of this increase is due to the murder of nine Eskimos by seven others at Belcher Islands. A summary of the disposition of the murder trials is shown below:—

Committed suicide after committing murder	5
Sentenced to life imprisonment	1
Found "Not Guilty", Case dismissed	9
Unfit to stand trial by reason of insanity	6
Charge reduced to manslaughter	9
Awaiting trial	4
Stay of proceedings	1
Complaint unfounded	1
Total	36

The difference between the number of 38 persons murdered during the past year, mentioned above, and the total number of 41 cases, shown in the statistics in Appendix "C", is accounted for by the fact that 3 cases were brought over from previous years, and are included in the total of 41 shown in Appendix "C".

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

Instead of a decrease, as was the case under the Criminal Code, there is an increase in the gross figures under this heading of almost seven thousand cases. The increases are largely confined to offences against the traffic and liquor laws. Gasoline and tire restrictions will no doubt cause a considerable reduction in the former next year.

FEDERAL STATUTES

I am glad to be able to report that there has been a decrease in the number of cases entered under this heading during the past twelve months, amounting to almost seven thousand five hundred.

The Narcotic Drug Traffic.—The year under review has seen an increase of approximately eight per cent in the total number of investigations conducted throughout the Dominion, for infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act; the number of convictions registered being also proportionately greater than in the previous year. The figures for Ontario show an increase of some thirteen per cent and, in New Brunswick, where there are only a few drug cases, the number has been more than doubled, while the situation in the other provinces shows very little change.

The increase in Ontario can be attributed largely to the intensified campaign against addicts who obtain narcotic prescriptions from members of the medical profession by means of falsely described symptoms. Persons attempting these methods are being successfully prosecuted for "illegal possession", even though the drug came from a legitimate source. Convictions in cases of this nature have also been obtained in at least three of the other provinces.

The situation on the West coast has been noticeably affected by the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific, the principal effect being the curtailment of fresh shipments of opium, as a result of which local sources find their supply rapidly depleting. The illicit price of this drug has, naturally, risen to a new high of five dollars per deck, with the result that certain of the white drugs have made their appearance on the street, in Vancouver, in capsule form. However, users have complained that they are so highly adulterated that no relief is derived, and this state of affairs has been the cause of frequent panics among the local addicts.

The inspection of retail drug store narcotic records, particularly in larger centres, is now receiving closer attention than it was possible to give to this phase of narcotic drug work during the first year and a half of the War, and the Department is taking somewhat sterner measures to curb the illegal sale of drugs by retail druggists. Several members of that profession were convicted during the year for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and also under the War Measures Act Regulations respecting narcotics.

Counterfeiting.—No serious cases entailing the counterfeiting of banknotes or other negotiable scrip have been reported during the year, and with the greater security methods in operation along the border, the number of American counterfeit banknotes passed has decreased considerably.

Toward the latter part of the year there was a sharp increase in the number of counterfeit fifty cent coins found in circulation. The greater number of these emanated from the West coast and the matter is, at present, under investigation.

The officials of the Bank of Canada were requested to issue a warning notice to all banks concerning these coins, which resulted in a large number of such coins being found in circulation. It is evident that the greater number of these coins had been in circulation for some time prior to discovery.

Instruction in the detection of counterfeit moneys has been imparted to members of this Force and other police forces attending instructional classes at the Police Colleges in Regina and Ottawa.

Customs and Excise.—I have already given an outline of the situation under this heading in Section 1 of this report—See Preventive Service.

Defence of Canada Regulations.—In Section 1 of this report will also be found under the title of "New Duties", observations which will give some idea of the heavy work involved in the enforcement of these and similar regulations formulated as a result of the war.

Sabotage.—As mentioned in my report for last year, we have a special section to deal with all cases of suspected sabotage. It has intensified its efforts during the past year.

Without attempting to go into details, while we have exhausted every avenue of information in each and every suspected case which has been reported to us, so far we have been fortunate under this heading. Our experience would indicate that at the present time there is no organized system of sabotage in Canada, or if an organization does exist, it has not yet become active. Several explanations of this have been offered, but there is no need to weigh the merits of these here.

2. Crime Statistics

Appendix "C" of this report contains the tables of Statistics which have again been confined to cases coming under the Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and to different Provincial Statutes.

I have already drawn attention to the differences in the gross totals for the past year and those for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1941.

An examination of the tables in Appendix "C" will reveal that we have retained the two columns at the left hand side, viz: "Complainant declined to prosecute" and "Negative searches and Complaint unfounded".

The total number of cases under the first-mentioned column is as follows:—

Federal Statutes	171
Criminal Code	1,219
Provincial Statutes	84
Total	1,474

The total last year was 1,100. I trust that we shall soon be able to very substantially reduce this total.

Insofar as the "Negative searches and Complaint unfounded" column is concerned, it is necessary to point out that in some provinces, in order to prevent infractions of Federal and Provincial Acts, this Force is obliged to carry out a large number of searches for liquor, etc., many of which give negative results, and such figures must be deducted from any totals in order to arrive at the total number of "true" cases handled.

3. "True" Cases

The total number of "true" cases, during the year, as compared with the year previous, is as follows:—

	1940-41	1941-42
Federal Statutes	37,835	30,913
Criminal Code	19,669	17,766
Provincial Statutes	21,704	25,829
Total	79,208	74,508

When comparing these figures, it will be noted that there are considerable decreases in all three except the Provincial Statutes. This was found to be the state of affairs when examining the gross figures, but the differences are less. For example, the increase under the Provincial Statutes when considering the gross figures was almost 7,000 cases. In comparing the "true" cases, the increase is only 4,125.

It will also be observed from the table set forth above that the total "true" cases for the twelve months ended March 31, 1942, was 74,508, compared with 79,208 the previous year.

In order to provide a ready reference to the number of "true" cases handled by this force under the three main classifications during the year under review, the following table is provided. The figures contained therein have been compiled from those furnished in Appendix "C" of this report.

	Province or Territory										Total
	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.W.T. and Y.T.	
FEDERAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....	479	1,757	861	966	1,017	628	190	207	137	170	6,412
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	3,569	898	1,548	818	2,693	6,723	1,468	300	116	147	18,280
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	933	198	182	95	982	682	159	176	34	155	3,606
(2) Abandoned for want of infor- mation.....	109	995	304	79	796	158	90	55	21	8	2,615
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	338	548	1,156	404	832	1,583	41	207	361	8	5,478
Total cases reported.....	5,428 338	4,396 548	4,051 1,156	2,362 404	6,030 832	10,074 1,583	1,948 41	945 207	669 361	488 8	36,391 5,478
Total "true" cases.....	5,090	3,848	2,895	1,958	5,198	8,491	1,907	738	308	480	30,913
CRIMINAL CODE											
(a) Convictions.....	12	2,382	2,009	1,024	100	67	859	648	159	73	7,333
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	10	1,374	1,754	705	166	62	861	517	147	61	5,657
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	8	357	377	254	123	46	116	181	22	54	1,543
(2) Abandoned for want of infor- mation.....	15	1,089	978	323	124	3	342	269	73	17	3,233
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	3	110	403	235	43	9	59	33	16	6	917
Total cases reported.....	48 3	5,312 110	5,521 403	2,546 235	556 43	187 9	2,237 59	1,648 33	417 16	211 6	18,683 917
Total "true" cases.....	45	5,202	5,118	2,311	513	178	2,178	1,615	401	205	17,766
PROVINCIAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....		7,049	3,216	2,696	4		2,128	4,507	466		20,066
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....		530	648	1,401	1		555	1,546	183		4,864
(c) (1) Cases pending.....		57	145	84			85	171	19		561
(2) Abandoned for want of infor- mation.....		26	77	1			36	81	117		338
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....		6	154	87			1,632	7,722	926		10,527
Total cases reported.....		7,668 6	4,240 154	4,269 87	5		4,436 1,632	14,027 7,722	1,711 926		36,356 10,527
Total "true" cases.....		7,662	4,086	4,182	5		2,804	6,305	785		25,829

NOTE.—Columns marked (*) indicate the Province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or the Territories concerned are under Federal control.

It is interesting to note that while the total "true" cases during the past year has decreased from 79,208 to 74,508, nevertheless, the number of convictions has considerably increased. Last year the number of convictions for all three classifications was 30,134, whereas during the past year, the number was 33,811.

4. Aids in the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY, REGINA

The Scientific Laboratory at Regina has now been in operation for four years. During this period the volume of work has been steadily increasing, and it was deemed advisable to open a Regional Laboratory in Ottawa, in order to facilitate the handling of exhibits from Eastern Canada. At the present time, a Firearms Investigation Department is operating here under Sergeant Churchman who was transferred from Regina.

Duties.—It is impossible to give more than an outline of the duties performed during the past year, as it would take up too much space, but in addition to

lectures at Rockcliffe, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and several other points by the Staff, Surgeon Powers delivered a series of lectures to the final year Medical Students at McGill University.

The Laboratory handled a total of 632 cases during the year, and the following is a synopsis of the number of examinations which were required:—

Autopsies performed	51
Inquests attended	17
Analysis of Liquor—Excise, etc.	9
Articles tested for blood	279
Blood examinations for alcohol	6
Blood examinations for carbon-monoxide	9
Blood groupings, non-paternity cases, etc.	145
Bone and skull examinations	32
Brain examinations for alcohol	10
Chemical examinations	70
Cases requiring histo-pathological examinations	40
Cases requiring toxicological examinations	49
Document examinations:	
Questioned	803
Known	1,437
Miscellaneous (includes obliterations, erasures, indented writing, analysis of ink, paper, etc.)	58
Chemical examinations	833
Burnt paper examinations	98
Finger nail scrapings	52
Finger print exhibits	213
Finger print identifications made	6
Test shots fired at the Laboratory	109
Firearms examined for R.C.M. Police	26
Firearms examined for other law enforcement agencies.....	6
Firearms identified for R.C.M. Police	7
Firearms identified for other law enforcement agencies	2
Bullets and shells examined for R.C.M. Police	119
Bullets and shells examined for other law enforcement agencies.....	21
Bullets and shells identified for R.C.M. Police	22
Bullets and shells identified for other law enforcement agencies.....	13
Number of cases relative to firearms investigation.....	33
Cases other than firearms requiring comparative microscopic study..	25
Cases other than firearms requiring comparative microscopic study for R.C.M. Police	22
Cases other than firearms requiring comparative microscopic study for other law enforcement agencies	3
Garments examined for dusts, gypsum, soap, etc.	26
Glass examinations	2
Grain examinations	2
Hairs and fibres	72
Other microscopic examinations	29
Oil and gasoline tests, refractive indices, etc.	60
Photographic work:	
Negatives made	1,415
Prints	12,996
Enlargements	1,651
Lantern slides	261
Stereograms	3
Plaster cast comparisons	5
Restoration of numbers	1
Seminal stains, garments examined for	48
Spectrographic examinations	51
Sulphanilic acid tests for powder patterns.....	1
Urine examinations for alcohol.....	1
Urine examinations chemically	5
Examinations of a general nature	115

During the past year Surgeon Powers visited the United States Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, as also the Chief Medical Examiner's Department in the City of New York. While at these points he studied the latest methods used in matters pertaining to medico-legal

work. Corporal Mallow attended a conference held at the Finger Print Section in Ottawa, for representatives from all Divisions throughout the Force. Later in the year he undertook a course of studies in Toxicology and Blood Chemistry at the Chief Medical Examiner's Department in the City of New York—these studies were taken under the auspices of New York University College of Medicine. On the completion of this course, he also studied at the Customs-Excise Chemical Laboratory at Ottawa.

MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

The following figures show the number of cases handled by this Section during the period under review:—

Number of reports received	1,914
Number of files opened	969
Number of suggested identifications	124
Number of confirmed identifications	28
Number of identifications pending	23
Number of missing and wanted persons identified	159
Number of missing and wanted confirmed identifications	111
Number of missing and wanted identifications pending	16
Number of photos furnished other police departments	252
Number of letters mailed	1,697

The increased activities of this section may be noted from the fact that there was an increase of 19.1 per cent in the number of reports received. The number of regular files carded increased by 66.4 per cent, and the number of letters mailed shows an increase of 19.4 per cent.

Four female typists were added to the Section during the past year.

Full co-operation of outside police forces has not yet been secured, but through circular memoranda, the publication of interesting identifications in the R.C.M. Police Gazette, and personal contact with heads of police departments, a good deal of progress has been made.

It is not possible for lack of space to give examples of interesting identifications made.

There are Modus Operandi Sections in certain Divisions, such as at Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton, and these have close co-operation with the Central Modus Operandi Section at Ottawa.

FINGER PRINT SECTIONS

As reported last year, our main and principal Section for finger print records is located at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, but there are divisional sections operating at Edmonton, Alberta, and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

As stated elsewhere in this report, the past year has been the largest in point of finger print records received and the most laborious, due to war conditions, the principal of which is the finger-printing of employees of war industries and the members of the Armed Forces.

No less than 250,825 sets of finger prints in all categories were received during the past 12 months, which is an increase of 109,795 over the previous year.

Unknown Dead.—There were 29 sets of finger prints received of persons who had met a violent death but only 5 of these were identified.

Single Finger Print Section.—This has been maintained during the year and 9,970 single finger prints were classified during the period under review. The total number now filed in the collection is 109,200.

Female Personnel.—The female personnel of the Section has almost tripled during the past year due to increased duties and to the policy of releasing uniformed men from office work. The experiment of training female classifiers has worked out most satisfactorily.

As reported elsewhere, we have installed Hollerith Sorting Machines for use in certain collections of the Central Finger Print Section.

R.C.M. POLICE GAZETTE

The Gazette's sphere of activity was considerably widened during the past year by the addition of weekly lists of deserters from the Armed Forces. Such data is undoubtedly put to good use by the various Provost Company Units which receive the Gazette.

The Gazette has also carried amendments to the Defence of Canada Regulations, instructions concerning Enemy Alien Registration and similar information.

It contains photographs and descriptions of wanted persons, persons missing, information regarding recent crimes and so forth.

It is issued free of charge to such bona fide Police Departments and law enforcement agencies as apply for it. The present circulation is weekly.

GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT "A"

This is published in "F" Division, Regina, Sask., for distribution throughout the three Prairie Provinces. It continues to be of considerable assistance not only to western Divisions, but also to the various City and Town police forces who from time to time have expressed their appreciation of the prompt service rendered in this gazette supplement.

It may be interesting to note that through the medium of this publication 235 vehicles were reported to the various Divisions and police forces and of these, 20 only remain unrecovered at the time of writing.

OTHER BULLETINS

As stated in my last report, there are other bulletins compiled by this force of a secret nature, dealing with Civil Security and Secret Intelligence, which assist in the prevention of alien enemy activity, sabotage, and espionage, and in that sense may be considered an aid in the detection and apprehension of criminals, but it is not considered in the public interest to enlarge further on this matter in this report.

FIREARMS REGISTRATION SECTION

I have, already made some mention of the work undertaken under this heading in Section 1 of this report. The activities of this Section fall within two separate and distinct categories as follows:—

- (a) The registration of pistols and revolvers in accordance with the requirements of the Criminal Code of Canada.
- (b) The registration of shotguns and rifles and the issuance of weapon permits to aliens under the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

The last named embraces the issue of weapon permits to resident aliens when authorized, and similar non-resident permits to visitors from allied and neutral countries.

The maintenance of records has been greatly improved during the year under review by the installation of the Hollerith Card System.

5. Ticket-of-Leave Section

The report of this Section for the twelve months ended March 31, 1942, shows that the following number of persons were released from penitentiaries, prisons, gaols, and reformatories on Ticket-of-Leave:—

	Twelve months ended March 31, 1942	Twelve months ended March 31, 1941
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from penitentiaries.....	231	169
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	273	235
Totals.....	504	404

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited, and sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave for the twelve months ended March 31, 1942, may also prove of interest:—

	1941-42	1940-41
Licences revoked for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence.....	5	16
Revocations recalled	4	2
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence.....	5	12
Forfeitures recalled	Nil	1
Sentences completed in Ticket-of-Leave.....	479	588
Sentences not yet completed.....	357	338
Delinquent percentages	1·19%	6·18%

The delinquent percentage during the past year is the lowest for many years.

I am glad to report that we have had the fullest co-operation from the various police forces throughout the Dominion and also from all other authorities in this matter.

6. Acknowledgment of Assistance

In Section 3 of this report, I have recorded my sincere appreciation of those public-spirited specialists and citizens who have assisted in the training and the instruction at the Canadian Police Colleges at Regina and Ottawa.

I now desire to sincerely thank all officers and men of other police forces in Canada and the United States who have co-operated with the R.C.M. Police in carrying out their duties in the detection and apprehension of criminals. I also desire to include with these those experts, men and women, legal, professional, and others who have given of their best in attempting to arrive at the true facts of difficult cases.

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. Other Investigations

As mentioned in my previous reports, the statistics given in the preceding Section do not include figures dealing with investigations in which no breach of statute has occurred, or is suspected. Neither do they show the assistance which this Force renders to other departments of the Federal Government, the Provincial Governments, the Municipal Authorities, etc. However, it is obvious that a force so widely distributed as the R.C.M. Police must be called upon to undertake much work of this kind. The figures relating to this work have

been kept separately, and an outline of what is involved is given below. The investigations and assistances referred to may be divided into the following classes:—

(1) Where there is no breach of any statute, such as for example applications for naturalization; enquiries for missing persons; inspection of drug stores, etc.

(2) Where there may have been a breach of some statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only renders assistance to some other Department or Police Force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other Police Forces; assisting government officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered.

(3) Where we assist some other department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties, as for example, in supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks, collecting fur tax in the Northwest Territories and elsewhere; issuing game licences; supplying escort or guards for government officials in charge of government funds, and so forth.

These duties are no doubt of minor importance, but the total amount of work involved is quite heavy.

Totals of other Investigations.—The grand total of these services, investigations, and assistances for the twelve months ended March 31, 1942, was 223,187, compared with 152,613 the year before.

The distribution of these cases for the past year was as follows:—

Province in which assistance is given	R.C.M.P. enquiry— No breach of Statutes	Breach of Statute— R.C.M.P. rendering assistance	Assistance to other Departments and Authorities carrying out routine or administra- tive duties	Total
British Columbia.....	2,712	362	352	3,426
Alberta.....	14,972	6,104	11,085	32,161
Saskatchewan.....	8,849	4,079	14,663	27,591
Manitoba.....	3,488	2,074	14,754	20,316
Ontario.....	12,308	2,357	1,188	15,853
Quebec.....	2,746	2,691	17	5,454
New Brunswick.....	43,332	13,850	15,029	74,211
Nova Scotia.....	1,856	5,433	17,642	24,931
Prince Edward Island.....	398	176	370	944
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	638	9	17,653	18,300
Totals.....	91,299	39,135	92,753	223,187

The large increase during the past year was caused through the many extra enquiries and services resulting from war work and activities.

The total averages approximately 611 enquiries for each day of the year for the whole force, or more than 47 per day for each division.

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

It is a pleasure to be able to report that we still render varied services to the public under this heading, apart from our ordinary police duties. As stated last year, we deliver mail in the remote areas of the country. Our trained dogs are used for many purposes, including the search for lost children, elderly persons who may have wandered away, etc., and many other similar services for the benefit of the public at large. In certain provinces we carry out social work by arrangement and agreement.

As we patrol a large number of highways across the Dominion our transport is often used to take the injured and sick to hospital in emergencies.

In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, periodical patrols are made to visit isolated trappers and miners.

3. Collection of Revenue

Among the many extra duties undertaken by the R.C.M. Police, a good deal of work is necessary in the collection of revenue for the Federal Government and for those Provincial Governments with which we have agreements. In fact, in certain isolated areas, we collect revenue for some of the Provincial Governments with which we have no agreements.

The amount collected by the different divisions of the force during the 12 months ended March 31, 1942, was \$374,221. 35, made up as follows:—

Federal Government—

Revenue	\$170,182 66	
Fines	99,422 76	
Costs	7,001 78	
		\$276,607 20

Provincial Governments—

Revenue	\$ 44,557 58	
Fines	41,115 14	
Costs	11,406 76	
		\$ 97,079 48

Miscellaneous		534 67
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Total	\$374,221 35	
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This is an increase of \$65,414.59 over the amount collected the previous year. "G" Division (Northwest Territories and Yukon) again had the largest collection of any division.

The fines shown above are only a portion of the fines imposed, but the figures given indicate the actual amounts collected by the R.C.M. Police. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C".

The figures shown do not include any amounts paid for the services of the R.C.M. Police by the respective Governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. Preliminary Remarks

The whole of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory form one Division of the Force known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, where the Federal Government Administrative offices are situated.

As mentioned in my last report, the Yukon Territory is a Sub-Division of "G" Division.

The total strength of the Division is 94, made up as follows:—

Officers	3
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	64
Special Constables	27
Total	94

This is a decrease of one officer and two constables and a gain of four Special Constables, as compared with the strength last year.

There are Commissioned Officers at Fort Smith, N.W.T., and Dawson, Y.T.

During the past year, Moose Factory, Ont., Detachment was added to "G" Division.

Schooner "St. Rock".—The Schooner *St. Rock* left her winter quarters at Walker Bay on July 31st, 1941, and after calling at Coppermine and Cambridge Bay detachments, attempted to reach the Atlantic Ocean, passing through Queen Maud Gulf, Simpson Strait, Rae Strait and into James Ross Strait. Ice and weather conditions encountered on the west side of Boothia Peninsula were very bad. On September 3rd, 1941, the schooner was forced into Kent Bay, Boothia Peninsula, by heavy ice and bad weather. The mouth of the Bay was blocked by heavy ice and the schooner *St. Rock* was compelled to winter at that point.

2. Inspections

Inspector D. J. Martin left Ottawa with Police Aircraft CF-MPF on July 23, 1941, and proceeded to Belcher Islands, N.W.T., where investigations into Eskimo murders were conducted. After holding preliminary hearings on seven Eskimo charged with murder and getting everything in readiness for the arrival of the Judicial party, Inspector Martin left Belcher Islands on August 1, 1941, by Police Aircraft CF-MPF and proceeded to Churchill, Manitoba, thence to Eskimo Point, Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake, N.W.T., holding inspections at these detachments. He returned to Chesterfield Inlet and boarded the R.M.S. *Nascopie* on August 22 and accompanied her on the Eastern Arctic Patrol, 1941, inspecting police detachments at Lake Harbour, Pond Inlet and Pangnirtung, arriving back in Ottawa on October 14, 1941. This patrol took 83½ days and covered a distance of 12,672 miles by aircraft, auto, boat and train.

All detachments in the Fort Smith Sub-Division have been inspected by the Officer Commanding that Sub-Division twice during the past year, with the exception of Coppermine and Cambridge Bay; these two detachments were inspected by Inspector S. Bullard during August, 1941, prior to his being relieved from northern service.

All detachments in "G" Division with the exception of Teslin, Y.T., and Old Crow, Y.T., were inspected at least once during the year, and in some cases twice, and reports have been submitted thereon.

3. Dogs and Dog Feed

There are now 240 dogs distributed amongst "G" Division detachments. This is an increase of 16 dogs from the previous year. A total of 67 dogs were taken on the strength; 30 were bred and raised at our detachments, 36 were purchased and one dog was donated to the Force during the year. A total of 63,871 miles was covered by dog teams on northern patrols during the period under review.

During the past 12 months, almost 77 tons of fish, walrus meat, and seal were secured by our personnel as dog feed. This is only about 4 tons short of our total annual requirements and represents a substantial saving in police expenditure.

4. Barracks and Buildings

On the whole the existing accommodation at all points where detachments are located is considered satisfactory with the exception of Norman where a new dwelling is required just as soon as conditions are more favourable, and at Pond Inlet, at which point the present dwelling requires replacement in the interest of economy. Our group of buildings now unoccupied at Maitland Point, consisting of a dwelling and warehouse, are in danger of complete destruction owing to the land on which they are situated being gradually

undermined by the action of the sea. It is hoped, however, that our Aklavik Detachment will be able to demolish the two buildings this year and store the lumber well up from water's edge until such time as arrangements can be made to transport it to Aklavik. Some attention is being given to the question of insulating a number of dwellings, particularly those located beyond the timber, where due to freight rates, fuel is so costly.

5. Patrols

A total of 149,180 miles was covered in one way or another in patrolling the N.W.T. and Yukon during the past year.

The mileage for each territory is set forth below:—

	Northwest Territories	Yukon	H.B. District	Total
	miles	miles	miles	miles
Dog sleigh.....	60,674	2,437	760	63,871
Boat.....	55,330	4,300	350	59,980
Train.....	1,895	548		2,443
Aeroplane (Public).....	9,401	960		10,361
Aeroplane (Police).....	7,323			7,323
Automobile.....	858	2,037		2,895
Foot.....	943	805	44	1,792
Hired Horse.....		515		515
Totals.....	136,424	11,602	1,154	149,180

The above figures include the mileages for our detachments in the Eastern Arctic for the period of July 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941. The mileage returns for these detachments covering the same period for the year 1941-42 are not yet available to be included in this report.

There were 35 patrols of between 500 and 1,000 miles, in return mileage, and ten patrols of over 1,000 miles.

It will be noted that the general patrol mileage shows an increase of over 48,000 miles when compared with last year.

6. Crime

I am glad to report a substantial decrease in the number of Criminal Code cases investigated by this force during the past year. During the year under review, a total of 174 cases were investigated, as compared with 216 the previous year.

The most serious case was that of the murder of nine Eskimos, men, women and children, which occurred on the Belcher Islands in Hudson Bay. There is another case of alleged murder of an infant by an Eskimo woman (the infant's grandmother) in the Padlei District near the West coast of Hudson Bay. It is reported that the child was buried alive. We have received no particulars of this case at the time of writing, and the investigation is under way by the Constable from Eskimo Point Detachment.

While the decrease in the number of Criminal Code cases is gratifying, it does not give grounds for undue optimism. There has been a noticeable tendency to a greater laxity of morals amongst Indians and Eskimos in certain Districts and constant Police supervision is necessary amongst them.

National Resources Mobilization Act.—There was one conviction under this Act where a person failed to register under the National Registration Regulations.

War Measures Act.—In common with all other Divisions of the Force, "G" Division has had its proportionate amount of work in connection with the War Measures Act and various regulations relating thereto. Eight cases of alleged

subversive statements as defined in the Defence of Canada Regulations were investigated in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory. Some of them were trivial and in the others there was not sufficient evidence available to warrant prosecution. There were also two cases of alleged or suspected subversive conduct, one case of a person communicating with a relative in enemy country other than through the officially appointed intermediaries, and one case of suspected membership in an illegal organization. None of these cases were brought to Court as the available evidence was not sufficient to justify doing so.

Arms Registration.—Our personnel in the more isolated districts of the far north are still carrying out the registration of all firearms as required under Regulations 37B of the Defence of Canada Regulations. In the provinces this registration had to be completed by September 30, 1940, but distances and remoteness in the far north have made it impossible to as yet complete the registration in the Northwest Territories, chiefly in the habitat of the Eskimos. It is expected that the registration will be completed late in 1942. During the year under review, 1,594 old and new rifles and shotguns were registered, and 46 new permits issued to aliens authorizing them to carry firearms to enable them to pursue their occupations of hunting and trapping, or for protection against wild animals whilst they were engaged in occupations such as wood-cutting and prospecting in the wilds.

7. Assistance to Other Departments

The amount of work done by our personnel in the north in the way of assistance to other Departments of the Government is very large. It is realized of course that due to the vastness and remoteness of the Territories and the scattered population, our personnel stationed there are, in practically every case, the only persons who can carry out such work. The only other alternative would be for the various Departments of the Government to send in their own representative, the expense of which would be prohibitive.

Department of National Defence, Militia.—The Officer Commanding at Dawson, Y.T., has an appointment as recruiting officer for the Yukon Territory. Complete figures of the number of recruits attested by him during the year are not yet in but it is understood that approximately 25 suitable recruits presented themselves for enlistment early in 1942.

We have been advised by the Director of Mobilization of the Department of National War Services, that men are not being called up for military service under the War Mobilization Act in such remote places as the Yukon Territory, but we have been asked to keep a look-out for any possible influx of men liable for military training who may go to such remote places so as to avoid military training. So far there has been no such influx.

Estates and Effects.—In both Territories our personnel act as agents for the Public Administrators in cases where residents die intestate. They also act as agents for private executors of estates when requested where a will has been left. This is one phase of our work of which we are particularly proud, having regard to the thoroughness with which it is performed and the service that is rendered to the beneficiaries and executors. When persons die intestate, their estate is immediately taken charge of by our nearest member, an inventory made, cash collected, perishable goods sold, debtors and creditors sought, and full reports made to the Public Administrators whose subsequent instructions for the disposal of the estate are then carried out. A great deal of work and inquiries are necessary in carrying out this work, and it is gratifying to report that time and again the Public Administrators, and private executors have expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the work has been performed.

During the past year, the sum of \$2,046.26 cash was collected, but this sum is small in relation to the value of other effects of the estates, such as fur, houses, implements, furniture, bonds, etc. Altogether, 25 new estates were attended to during the past year.

8. Mining Development in the N.W.T. and Yukon

Mining Development in the N.W.T. and Yukon.—Mining activities in the Northwest Territories are mainly centered at Yellowknife but a great deal of prospecting took place in the Wray Lake and Slemmon Lake districts during the year.

There has been talk of the radium mine near Port Radium on Great Bear Lake, N.W.T., re-opening.

The gold dredges continue to operate successfully in the Klondyke River District of the Yukon Territory, and the silver mines in the Mayo District, Y.T., continue to operate.

Conditions at Yellowknife, N.W.T.—This mining settlement continues to flourish. There has been no unemployment here for a considerable time and the miners are obtaining good wages and are generally law-abiding.

9. Fur Trade

The fur trade and fur trapping continues to be the main source of livelihood for most residents of the Northwest Territories. During the past year a considerably smaller number of hunting and trapping licences were taken out by white men, but individual catches of fur have been much above the average.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Distinguished Visitors

Of the many distinguished visitors to Canada during the past 12 months with which this Force was concerned, a brief outline of three visits only can be made in this report.

At the end of July, 1941, *Air Commodore His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent* visited Canada for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Canadian Air Force units from coast to coast. During his stay of 6 weeks he made an extensive tour of the various Air Force Stations.

Towards the end of September, 1941, *the Duke and Duchess of Windsor* arrived in Canada. They reached Calgary on September 29, 1941, and stayed a few days in that vicinity at the Duke's ranch.

Colonel C. H. King, an ex-officer of this Force, was selected by the Government as their representative to travel with the Duke and Duchess.

No ceremonies of a public nature were held as the visit was a private one.

On December 29, 1941, *the Right Honourable Winston Churchill* reached Ottawa from the United States where he had been visiting the President of that country. On his arrival here, he was given a tremendous ovation. Mr. Churchill stayed at Government House and left Ottawa on Wednesday, December 31, 1941.

During his stay in Ottawa, he addressed a general meeting of the Senate and the House of Commons in the House of Commons Chamber.

2. Appreciation of Assistance

Elsewhere in this report, I have already expressed my sincere appreciation of the services of all those members of the legal, professional, judicial and other bodies and fraternities who have so kindly assisted us in many ways during the past year, and before concluding this report, I desire to extend that appreciation

to those other police forces in Canada, the British Empire and outside it, which have co-operated with us so fully. To the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, and the various Federal and Provincial bodies and departments, our sincere thanks are also tendered, including the respective Attorneys-General. Without all this assistance and co-operation, our work could not have been so successful and certainly would have been much more difficult.

Finally, I have pleasure in recording that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all officers and men of the Force which I command and also of the Civil Staff during the twelve months under review. I should also like to again thank the Veterans of the First Great War, who have undertaken duty as Special Constable Guards on the various dockyards, canals, and public utilities throughout the country, for their excellent and loyal service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1942

- "A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—
Superintendent W. W. Watson.
- "C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—
Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon.
- "D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—
Assistant Commissioner T. V. Sandys-Wunsch.
- "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—
Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C.
- "F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—
Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze.
- "G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—
Inspector D. J. Martin.
- "H" Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—
Superintendent W. R. Day.
- "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—
Superintendent W. V. Bruce.
- "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—
Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock.
- "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
Inspector J. A. Wright.
- "N" Division, Rockliffe, Ontario—
Inspector R. M. Wood.
- "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—
Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp.
- "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan.
Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1942—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Astt. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Alberta—																										
“K” Division—																										
Edmonton.....	1	1	3						3	12	18	65	2		7	51	163							21	3	
Andrew.....												1					1							1		
Athabasca.....												1					1									
Banff.....										1		3	2				6							2		
Barons.....												1					1							1		
Bashaw.....												1					1							1		
Bassano.....												1					1							1		
Beaver Lodge.....												1					2							2		
Blairmore.....										1		6			1		8							1		
Bonnyville.....												3					1							1		
Bow Island.....												3					2							1		
Breton.....											1						2							1		
Brooks.....												1					2							1		
Cadomin.....									1	5	6	30					43							12	1	1
Calgary.....		1										2					2							1		
Camrose.....												1					1							1		
Camrose.....												1					1							1		
Carbon.....												1					1							1		
Cardston.....												3	1		1		6							1		
Clareholm.....												1					2							1		
Coal Valley.....												1					1									
Cochrane.....												1					1									
Coronation.....												1					1							1		
Coutts.....												1					1							1		
Crossfield.....												1					1							1		
Derwent.....												2					2							1		
Drumheller.....										1		6			1		8							1		
Edson.....												1					2							1		
Empress.....												1					1							1		
Evansburg.....												1					2							1		
Fairview.....												1					1									
Field, B.C.....												1					1									

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1942—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Alberta—Continued—</i>																								
<i>"K" Division—Continued</i>																								
Viking.....												1						1						
Vulcan.....												2						2						
Wainwright.....												1						1				1		
Warner.....												1						1				1		
Waterton Park.....												1						1						
Westlock.....												1						1						
Wetaskiwin.....												3						4				1		
Whitecourt.....												1						3						
On Command.....					1		1					11						13						
On Leave.....				1	1							3	2					7						
Totals.....			1	3	6	1	1		5	26	53	268	16		16	51	446					109	6	1
<i>British Columbia—</i>																								
<i>"E" Division—</i>																								
Vancouver.....			1	1	2				2	6	9	61	4		8	188	282					10	2	
Abbotsford.....											1	2					3					1		
Cloverdale.....											1	1					2					1		
Cranbrook.....												2					2					1		
Creston.....												2					2					1		
Esquimalt.....										1	1	23					25							
Grand Forks.....											1	3					4					2		
Hazelton.....												2					2					1		
Merritt.....											1	2					1					1		
Osoyoos.....												2					2					1		
Prince Rupert.....												1					1					1		
Vanderhoof.....												1					1					1		
Vernon.....					1							1					2					1		
Victoria.....										1		6					8					2		
Williams Lake.....											1	1					1					1		
On Leave.....												1					1							
Totals.....			1	1	3				2	8	17	107	4		8	188	339					24	2	

North West Territories— "G" Division—									
Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.	1	1	1	1	2	5	14		
Aklavik.....		1	1	1		5	6		
Arctic Red River.....					2	1	5		
Baker Lake.....			1	1	2	3	18		
Cambridge Bay.....		1	1	1	1	3	7		
Chesterfield Inlet.....			1	1	1	3	12		
Coppermine.....			1	1	1	2	7		
Eskimo Point.....					2	1	11		
Fort Smith.....	1	1	3	1	4	2	4		
Good Hope.....			1	1	1	3	20		
Lake Harbour.....			1	1	1	3	3		
Moose Factory, Ont.....			1	2	1	2	11		
Norman.....			1	1	2	3	11		
Pangnirtung.....				2	2	4	28		
Pond Inlet.....				2	2	2	14		
Providence.....			1	1	1	3	11		
Rae.....			1	2	1	3	16		
Reliance.....				1	1	3	16		
Resolution.....			1	1	1	3	16		
Simpson.....		1	1	5	1	7	4		
Schooner "St. Roch".....		1	1	2		3			
Yellowknife River.....									
Totals.....	2	1	4	14	23	73	234		
Yukon Territory— "G" Division—									
Dawson.....	1		1	6	3	12	1	1	
Granville.....						1	1		
Mayo.....			1		1	2	6		
Old Crow.....			1	1		1	1		
Selkirk.....				1		1			
Teslin.....				2		3	1		
Whitehorse.....			1	1					
Totals.....	1		1	6	4	21	6	2	3

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

Division	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
"I" Division, P.E.I.	1				1				1	2	7	21			3		35							14		1
"H" Division, N.S.				2	4		2		4	15	36	174	5			181	423				1			79		1
"J" Division, N.B.				1	4				4	10	23	92				151	288				1			53		1
"C" Division, Que.				1	4	1	1		4	13	31	146	3		5	401	607				1			58		2
"A" Division, Ont.	1	1	4	4	14				18	41	97	222	1		13	284	700							15		1
"N" Division, Ont.				2	2				2	4	7	113	44	1	13	44	178	44	2	46	3		2	3		5
"O" Division, Ont.				1	4	1	1		3	12	22	160	2		4	1	428							42		1
"D" Division, Man.				1	3				4	17	45	209	5		9	12	308							81		3
"Depot" Division, Sask.				1	3		2		2	7	23	174	74	1	16	3	306	77	2	79	3	13		4		2
"F" Division				1	2		1		6	20	62	249	15		13	16	390							129		4
"K" Division, Alta.				1	5		1		5	26	53	268	16		16	51	446							109		1
"E" Division, B.C.				1	6		1		2	8	17	107	4		8	188	339							109		1
"G" Division— N.W. Territories Yukon Territory					2				1	4	14	29			23		73								2	
On Leave					1					1	6	9			4		21							2		3
Provost Co., C.A.A.									2	12	178	3					195									
R.C.A.F.					1				1	3							5									
C.M.S.C.									1								1									
Totals	1	1	8	19	56	2	8	1	53	184	458	2,151	172	2	121	1,506	4,743	121	4	125	13	283	2	613	25	21

DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES ON MARCH 31, 1942

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Astt. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Headquarters Staff...	1	1	4	3	12	...	...	...	13	19	48	95	5	...	9	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prince Edward Island...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	21	...	...	3	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Nova Scotia...	2	...	...	...	...	5	15	35	171	5	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
New Brunswick...	1	4	...	...	...	4	10	23	91	...	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Quebec...	1	4	1	1	...	1	13	31	144	3	...	...	...	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
Ontario...	2	3	1	1	...	10	42	85	418	42	1	14	515	1,140	44	2	46	4	2	...	...	...	...
Manitoba...	1	7	...	...	...	4	15	42	200	5	...	7	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan...	3	7	...	...	...	4	26	84	409	89	1	29	19	680	77	2	79	3	13	...	...	...	...
Alberta...	1	3	...	...	...	5	26	52	258	16	...	16	51	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia...	1	6	...	...	...	2	8	18	129	4	...	8	188	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North West Territories...	1	...	...	...	...	3	13	28	...	...	23	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon Territory...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	9	...	...	4	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On Leave	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provost Company	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R.C.A.F.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.M.S.C.
Totals...	1	1	8	19	56	2	8	1	53	184	458	2151	172	2	121	1506	4743	121	4	125	13	282	2	613	25	21

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC.,
FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1942

1. RECAPITULATION of the Disposition of all Offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>											
British Columbia.....		338	109	3,529		13	479	27	15	918	5,428
Alberta.....	7	548	995	695	6	114	1,757	82		192	4,396
Saskatchewan.....	137	1,156	304	1,299		51	861	61	1	181	4,051
Manitoba.....	19	404	79	664	2	105	966	30	16	77	2,362
Ontario.....		832	796	2,518		88	1,017	87	52	640	6,030
Quebec.....		1,583	158	6,700		5	628	18	14	968	10,074
New Brunswick.....	1	41	90	1,456		5	190	6		159	1,943
Nova Scotia.....	2	207	55	271		16	207	11	42	134	945
Prince Edward Island.....	5	361	21	98		1	137	12	3	31	669
N.W.T. and Yukon.....		8	8	107		12	170	28		155	488
Total.....	171	5,478	2,615	17,337	8	410	6,412	362	143	3,455	36,391
<i>Criminal Code—</i>											
British Columbia.....		3	15	6		4	12		2	6	48
Alberta.....	63	110	1,089	483	28	382	2,382	446	50	279	5,312
Saskatchewan.....	477	403	978	654	10	323	2,009	300	20	347	5,521
Manitoba.....	106	235	323	311	7	161	1,024	127	17	235	2,546
Ontario.....	8	43	124	122	2	22	100	14	79	42	556
Quebec.....		9	3	54		5	67	3	33	13	187
New Brunswick.....	430	59	342	237	9	113	859	81	22	85	2,237
Nova Scotia.....	88	33	269	283	11	32	648	114	79	91	1,648
Prince Edward Island.....	41	16	73	74	2	15	159	17	2	18	417
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	6	6	17	41		5	73	9		54	211
Total.....	1,219	917	3,233	2,265	69	1,062	7,333	1,111	304	1,170	18,683
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>											
Alberta.....	3	6	26	103	3	177	7,049	247		54	7,668
Saskatchewan.....	66	154	77	410	1	80	3,216	92	7	137	4,240
Manitoba.....	11	87	1	1,267	3	77	2,696	46		81	4,269
Ontario.....				1			4				5
New Brunswick.....	4	1,632	36	480	5	32	2,128	39	38	42	4,436
Nova Scotia.....		7,722	81	1,380	36	44	4,507	122	95	40	14,027
Prince Edward Island.....		926	117	157		6	466	20	6	13	1,711
Total.....	84	10,527	338	3,798	48	416	20,066	566	146	367	36,356

2. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces								Total		
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories
Aeronautics Act.....				1							1										1	
Animal Contagious Disease Act.....			1			1	4	1			7	1									7	
Canada Medical Act.....				1																	1	
Canada Shipping Act.....		1		11		1	2				15			1		4		1			15	
Canada Temperance Act.....						1													2		2	
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....		17	4	63		13	171	5		12	285	73	117	94	1						285	
Civil Service Act.....							2				216					2					216	
Combines Investigation Act.....																						
Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.....																						
Customs Act.....		283	34	667		4	225	4	10	134	1,361	292	28	39	34	305	391	160	91	20	1	1,361
Customs Tariff Act.....		1													1						1	
Dairy Industry Act.....							1														1	
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....																						
Excise Act.....		3,478	54	468	2	1	101		1	1	105	45	5	48							7	105
Explosives Act.....		2		80		74	1,010	65	36	110	5,297	300	645	1,151	439	534	1,307	50	345	525	1	5,297
Federal District Commission Act.....		1	3	71		6	262	10		24	159	2	2	2		9	94	10	11		1	159
Fisheries Act.....			1	2			51	4			353	49		8		351	2				1	353
Food and Drugs Act.....				1		1			1	1	58								1			58
Immigration Act.....						1	1				3					1			1		3	3
Income War Tax Act.....				23			1			3	28	16				1		9	1			28
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.....						8	2				10	8		2								10
Indian Act.....		5	24	75	1	10		1		31	12	319	159	210		1		11				12
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	161	20	38	145	58	29	1,516	53	11	43	1,790	635	359	432	2	435	151	89	48	4	92	1,790
Lord's Day Act.....	1	9	7	57	35	58	973	42	7	3	1,487	59	22	68		2	1	45	13			1,487
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		3	3	55			37		2	9	165		6	2	68	2	21	4	10	42		165
Militia Act.....						4	15	2		21	21	19				12		2				109
Munitions and Supply Act.....		11	3	26			10	1		10	61	13	18	16		2	4	6	2			61
National Resources Mobilization Act.....	1	290	94	3,502		22	524	10	4	773	5,220	8	129	256	97	156	3,743	816	6	3	6	5,220

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942.—*Concluded.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces									Total
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island		Northwest Territories
Northwest Game Act.....		2		14		3	28	4		13	64	2								62	64
Northwest Territories Act.....			2	16		1	54	2		13	88									88	88
Official Secrets Act.....		3								1	4				4						
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		18	50	335		28	190	51	42	39	753	157	40	25	37	376	77	27	12	1	753
Patent Act.....				1							1						1				1
Post Office Act.....				1							1								1		1
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.....					1	1					2										
Radiotelegraph Act.....						1	1				2										2
Railway Act.....				6		1	199	1	41		42				40						42
Seed Act.....						1				1	207	157	40	6	2	2					207
Small Loan Act.....			1				4				6					6					6
Special War Revenue Act.....				4							4					4		1			4
Statistical Act.....	1			3		2	6				12				5						12
Ticket of Leave Act.....		1		68						7	76					26	46	4			76
Unfair Competition Act.....				1							1								1		1
Vehicular Traffic or Dominion Property Act.....				3			2				5										5
War Charities Act.....		1		4			5	1			11					5					11
War Measures Act.....	21,289	2,288	11,619	91	4	103	672	91	29	2,226	18,323	4,360	1,943	1,839	820	3,785	4,221	769	359	47	180
Yukon Act.....		1		7			7		2		18										18
Yukon Game Ordinance Act.....		2	1	4		3	13	7			30										30
Yukon Placer Mining Act.....										1										1	1
Total.....	171	5,478	2,615	7,337	8	410	6,412	362	14	3,455	36,391	5,428	4,396	4,051	2,362	6,030	10,074	1,948	669	488	36,391

3. CLASSIFIED Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942.

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Disposition by Provinces								Total			
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories	
Offences against Public Order, external and internal (73-141)																						
Part 2.....							3								3							3
Concealing a Deserter.....						1	11	1					7	4			1					14
Affrays and Duels.....	1			1			3			1			3	1			2					6
Explosive Substances.....						2	2						1									4
Forcible Entry and Detainer.....														1								
Information Illegally Obtained and communicated. Illegal Information.....																						
Offensive Weapons.....	8	2	9	10			64	4	6	5	1		35	49	19	2	1	11	1	1	1	17
Treason.....		7		35		4	4	1		5		1					1	21	1	2	138	
Unlawful Assemblies and Riots (Charges).....			1	2			1			4							1					4
Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196)																						
Part 4.....							1	1		1		1			1	1	1	1				5
Corruption and Disobedience.....				1		1																
Bribes and Rewards re Judicial (P.O.).....								3		3					3			5	1			3
Escapes and Rescues.....				3			10	1	2	4		1	3	3	2		5					20
Misleading Justice.....		1	1	5		2	12	4	1	1		8	15		1			3				27
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.....																						
Fabrication of Evidence.....		1	7	3		3	5	5	2	2	28	2	14	1	5		2	3	1			28
Obstructing, Resisting or Neglecting to aid Peace Officers and Public Officers.....			1	1		2	9			2	15		1	9	1	2	1	1				15
Pretending to be a Peace Officer.....	1	3	2	5		10	117	17		3	158	1	42	45	15	4	3	23	20	5		158
Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Conveniences (197-239) Part 5.....		2	2	3	1		6	1		1	16	1	2	3	1	7		1		1		16
Disorderly Houses.....	2	8	6	5		3	298	12		12	346	194	141	4	1		1	3	2			346

Defamatory Libel and Extortion by Libel.....	2	3	3	44	69	25	3	30	296	8	3	3	1	1	27	1	6	3	8
Duties tending to the preservation of Life.....	28	35	22	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	129	96	34	34	2	3	3	296	5
Attempted Murder.....			1	6	3	15	7	5	37	37	11	5	4	4	2	15	7	37	41
Manslaughter.....			8	8	12	7	5	5	41	41	11	8	6	6	1	7	8	41	13
Murder.....	1	2	3	1	2			5	13	13	3	1	1	1	4	1	8	2	269
Threatening Letters and Threats.....			12					6	269	269	64	32	29	29		62	74	8	
Accidental Death by Auto Accident.....			251																
Accidental Death General Accidents.....	1	12	991					27	1,031	1,031	235	418	164	164		73	58	43	1,031
Accidental Death by Railway Accidents.....			49						49	49	9	11	20	20		5	4		49
Neglect at Childbirth.....			7	1	6			2	9	9	2	2	1	1		3	1		9
Offences against Conjugal Rights.....	4	4	1	1	8			1	28	28	5	6	7	7		7	3		28
Suicide.....			203					1	1	1	71	61	31	31		19	19	2	205
Attempted Suicide.....	1	1	1	1	9				40	40	12	10	9	9		1	6	2	40
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge and Attempts.....	5	6	8	3	4	21	7	6	68	68	14	31	6	6		4	13		68
Rape.....	9	5	3	1	8			2	43	43	5	5	8	2		1	18	2	43
Veneral Diseases.....			2						2	2		1				1			2
Offences against Rights of Property (335-508) Part 7.....																			
Burglary and Housebreaking.....	71	16	272	33	11	148	5	9	50	618	103	170	132	8		112	77	22	4
Shopbreaking.....	38	10	258	13	9	187	10	5	82	612	186	171	160	17		74	21		612
Breaking and Entering with Intent.....	60	8	77	11	3	53	8	5	23	252	12	27	11	17		77	106	2	252
Safebreaking.....		1	38		1	21	1		8	70	34	26	7			1	2		70
Possession of Burglar's Instruments.....			1		2				1	4	1	1	1	1		1			4
False Pretences.....	48	37	27	19	17	200	46	7	45	598	293	188	63	11		47	20	6	598
Forgery and Uttering.....	10	8	21	11	35	341	4	11	28	469	148	187	55	38		9	8	2	469
Forgery, Offences Resembling.....			1			3	1			5	1	3		1					5
Fraud and Fraudulent dealing with Property.....	1	1	18		6	53	8	21	3	108	43	3	7	31		3	11		108
Fraud—Conspiracy to.....			1		30	28	19	2		84	47			27		5	4		84
Receiving Clothing, etc., from Deserters.....		1				2				3			3						3
Unlawful Wearing Decorations on Uniform.....	1	1	2		7	3		1	1	8	2	2	1	3		2			8
Insurance Offences.....										9	9								9
Offences connected with Trade and Breach of Contract.....					5	1				6	5						1		6
Intimidation.....	5	2	1	2	6	18	5	1	1	40	6	24	5	5		2	3		40
Personation.....				1						1	1					1			1
Receiving Stolen Goods, Possession of.....	3	4	2	11	20	108	21	10	10	191	84	41	20	3		17	11	9	191
Robbery and Extortion.....	2	2	2		1	7	1		2	17	2	7				4	2		17
Robbery with Violence.....			11		15	9	4	9	54	54	16	7	14			11	6		54
Theft, General.....	323	221	1,081	105	113	895	133	16	318	3,210	888	952	527	54		429	202	72	3,210
Theft of Agricultural Machinery.....	27	16	88	3	13	32	17	1	22	220	65	128	21			6		66	220
Theft, Animals, Cattle.....	29	124	221	10	33	180	31	4	54	690	233	311	65			49	21	11	690

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942.—*Concluded.*

	Disposition by Provinces																					
	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories	Total											
Complainant Declined to Prosecute	2	6	39	24																		
Negative Searches and Complaint unfounded	36	43	90	7																		
Abandoned for Want of Information	52	35	178	22	8																	
Handed to Department Concerned																						
Warrant Unexecuted																						
Withdrawn																						
Convicted																						
Dismissed																						
Awaiting Trial																						
Still under Investigation																						
Total	104	11	104	21	2	10	2	10	104	11	104	11	104	21	2	10	2	10	104	11	104	11
Arson and other Fires	6	36	100	17	4	25	3	28	221	46	79	37	2	9	31	17	70	105	27	3	221	
Injuries to Buildings, Fences, Landmarks and other Property	74	13	49	12	25	138	11	2	340	25	47	63										
Injuries to Cattle and other Animals	18	22	46		4	19	12	18	139	20	69	22										
Cruelty to Animals	4	20	10	7	3	51	5	1	107	33	39	8										
Mischief—damage to Property	150	59	207	59	1	26	184	40	785	133	293	20	136									
Damage to Cattle	4	13	27	1	1	6	1	9	62	32	11	2	4									
Public Property (Interfering with)			7	6				1	14	1												
Railways, Mines and Electrical Plants	4	10	15	42			1	2	84		8	4	2	43								
Trees, Vegetables, Roots and Plants	6	1	2		1	10			20	2	3			14								
Vessels and Rafts				1					1													
Offences relating to Bank Notes, Coin and Counterfeit Money (546-569) Part 9									1													
Bank Notes, Counterfeit		1	4	13	1			2	25		4	1	10	9								
Coins, Counterfeit		1	12	30			2		51	3	2	1	18	8								
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessaries (470-575) Part 10	4	4	14	4	1	8	108	18	93	2	256	2	3	31	93	70	51	4	2			

[illegible]

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER
PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO MARCH 31, 1942

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act.....							1				1
Amusements Tax Act.....				1			2	2			5
Auctioneers and Peddlers Act.....							5				5
Billiard Room Act.....							13				13
Boilers Act.....							1	2			3
Brands Act.....		2	1	3			3				9
Child Welfare Act.....				1		15	85	1		1	103
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....							6				6
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....							4				4
Domestic Animals Act.....			1	1		4	38	8		1	53
Domestic Relations Act.....				1		4	8	1		2	16
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....				1			1	1			3
Fuel Oil Licensing Act.....								1		1	1
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....			1	2			62				65
Game Act.....			11	9		3	211	11		4	249
Hours of Work Act.....						1		1			1
Income Tax Act.....				1			3			2	6
Insurance Act.....				1			4				5
Irrigation Districts Act.....							2				2
Liquor Act.....			2	12	3	27	1,079	53		11	1,187
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				1		4	22	1			28
Maintenance Order Act.....							1				1
Masters and Servants Act.....		1	1	2		46	123	23		1	197
Mental Diseases Act.....	2			4		3	172	3			184
Metis Population Betterment Act.....							2				2
Miners Act.....						1	13	2			16
Minimum Wage Act.....						16	13			2	31
Municipal District Act.....							1				1
Noxious Weeds Act.....						2	29	4			35
Pipeline Act.....				1							1
Prairie Fires Act.....						4	90	18			112
Public Health Act.....							6				6
Public Highways Act.....				1			39	2		4	46
Public Utilities Act.....						3	1				4
Public Service Vehicles Act.....			5	27		14	1,861	41		12	1,960
Public Welfare Act.....							1	1			2
Public Works Act.....							8	1			9
School Act.....							2				2
School Attendance Act.....							3	3			6
Securities Frauds Prevention Act.....			1	1			3				5
Small Debts Act.....							2				2
Stallion Enrolment Act.....				1			13				14
Stock Inspection Act.....			1	1		2	27	2			33
Theatres Act.....		1					6	1		1	9
Threshers Lien Act.....							5	1			6
Trades and Businesses Act.....		1				2	92	1		2	98
Tradesman Qualification Act Vehicles and Highway							27				27
Traffic Act.....	1	1	1	31		26	2,958	64		10	3,092
Veterinary Act.....			1								1
Vital Statistics Act.....							1				1
Total.....	3	6	26	103	3	177	7,049	247		54	7,668

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO MARCH 31, 1942—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan</i>											
Animals Protection Act.....	3		1			1		1			6
Auctioneers Act.....		4	1	2			3				10
Book Agents Act.....		1					1				2
Child Welfare Act.....	7		5	22		2	13	5	6	13	73
Co-operative Marketing Association Act.....							2			6	8
Crop Payments Act.....	1	2									3
Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act.....											
Education Tax Act.....	2	1		3		3	10	4		2	25
Fire Prevention Act.....	2			19			16			11	48
Fisheries Act.....				2			2				2
Fuel Petroleum Act.....		5	1	2			4				6
Fur Act.....	5	8	2	19		5	30	1		1	40
Game Act.....		11	8	14			60			12	111
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....		17	5	19		2	70	2		3	108
Highways and Transportation Act.....							37	4		6	90
Horse Breeders Act.....		1		9			41	1			52
Injured Animals Act.....	2	2	2	1			1				8
Land Surveys Act.....		3	6	11						2	23
Liquor Act.....	3	44	23	152		20	775	40		22	1,079
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....		1		3			6				10
Marriage Act.....						1		1			2
Masters and Servants Act.....			1			6	25	9	1	1	43
Medical Profession Act.....		1		4							5
Mental Hygiene Act.....	7	17	1	27		8	156	6		4	226
Minors Tobacco Act.....				2			2				4
Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act.....						1					1
Noxious Weeds Act.....							1				1
Open Wells Act.....	4	1				1	3			1	10
Parents Maintenance Act.....				2							2
Pharmacy Act.....				3						1	4
Pollution of Streams Act.....				1							1
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	12	3	2	10		1	23				50
Public Health Act.....	1	2	2	4		2	10			1	21
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.....						2	3				5
Rural Municipality Act.....	5		1	3		3	8	2		25	47
Saskatchewan Insurance Act.....							1				1
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....											
School Act.....				2							2
School Attendance Act.....				3							3
Steam Boilers Act.....							1				1
Stray Animals Act.....				2							2
Slot Machine Act.....	4	2		3		5	24	8			46
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....											3
Vehicles Act.....	7	27	13	10		1	1				11
Venereal Diseases Act.....				53	1	15	1,793	8		25	1,942
Veterinary Association Act.....						1				1	2
Vital Statistics.....		1					2				2
Water Rights Act.....	1			2							3
Municipal Bylaws.....				1		1	92				2
Total.....	66	154	77	410	1	80	3,216	92	7	137	4,240

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO MARCH 31, 1942—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Act.....		1		53		2	1				57
Animal Husbandry Act.....	1	7		14		5	13	3			43
Billiard and Pool Rooms Act.....		1		2							3
Cemeteries Act.....				1							1
Child Welfare Act.....				11		3	2			2	18
Crown Timbers and Forest Reserve Act.....				2			7				9
Employment Bureau Act.....				1							1
Fires Prevention Act.....	1	1	1				9				12
Food Products Minimum Loss Act.....				2							2
Game and Fisheries Act.....	1	15		21			59			7	103
Gasoline Tax Act.....				1							1
Government Liquor Control Act.....	2	38		93	1	7	406	7		17	571
Highway Traffic Act.....	6	16		1,018	2	44	1,881	20		51	3,038
Law Society Act.....				2							2
Manitoba Election Act.....				2				1			3
Magistrates Act.....							9				9
Marriage Act.....				1							1
Medical Act.....							1			1	2
Mental Diseases Act.....		3		11			119	3			136
Optometry Act.....				1							1
Parents Maintenance Act.....		1					5				6
Petty Trespasses Act.....				1			5	1			7
Public Health Act.....		1		7			6	1		1	16
Public School Act.....				1		2	1				4
School Attendance Act.....				2		3	2				7
Small Debts Recovery Act.....				4		2	1				7
Transient Traders Act.....				1			3				4
Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....		3		3		3	12	1		2	24
Wages Recovery Act.....				10		5	27	7			49
Municipal Laws.....				2		1	127	2			132
Total.....	11	87	1	1,267	3	77	2,696	46		81	4,269
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Insane Act.....							1				1
Highway Traffic Act.....				1			2				3
Female Refugees Act.....							1				1
Total.....				1			4				5
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery.....				2			4	4		1	11
Childrens' Protection Act....	1	1	2	4			15	1			24
Corporation Act.....				1							1
Diary Products Act.....				2			3				5
Deserted Wives' and Children's Act.....						1	1	5	1		8
Forest Fire Act.....		1	2	11			4				18
Game Act.....	2	1	6	5			19	1			34
Gasoline Tax Act.....				6			4				10
Highway Act.....		1		11		1	1	2			16
Hospitals, Public Act.....							1				1
Illegitimate Children's Act...				5	1	5	16	3	3	3	36
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		1,626	18	346	4	8	671	15	2	27	2,717
Motor Carrier Act.....				2			2				4
Motor Vehicle Act.....		1	7	58		17	1,316	8		11	1,418
Private Act.....				1							1
Public Health Act.....				1							1
Sheep Protection Act.....	1			11							12

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO MARCH 31, 1942—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>New Brunswick—Continued</i>											
Slot Machine Act.....				5			68		32		105
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....				2							2
Transient Photographers Act.....		1									1
Tobacco Tax Act.....							3				3
Trespasses, Fences and Pounds Act.....			1								1
Workman's Compensation Act.....				7							7
Total.....	4	1,632	36	480	5	32	2,128	39	38	42	4,436
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Gasoline Tax Act.....				1							1
Lands and Forests Act.....			6	19	4	23	1,177	6	5	2	1,242
Liquor Control Act.....		7,722	48	331	29	16	1,656	104	64	22	9,992
Mines Act.....							10				10
Motor Carrier Act.....				1							1
Motor Vehicle Act.....			27	1,021	3	5	1,621	12	23	16	2,728
Natural Products Act.....							2				2
Public Health Act.....							4				4
Public Highways Act.....				3			30				33
Slot Machine Act.....				4			6				10
Summary Conviction Act.....									3		3
Transient Photographers Act.....							1				1
Total.....		7,722	81	1,380	36	44	4,507	122	95	40	14,027
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Childrens Act.....				1							1
Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....				1							1
Dog Act.....		3		30							33
Forest Fire Prevention Act.....				1							1
Game Act.....				15		1	5				23
Gasoline Tax Act.....				1				2			2
Highway Traffic Act.....			4	18		1	194	1			218
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....				47							47
Junk Dealers Act.....							3				3
Prohibition Act.....		923	113	38		4	264	16	6	13	1,377
Public Health Act.....				2							2
Public Vehicles Act.....				2							2
Taxation Act.....				1							1
Total.....		926	117	157		6	466	20	6	13	1,711

5. SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO MARCH 31, 1942

Drugs	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Tablets	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....		14	331			Opium pipes..... 5
Opium Dross.....		14	155			Opium Lamps..... 4
Opium—Liquid.....		6				Opium Needles..... 5
Opium Poppy Heads.....	112					Opium Scrapers..... 2
Morphine.....			424		747	Hypodermic Syringes..... 6
Heroin.....		1	290	58	1,912	Hypodermic Needles..... 66
Cocaine.....			38		4	Improvised Syringes..... 34
Codeine.....			176½		351	Automobiles (Used in Transporting)..... 1
						Miscellaneous Articles..... 35

6. SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED IN GROUP 1 CASES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO MARCH 31, 1942

British Columbia	\$ 28,297 50
Alberta	336,608 00
Saskatchewan	113,153 75
Manitoba	71,351 27
Ontario	60,093 09
Quebec	36,490 00
New Brunswick	62,285 00
Nova Scotia	146,354 47
Prince Edward Island	21,766 50
Northwest Territories and Yukon	2,543 50
Total	<u>\$878,943 08</u>

